DOCUMENTATION DU MINISTERE DES COLONIES DE BELGIQUE

[1919]

Revue des Troupes victorieuses à Tabora. (Afrique)

PUBLICATION

9. Rue St Georges (Q. Louise)
Bruxelles
Belgique

Bruxelles, le 14 Septembre, 19

Monsieur Burghardt Du Bois
70, Fifth Avenue
New York.

42-8E-3

Monsieur Du Bois,

Je suis en charge de vous accuser réception de votre affable lettre du 12.8.19. Elle m'a fait un réel plaisir, et, grand merci pour l'intérêt que vous portez au relèvement de vos frères noirs d'Afrique.

Pour ce qui est de la participation des noirs du Congo à la grande guerre, beaucoup de ceux qui se trouvaient en Europe au moment de la déclaration des hostilités, se sont engagés volontairement et ont fait leur devoir dans les régiments de Belgique. Quant à la campagne d'Afrique, je vous envoie en même temps que la présente lettre, un journal illustré l'Événement qui vous relate d'une façon très explicite les exploits accomplis là-bas.

Comme vous vous en rendrez compte, nos braves soldats ont été glorieux ; et c'est pourquoi ils doivent en être récompensés ainsi que leurs enfants par l'instruction.... L'homme n'est pas seulement que de la chair à canon. Et comme vous le verrez dans un article ci-joint "Rapatrions les Nègres" la reconnaissance n'est pas de ce monde ; il est vrai que beaucoup parmi nos frères ne savent pas se conduire mais par contre, d'autres veulent devenir meilleurs ou rester bons, et s'instruire. Cet article a paru dans le "Journal des Combattants" de ce jour.

Recevez, Monsieur Rubis, faites-moi savoir si vous êtes en possession de ma lettre ainsi que du journal.

Veuillez, je vous prie, agréer l'expression de ma parfaite considération

Paul Vaude

9, Rue St. Georges
à Bruxelles
Belgique

(autrefois : 44 Avenue de l'Hippodrome)

DOCUMENTATION DU MINISTERE DES COLONIES DE BELGIQUE

[Panda]

VISA POUR PUBLICATION

Cyclistes en marche.

NOV 14 1919

Bruxelles 29-10-19

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Excusez-moi, si depuis longtemps, je suis resté sans vous donner un signe de vie ! Mais j'ai eu une besogne folle, car les camarades, les combattants Congolais rentrent venant des hôpitaux et de l'Allemagne occupée ! - - - - - - - - -

Je m'empresse de vous informer de ce que nous avons fondé une société de secours pour les soldats noirs de la grande guerre, ceux du Congo et ceux qui se trouvent ici, enfin pour les civils aussi. Vous devez aussi comprendre que tous ces braves ont des femmes éplorées maintenant, enfin notre société qui a pour nom " L'Etoile Congolaise " s'occupera

Sur le Sort de Soldats Noirs qui ont combattu en Europe, il vous intéressera beaucoup. Encore une fois merci pour votre gloire pour les frères à l'occasion et croyez bien, Cher Professeur, à l'expression de mes sentiments les plus affectueux et dévoués.

Paul Panda
du Corps des Volontaires
Congolais
Président de
l'Association Congolaise
9. Avenue de Longchamps
Bruxelles
Belgique

aussi de l'instruction de ses membres, comme vous le voyez c'est dans un réel but humanitaire et comme nous n'avons pas beaucoup de finance, nous organisons une fête patriotique dans 9. 9. semaines, le 14-7-49.

Puis-je, Mon Cher Professeur, vous prier pour mes compatriotes, de penser à eux et, de faire 9. 9. démarches auprès des frères de Race. Les Américains secourent beaucoup toutes les nations d'Europe!! Merci beaucoup, Dieu Vous en récompensera!

Je fais tout le possible pour que nous soyons reconnus par la loi, avant la fête.

J'ai souvent l'occasion de voir Monsieur Vinck et sa famille, tous sont en bonne santé et ne vous oublient pas.

Je vous envoie, ci-joint Monsieur DuBois, un Bulletin de l'Office Belge de Colonisation au Congo, vous y lirez un article (page 9)

DOCUMENTATION DU MINISTERE DES COLONIES DE BELGIQUE

[Panda]

42-8E-6

POUR PUBLICATION

Tombe de soldat indigène tombé au champ d'honneur.

1920

Bruxelles. Ce 31 Décembre, 1919

Monsieur le Professeur Du Bois
70. Fifth Avenue
New York
U. S. A.

Cher Monsieur,

Je me permets suivant votre demande lettre du 12-8-19 de vous donner des nouvelles de mes compatriotes. Mais, tout d'abord, permettez-moi de vous exprimer encore une fois mes vœux d'heureuse nouvelle année: santé - bonheur - prospérité!

Ici, tout va relativement un peu mieux, mais la misère est trop grande. Quant à la Société de secours et de développement moral et intellectuel de la Race Congolaise fondée par les combattants et civils Noirs natifs du Congo, elle est en voie de progresser bien qu'assez lentement

Nous avons donné une soirée le 26 novembre, mais le bénéfice a été nul; cela a fait connaître les membres surtout les braves militaires Congolais. —

Le Roi des Belges a envoyé des souhaits très encourageants; vous trouverez la copie derrière le programme.

Enfin, j'ai fait des démarches pour que l'Union Congolaise soit sous le Haut-Patronage du Prince Léopold, le fils du Roi Albert I. D'ailleurs vous les avez peut-être vus à New-York! Si vous aviez un article relatif à cette visite cela m'intéresserait de le lire.

Je me fais le grand plaisir de pouvoir vous expédier les statuts de la Société des Noirs du Congo. Comme vous le voyez, nous désirons nous intéresser au sort de nos frères, à tous les points de vue; et ceci vous explique le contenu de la lettre où je vous demandais de faire appel aux sentiments humanitaires des frères d'Amérique pour leurs malheureux frères d'Afrique.

Puis-je vous demander d'envoyer les statuts à Sir William Trotter Monroe, à Boston Mass., Editeur du Guardian et Secrétaire de la délégation Mondiale de la Démocratie de Race Noire — naturellement quand vous aurez terminé de les parcourir!

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur DuBois, l'expression de mes sentiments fraternels ainsi que mes parfaite considération.

Jos. Paul Panda

Secrétaire-général de l'Union Congolaise
9. Rue St Georges
Bruxelles - Belgique

34. Rue de Stassart

Etat

1920 N 16 1920

Rép. au n° 4204 du 26 Novembre, 1919

Monsieur Paul Panda Farnana
Secrétaire-général de l'Union Congolaise
Bruxelles

Déposé à Bruxelles à 19.16 h. n°4606 1.12.19

Le Roi a été vivement touché des sentiments d'attachement que vous lui avez exprimés ainsi qu'à la reine et à la famille royale au nom des membres de l'Union Congolaise. Sa Majesté a beaucoup apprécié la délicate pensée qui a inspiré cette manifestation loyaliste des membres de la jeune société de secours et de développement moral et intellectuel de la race Congolaise et elle m'a chargé de vous en remercier vous très sincèrement en son nom en vous exprimant tous les vœux qu'elle forme pour la prospérité de votre association et pour la pleine réussite de vos si louables efforts. —

Chef Cabinet - Roi -

A Monsieur W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
New York.

[NOV 26, 1919] [Panda ' ENC.]

Au profit de l'UNION CONGOLAISE

Société de Secours et de Développement moral et intellectuel de la Race Congolaise

fondée à Bruxelles par les Combattants et Civils Congolais

Local : 77, Boulevard Emile Jacqmain, Bruxelles

Sous le patronage de Mme VANDEN PERRE; R. P. CRUYEN, de Scheut, ancien Supérieur de la Mission de Moanda; MM. A. DELCOMMUNE; W. THYS; AUGUSTIN BRAUN; le Comte F. D'OULTREMONT.

N.-B. — Il sera créé des Comités de dames et de membres protecteurs.

Que ferons-nous de tous ces braves qui sont venus se battre à nos côtés ?

" Le Civilisé "

SALLE DE L'UNION COLONIALE

Mercredi 26 Novembre 1919

à 8 1/2 heures du soir

42-8-E-5

PROGRAMME

Honneur à S. M. ALBERT

PREMIÈRE PARTIE

1. *Le Roi des Aulnes* (Ouverture) . . . . . P. BENOIT.
2. Marche militaire française (de la *Suite algérienne*). . . SAINT-SAËNS.

par la musique du 8me de Ligne,
Chef : M. A. CORNEZ.

3. Chanson guerrière en langue congolaise.
par **Albert Kudjabo,** combattant.

4. **" Le Soldat Congolais dans la Guerre Mondiale "**
Projections lumineuses.
M. le Commandant CAYEN, des Troupes Coloniales.

5. *Vers l'Avenir* . . . . . Baron GEEVAERT.
par la musique du 8me de Ligne.

DEUXIÈME PARTIE

1. *Jardins sous la pluie* . . . . . CL. DEBUSSY.
Mlle M. Duval.

2. LA PAIX CHEZ SOI de COURTELINE.
Valentine . **Mlle Suzanne de Cléry** | Trielle . . . **M. Adelin Hamel.** Combattant

LA BRABANÇONNE.

IMP. TH. LOMBAERTS, RUE DU PERSIL, 9, ERUX

Prix : 50 Centimes

3/8/40

August 16, 1919

Mr. L. D. Partee,
Biddle University,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the clippings sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

[Parton, dial]

5197

MAY 9 1919

3/19/79

Medina Ohio May the 8 1919

To the n.a.a.c.p.— n.y. city

Dear Sir. Gentlemen i

Hereby drop you Some few

Lines Pertant page concirning

a Coms Plete history of

The Colored Soldiers of the

Last World War. We in

Form by Some of our readers

That Some Smart white man

Has gon a head and Wroat a

Mess of god history of the

War & has left out over half

the truth and had one of

our greatest Educators as

Prof. Kelly millers name to sell

The Book. because that tha cant

Get by Without that our name

5197

MAY 9 1919

3/19/79

2

on their mess. that has dun

our race So Bad tha cant

Get By With out our name

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5197

MAY 9 1919

3/19/79

3

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The n.a.a.c.p. in their

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The 11 Chapter and 45 Vers.

The Ethiopian Shall Bea at

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It Says

Please let this History

Come under the name of

The. N.a.a.c.p. are Ethiopian

History of the Worlds War

With Every Word in the

Bible on the Ethiopian

With Dr Dyer Bans Signature

& i Will Pay the Cost of the

name of History. This
will Be in Colored history
yours fellow friends Eugene
Thomas & Elias Thomas
R. L. & Parton
Photographer
326 Broadway
St
Medina
Ohio

We are waiting for this
History

Gentlemen:
Thank you for your letter Concerning
the proposed History.
The N.A.A.C.P. & The Crisis are now
raising funds for the publication of this work.
which we hope to issue in Oct.

3/19/19

May 15, 1919

Messrs Parton, Thomas & Thomas,
326 Bronson Street,
Medina, Ohio

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter concerning the proposed History.

The N. A. A. C. P., and The CRISIS are now raising funds for the publication of this work, which we hope to issue in October.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary

MGA-CF

Wm. Hart

[Patterson, Adam]

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE
HEADQUARTERS 92nd DIVISION UNITED STATES ARMY

A.P.O. 766.

4 January 1919.

My Dear Mr. Dubois:

I recieved your note and regret very much that your plans have been temporarily interrupted. All have been expecting you daily and were very much disappointed when I explained your delay.

While there, please find the place where the photos and war scenes of this division are kept, and select such scenes as we may need in our work.

My end of the work here is progressing satisfactorily.

Sincerely Your Friend,

Adam E. Patterson

Adam E. Patterson,
Major, Judge Advocate.

3/112

OFFICE PHONE DOUGLAS 4812

RES. PHONE DREXEL 9293

A. E. PATTERSON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
3102 SOUTH STATE STREET
SUITE 2
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

2594

MAR 7 1919

G-20

March 14th 1918

National Association A.C.P.
70 Fifth Ave. New York City.

In compliance with request of Lt. Shaw I am enclosing data relative to G.C.M. Cases in the 92nd Division.

	A.E.F. name	Charge	Penalty.
1	Sgt. James Richardson	(Assault with intent to rape)	(15 yrs for beating up woman) Acquitted of asslt to rape.
2	Corporal Harry Ivy	Rape	Final action still pending.
3	Arthur Blackwell	Assault with intent to rape — very doubtful case of attempt.	Life imprisonment.
4	John Bird	Asslt with intent to rape — Convicted of simple assault	Not guilty — 12 months imprisonment.
5	Thomas Murry	Asslt with intent to rape also murder. Not sufficient evidence of assault to rape	Final action still Pending.
6	Wilson Owen	Asslt. to rape, — but guilty of simple asslt.	Not guilty — 12 mos. imprisonment.
7	William Saitch	asslt. to rape	Not guilty and acquitted.
8	Ganson Baker	Rape — Guilty of asslt to rape.	Life imprisonment.

OFFICE PHONE DOUGLAS 4812

RES. PHONE DREXEL 9293

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
3102 SOUTH STATE STREET
SUITE 2
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

2594

Name ——— charge ——— Penalty.

3/11/27

9- James Favors ——— Rape ——— Guilty - Hanged.
This soldier was not a member of 92nd Div. but of 331 Labor Battalion with white officers.

10- Johnnie Crofford ——— asslt. with intent to rape. He was the companion of James Favors - 331 L. Bn. ——— Not guilty acquitted
331 L. Bn

11- Private Allen ——— Rape ——— Case sent to G.H.Q. for disposition, cannot be tried.
331, L. Bn

12- Claud Weaver ——— Rape ——— Guilty of asslt to rape } Life imprisonment.

13 Sgt. Vaughn ——— Rape ——— Not guilty - acquitted.
In this case testimony of woman involved showed that she was forced to say accused was guilty by an Amer. General and Priest.

14 A Private, name forgotten, of 321 Labor Bn. charged with asslt. to rape - found guilty, given life imprisonment.

The final sentences in cases No 4-8-10 and 12 were the result of G.H.Q. Judge Advocate or they would have been much severer than here shown. Major A.E. Patterson

OFFICE PHONE DOUGLAS 4812

RES. PHONE DREXEL 9293

A. E. PATTERSON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
3102 SOUTH STATE STREET
SUITE 2
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

2594

Z 51-p1

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

As soon as you arrive in Newyork please let me know and I will forward data for your final arrangement for your criticism.

I am moving along very well with my work and will write you fully when I know you are home.

Very truly A. E. Patterson

3/22/19

MAR 20 1919

18

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

F348CH 41 NL BROADWAY N.Y

1919 APR 3 PM 10 50

IN CHICAGO ILLS 3

W E B DUBOIS

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

YOUR TELEGRAM RECEIVED WILL FORWARD DATA IMMEDIATELY SAW PUBLISHER BOOK OUT JUNE FIRST IF NO DELAYS FIVE THOUSAND COPIES FIRST ISSUE TWENTY THOUSAND PER ISSUE THEREAFTER AM WRITING YOU FULLY FIFTEENTH NEWYORK DATA NEEDED SEE CAPTAIN NAPOLEON B MARSHALL IF NECESSARY

A E PATTERSON.

[Patterson, A.E.]

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

ESTABLISHED 1856 — INCORPORATED 1873

CHICAGO - NEW YORK - LONDON

CABLE ADDRESS "RANALLY, CHICAGO"

536 SOUTH CLARK STREET

CHICAGO April 3, 1919.

Maj. A. E. Patterson,
1214 Benton Street,
Rockford, Ill.

APR 11 1919

36

44-4-19

Dear Sir:-

Appreciating your haste on the book proposition discussed with me this afternoon, I have taken up the matter with our Estimating Department and am able to give you the figures tonight.

I am sorry that it will be impossible to meet the price you suggested, owing to the present high cost of labor and all materials entering into book manufacture. I find that an edition of 5000 copies, specifications as noted while you were here, will cost 75¢ a copy, or $3750.00, and succeeding editions of 5000 copies will cost 60¢, or $3000.00.

This is figuring on good work in every respect, which is of course what you want, but nothing extravagant. We will give you an attractive book which you could price at $2.00 without apology, and we would think you might ask $2.50 for it.

We shall be glad if you can work the matter out along the basis of the higher cost above, and in any event we appreciate your coming to us for the figures.

We are,

Very truly yours,

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY.

FGB:AB.

44-4-56

Specifications 6" × 9"
Not to exceed 320 pages.
approximately 50 Illustrations.
Cover, gold lettered
Black Buffalo.
Good cloth A.E.P.

Dr. DuBois. It may be possible for you to drive a better bargain than this in New York. A smaller house here will bear it by about $560.00 but I am a little afraid of a small publisher. You might get figures on it if not too busy.

Return this letter to me if you do not need it. A. E. Patterson

P.S. The matter is being forwarded under separate cover. A.E.P.

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE
HEADQUARTERS 92nd DIVISION UNITED STATES ARMY

Misc. 251

-p11

Rockford, Illinois. April 6th 1919.
1214 Benton Street.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

APR 9 1919
2

My Dear Mr. DuBois:

Following my telegram to you Thursday this letter will explain that the costs of the first 5000 copies of the history, good cloth binding, fifty or seventy-five illustrations, size 6x9 and not to exceed 320 pages with appropriate cover designes will cost $3750.00. I am quite sure the men associated with me will not be able to raise this sum of money so I am going to lay the matter before my Club.(Before doing so I want you to write me a letter immediately stating that you have agreed to edit the manuscript, to furnish such data as you may care to use that will be appropriate in a work of this kind and in your opinion, if you still thinkso, that the book will readily sell and that it should not be difficult for the sales to reach 100,000 within a few months. All of my associates will contribute what they can but it seems that they did not save much of their money while in France.

I will send such data as I have ready for you within the next few days. We are going to publish this book and we are going to make some money as well as satisfy the increasing demand for something just like what we are working on.

I will be in Rockford until the completion of the trials of the fourteen soldiers charged with criminally assaulting that woman in Camp Grant. We will start about April 9th. May be in session thirty or forty days . I will have time enough to properly attend to all the business incidental to this publication with the assistance of the several officers assisting me.

Thanking you in advance for this letter and promising all the data at an early date, I beg to remain as ever
Your friend,

A.E. Patterson.

P.S. I have some interesting matter for your publication and just as soon as I can get a minute to spare I will send it to you.

A.E.P.

251-pl

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE
HEADQUARTERS 92nd DIVISION UNITED STATES ARMY

Rockford, Illinois. April 7th 1919.
1214 Benton Street.

My Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am enclosing some of the data that is ready to be edited and put in shape. You will observe from the tentative subjects just what is contemplated for this book. The names opposite the subjects are only to indicate the persons to whom I am looking to furnish the data on that subject and the names will not appear in the book at all excepting as contributors to the whole. The check marks in front of the several subjects indicate that the data is in my possession.

Because of my connection with the defense of the fourteen soldiers to be tried by General Court Martial in Camp Grant within the next few days, it has been impossible for me to get the data in shape for you as quickly as I intended, and again the officers are very slow in sending their data to me. I have not heard from Lt. T.T.Thompson since leaving Camp Meade March 4th.

I have no specific data on numbers 12, 13, 19, and 22 but I can supply all but numbers 19 and 22 and can get a little something on them but it will not be satisfactory.

I am working on the data indicated as being in my possession and as soon as it is completed I will send it to you. Number 24 is only a suggestion but something along that general line is desirable. The report to Secretary Baker will come under No. 25. I am sending you the report but it will not go in until changed in a few instances and names eliminated. I will have to disguise it because I have not Mr. Baker's permission to publish it.

Nos. 4, 17, and 23 are not at all satisfactory but you will find the faults and correct them. I lay no claim to being a writer but I will do the best I can to save you as much work as possible or those that go over the data. I am sending Nos. 9 and 10 to you just as I received them. I intended to rewrite them but owing to this trial I can't find the time.

I want to hear your comment on all that I have sent to you also your opinion on the tentative subjects to be covered. It is understood that you are the editor in chief and also that you share in the profits.

Thanking you in advance for your loyal support in the interest ofthe race and incidently ourselves, I beg to remain very truly your friend,

R. E. Patterson

APR 1 5 1919 - 21 A. E. Patterson

Rockford, Illinois. April 11th 1919.
1214 Benton Street.

Z51
-p1

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Am enclosing two subjects for your revision. Will send two or three others within the next day or two. It is my intention to complete one each day. Yes it is a big job but I will try to do it.

Very truly yours,

A. E. Patterson

3/20/17

Just Recd. telegram from W. B. Marshall 216 W 138th St that he mailed send. Mfg. Rag- iment data within few days.

A. E. P.

1) Friend & Andy 92 dup.
2) 325 & Signal Sec.

A. E. Patterson

APR 14 1919

~~OFFICE OF THE DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE~~
~~HEADQUARTERS 92nd DIVISION UNITED STATES ARMY~~

Rockford. Ill. April 12th 1919.

1214 Benton St.

Z51
-p1

3/20/67

Dear Dr DuBois:

Am enclosing four more subjects. I am going to start on the subject dealing with the battles in which 92nd Div. engaged, & will send you that with two or three others Tuesday or Wednesday. I have about 35 pictures for cuts. Got them in Paris.

Very truly Yours A E Patterson

3/19/24

Reg. Hearst

April 16, 1919.

Major A.B.Patterson,
1214 Benton Street,
Rockford, Illinois.

My dear Major Patterson:

I have received your material, that is, ten of the proposed twenty-five or twenty-seven chapters. It is excellent and informing, but only half of the whole book is ready and it will all need very careful editing, the addition of many facts and the correction of numerous details.

If the missing parts can be supplied by May 15, the work of editing and completing the manuscript will require at the very least three good months of hard work.

The putting of the book through the press, proofreading, etc., will call for at least two months. There is, therefore, no possible way of issuing a creditable volume before October 15.

Publishers may promise to get out a book quickly, but it cannot be done.

Scott's book will appear in June or July. He and Stockbridge have been working on it four months already.

They will get the start of us by two or three months, but that will not matter

3/19/35

if our work is complete and first-class. THE CRISIS can put 1000 agents on the job.

Now as to the cost: First, do not deceive yourself. It is doubtful - very doubtful - if you can make any money out of this book. I think we can sell 10,000 copies - we cannot sell 100,000 copies. No book ever written has had such a sale among Negroes.

If the book is well edited and complete, I can guarantee the cost of the publication.

Let us, then, first get the material ready. Finish your collection of stuff. I have a mass of additional matter. I shall be in Chicago May 17 - 19. We will then have a consultation and finally put things in shape.

Meantime, I am advertising a three volume history in The CRISIS. This means that your volume will be Volume I of the series. I have refused an advertisement from Thompson who proposes to get out a history also.

Let me hear immediately how this strikes you.

By the way, - I want to lecture in Chicago May 19. Who can I get to arrange this?

Very sincerely yours,

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE
HEADQUARTERS 92nd DIVISION UNITED STATES ARMY

~~365th~~ 251 - p1

Rockford, Ill. April 30th 1919

Dear Dr DuBois:

I am enclosing some general information together with some of the photographs for cuts, a few individual biographies with ~~photographs~~ to follow later. You may use such of these personal experiences as you desire. I am sending everything that may be of value, but you are the judge of that. Am also enclosing names of the officers of the 365th Infantry who took part in the last battle, and a roster of all colored officers with the 92nd Div. on Nov. 1st 1918. I think the roster very important for front or back of the book.

3/20/69

The Congressional page needs no explanation. It may be used as printed or combined with other data.

Will send such photograph of officers with personal experiences that I receive from time to time.

Very truly Yours

R. E. Patterson

3/19/37

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE
HEADQUARTERS 92nd DIVISION UNITED STATES ARMY

Rockford, Illinois. May 4th, 1919.

1214 Benton Street.

Dear Mr. DuBois;-

I am enclosing a compilation of data on the 370th Inf. formerly the old EIGHTH ILLINOIS. It is complete but as you will observe it only furnishes a splendid basis for a good chapter on the subject. I am not sufficiently experienced nor able to put this data in historical or narrative form so I am sending it to you for that purpose.

I am thinking of getting 30 photographs of the several companies including the Regimental Bands of the 371st and 372nd Infantries but I want to know what you think about it before I make the purchase. My idea is that the illustrations will go for towards selling the books in the South where we do not read extensively in the rural districts. Two of these illustrations can be put on one page and it may be possible to get three on a single page. Again I have not been able to obtain a great deal of data on these two Regiments and the Company illustrations and other pictures will in a measure make up for the lack of other data.

I should like to hear from you at an early date on this subject because the photographers are awaiting my order.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Patterson

MAY 9 1919

9

3/19/36

May 10, 1919.

Major A. E. Patterson,
1214 Benton Street,
Rockford, Ill.

Dear Major Patterson,

I shall be in Chicago the eighteenth and the nineteenth and want to see you. Please communicate with Dr. C. E. Bentley, 1909 Marshall-Field Annex.

I think we ought to have the thirty photographs by all means.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. Hearst

Back to Dr. DuB.

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE
HEADQUARTERS 92nd DIVISION UNITED STATES ARMY

Rockford, Illinois. June 8th 1919.
1214 Benton Street.

~~Corresp~~ Z51-p1

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I mailed to you some time a go a group of photographs and in one of the large envelops were several small photoes without any information as to their use. This was a mistake and it will be necessary for me to have them returned in order to furnish the desired information. They are pictures showing bayonet training and one of [redacted], a private with a full pack on his back, about four or five in all.

I hope to complete the trials of the three groups of soldiers by June 20th or 25th and will immediately begin the preparation of pleadings to be filed in the Federal Court with the view of securing the release of all those convicted by Writ of Habeas Corpus. I am certain that the innocent will be again convicted but the Military Court is without jurisdiction and has no right to try any of these men a second time. I have not at any time mentioned to you these cases but am doing so now because we need some financial support.

Dr. Bentley has informed me that the Association through you and such local support as may be interested will assist us in making the necessary fight in the interest of plain justice to these men and I only want to add that we need it and that I trust you will see that we get it.

I will be in New York within 30 days after the conclusion of these trials to confer with you.

Very truly yours,

A. E. Patterson

P.S. I also sent two copies of Co 'Photoes, 31 in all.

2077-3M) 2

751 -p4

HEADQUARTERS
Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard
Chicago, 24 June 1919.

Otis B. Duncan:
Colonel Commanding
James C. Hall,
Capt. and Adjutant

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,

My dear sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and will state that I have been out of the city for a portion of the time since you were here and have been very busy at other times working on the recruitment and reorganization of the regiment, so that the matter of having our records written up and forwarded to you was overlooked. However, I will have the work begun to-morrow morning and expect to have it in your hands in a short time.

John H. Patton
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry,
Ill. N.G.

370th

July 15, 1919

Mr. John H. Patton,
3517 Forest Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Patton:

3/18/40

I thank you very much for the matter which you kindly sent me. Mr. York's bill of Seventeen dollars seventy-five cents will be settled on the first of the month. I am a little embarrassed by your bill. I had not expected to undertake to pay anything for the compilation of the matter because I understood that had already been done. I have at present no funds for this purpose but if I can collect them, I shall be only too glad to reimburse you. It may, however, mean a rather long wait.

Very sincerely yours,

WE DB-CF

3/19/110

April 17, 1919.

MEMO for Dr. I. G. Penn - Concerning a Pageant at Columbus, Ohio.

Enclosed please find (a) program of the pageant as given in Philadelphia with printed text, music characters and number of participants needed. (b) The Egyptian temple and the principal characters. (c) A poster. (d) A circular of general information. (e) Another general article of information which appeared in The CRISIS. Note especially the words of The Herald; and another picture of some of the participants. (f) An estimate of the cost of producing the pageant in Columbus, Ohio, in June or July, 1919.

Dr. I. Garland Penn,
c/O Jarvis,
2209-7th Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

[Enc.]

3/19/111

(F)

April 17, 1919.

Estimate of the cost of producing the Pageant in Columbus, Ohio, in June or July 1919.

-:-:-:-:-:-

It is assumed that the following matters will involve no extra cost, Namely: The hall where the Pageant is to be given; tickets of admission; electric lighting, including special spot lights and colored lights; advertising and programs; headquarters; a place for two or three week's rehearsals; a place for making costumes, and considerable volunteer labor, and board and lodging for the six principal trainers for about three weeks.

If any of these matters are a source of extra expense, their cost must be added to the following estimate.

Costumes	$1,000 to $1500
Salaries of persons necessary to train the actors	$2,000
Properties and sceneries	$500
Skilled labor	$500

In other words, outside of the matters indicated above, I estimate that it will cost from between $4,000 and $5,000 to

3/19/112

give this pageant. I base this estimate on the fact that the Washington pageant cost $5,292.38; the Philadelphia pageant cost almost exactly $5,000. Prices are today considerably high. On the other hand, both in Washington and Philadelphia we had to pay a large price for the hall and grounds, and considerable for advertising and electricity.

To off-set this expense, the pageant ought to be given three times, and from such exhibits it would be possible to take in from the box office from $3,000 to $5,000. In Washington the receipts fell $500 behind the expenses; in Philadelphia receipts and expenditures balanced within a few dollars.

I am communicating with the persons who had charge of the training in Philadelphia to see if they are still available.

WEBD?CF

3/19/109

April 23, 1919.

Dr. H. Garland Penn,
420 Plum Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Penn:

I understand that you received the Pageant matter before you went. I have just had another idea.

If we could get the Pageant down at Columbus in June or July it would cost but little extra to repeat it in August, and this repetition could be The Tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Negro. Indeed, it might be possible to have this August celebration down in Cincinnati or Chicago. Let me know what you think of this?

Very sincerely yours,

Pageant

WEBDB:CF

[Penn]

THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY

OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

BISHOP W. F. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT.
REV. JOHN H. RACE, TREASURER.
REV. P. J. MAVEETY, } CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.
I. GARLAND PENN, }

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN BUILDING
420 PLUM STREET

CINCINNATI, OHIO April 30, 1919.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor of The Crisis,
70 - Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

MAY 3 1919

22

3/19/07

Dear Brother DuBois:-

Your favors of the 13th and 23rd instants came to hand. I also received the matter and memo of the pageant before leaving New York. I have looked it over carefully. The cost of putting it on is rather high for us and yet your letter of the 23rd throws some light on the situation and after all we may be able to do something that will give us the pageant at Columbus and then subsequently stage it at Cincinnati or Chicago in celebrating The Tercentenary. I am greatly interested in this latter celebration because I think we ought not to let this pass without the proper celebration. I will not take time now to go into detail, but wish to say that I am going to be in New York Friday and remain until Tuesday evening the sixth.

Our Board has appointed a Committee consisting of Bishops W.A. Quayle and W.P. Thirkield and myself to attend the Anti-Lynching meeting and state the purpose of this Board if any opportunity is permitted as to the Anti-Lynching Crusade for Supression of Lynching by Federal Enactment. I willcall you up and make an engagement for conference on this pageant, for we shall have to decide upon what we are going to do not later than May 8th.

Yours faithfully,

I. Garland Penn

A.

[Penn]

THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY

OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

3/19/97

BISHOP W. F. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT.
REV. JOHN H. RACE, TREASURER.
REV. P. J. MAVEETY, } CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.
I. GARLAND PENN, }

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN BUILDING
420 PLUM STREET

CINCINNATI, OHIO

May 15, 1919.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I telegraphed you last Sunday evening desiring your itinerary that I might get in touch with you just as soon as we had reached a decision about the pageant. In looking this copy over which was prepared for the Centennial of the A.M.E. Church I note that certain portions, for instance, in scenes four and five, might not work so well at Columbus. Of course, I do not know because I did not see thepageant as presented in Philadelphia and my imagination of what it is or was in the parts referred to may be altogether a mistake. There is, however, our desire thay there shall be worked into the pageant in scene four or five, particularly five, the scene of John Stewart the Negro who after conversion heard a voice and followed the trail of that voice to the Wyandotte Indians in Ohio and began the administration of Christian service to them which resulted in their conversion, and which is the beginning of all Missionary activities in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I simply mention this in order to impress you with the fact that I shall want to see you as soon as it is possible when we have reached a decision as to when we can put on this pageant or not so that such changes can be made as may be agreed upon.

I understand that you are to be in Columbus on Thursday the 29th, in Cincinnati the 28th. Unfortunately for me I have engagements in South Carolina to deliver the commencement addresses at Claflin and Browning Home, Camden, from the 27th to the 30th. I myself will try to see you in the week from the 19th to the 24th.

Presuming this will be opened at your office will your clerk send me your itinerary as soon as it is possible.

Yours faithfully,

I. Garland Penn

lh

Your letter just rec'd. Thanks.

P.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

3/4/95

RECEIVED AT PM 4 06

1919 JUN 13 PM 4 06

A379D 25

COLUMBUS O 253P 13

DR E W B DUBOIS

0538 70 5 TH AVE 6 TH FLOOR NEWYORKCITY

CAN YOU LEAVE NEWYORK TONIGHT ARRIVING HERE AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT SATURDAY NEED YOU FOR DETAILS TO GET DECISION

YOUR EXPENSE PAID BY US ANSWER

I GARLAND PENN.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

N DUBOIS.

3/19/96

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854 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A319D 44 BLUE

1919 JUN 13 PM 2 59

OG COLUMBUS O 126P 13

DR W E DUBOIS 9479

EDITOR THE CRISIS 70-FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

DO YOU NEED WHITE SPOT LIGHTS ONLY IF NOT SPECIFY FULL ELECTRICAL OUTFIT INVESTIGATE PRICES THERE WHERE DID LIGHTING COME FROM FOR WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA PAGEANTS HOW MANY APPEAR ON PLATFORM AT ONE TIME DECISION DEPENDS LARGELY ON THIS INFORMATION SO WIRE AT EARLIEST

J GARLAND PENN.

3/19/106

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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JUN 14 AM 5 17

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DU COLUMBUS O 13

DR W E B DUBOIS 10099

EDITOR CRISIS 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

EXCESSIVE COST OF LIGHTS AND ASSEMBLY THE ONE THOUSAND PARTICIPANTS MAKE PAGEANT IMPOSSIBLE IN THIS TIME OR BUDGET OUR PEOPLE HAVE BEEN CALLED ON FOR SO MANY OTHER THINGS SINCE I WAS HERE TWO WEEKS AGO LETTER FOLLOWS

T GARLAND PENN.

[Perry]

May 27, 1919.

JUN 13 1919
DU BOIS

The Crisis,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Editor:

Acknowledgemnt of your receipt of my matter I sen you several weeks ago received today. I am too busy here in Brest to write you as I desire. We are here expecting to leave for home in the next 2 or ~~xx~~ 3 weeks. We are sending you under special cover a history of the regiment. When I return I have a deal of matter and photos that I shall try and send you if you desire them. We were booked to leave here in May, but change of plans shoves us off until June and so we are hpping to get home at least by the 4th of July.

Answer this letter at the following address:

George W. Perry, Box 312, Boley, Oklahoma.

I have a few copies of the Crisis received from friends a nd they certainly get circulation in this regiment. Our strength is near 3000 and that means a deal read it and eager for every issue we get from the U.S.A. I must close.

Respectfully,

George W. Perry

3/6/113

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

7

(Brun)

TO DEPARTING OFFICERS OF THE A.E.F.

After honorably serving your Country in a great war, you are about to embark for the homeland. Remember that the bearing of their officers is reflected in the behavior and discipline of the men you are commanding homeward bound. I most sincerely trust that no single act may occur to stain the splendid record won by our troops in Europe. My confidence and best wishes follow you and them as you cross the sea and in your future service in the Army or elsewhere.

John J. Pershing.

3/1/6/6

1920

December 6, 1919.

Lt. Peterson,
708 Bambridge St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergeant Oliver of the 365th Infantry, writes me that you might be able to give me valuable information concerning your regiment in France.

I should be glad of any narrative or documents with which you could furnish me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Phelps]
[1919?]

3/25

BOOKS BY GUY FITCH PHELPS

THE BLACK PROPHET
Standard Publishing Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio. $1.50

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MORNING
Abingdon Press, 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. $1.50

THE ANGEL O' DEADMAN
Standard Publishing Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio. $1.50

ETHEL VALE
Christian Witness Publishing Co., Chicago .75

WHY?
(Guy Fitch Phelps.)

Ah, why does one sweet bud decay
Among its sister bloom?
One deer of all the fleeing herd,
Fall wolf-torn in the gloom?
One pallid girl, with hollow chest,
Sink sighing in the tomb?
Why?

Some walk the ways where dreams the moon
Along the murmuring river;
And vows are spoken which unite
Their glowing breasts forever;
But others weep, Farewell! Farewell!
Whom fate has forced to sever.
Why?

Some meet and love and wed and shine
Where sunny vines are hung,
And through the flowing, golden years
They sing forever young,
But one unmated croons alone
Life's loss with dismal tongue.
Why?

One glows where wit and mirth make bright
The music-maddened hall,
And round her beauteous temples play
The wish, the praise of all;
One begs for but the crumbs of love,—
The crumbs that never fall.
Why?

Among the thousand woodland nests
which move and sway and swing,
A hundred are by serpents wrecked—
Of all the birds that sing,
So many flutter from the sky
With broken, quivering wing.
Why?

One hand is trained to sweep the keys
With magic touch and rare;
One walks where fountained gardens breathe
Their perfume on the air;
Another in a hovel slaves
In rayless, black despair.
Why?

One child is born with blood as pure
As some cold forest well;
And one is cursed prenatally
With manias black as hell,
And works from out a reeking brain
A devil's awful spell.
Why?

Must bud and bird and deer and man
Be mangled much and torn?
Must something perish from the earth
That something else be born?
Does one lip sing because—because,
Another lip must mourn?
Why?

DeLand Fla Jul 22nd 1919 8333

Oswald Garrison Villard
70 8th ave Newyork

Pltf + Ida Ida Post

My Dear Sir

being a regular reader of the Crisis I thought take this method to seek information as I believe the Crisis are in a position to give information. The matter referring to is ~~this~~ Just after the meeting of the Negro Congress met Washington to elect delegats to attend the Pan africen Congress. There was a man who supposed to have attended that Congress. Who traveled through this Section and raised money for expense for delegats to France I would like to know who was authorized for the Southern portion of Fla or the State. to raise this fund Secondly they were to have come through and organize for the N. A. A. C. P. and so far all has dropped we have an eye on the man Whatever information you can give of this nature or have any money been turned in that way we will be thankful to know

I am yours

B W Phillips

31/49

Pan African Congress -P7

July 25, 1919

Rev. B. W. Phillips,
Box 716
Deland, Florida

My dear Sir:

So far as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is concerned no money was raised by the Association for the Pan African Congress. A number of other organizations and individuals raised money, but I do not know what became of it.

Very sincerely yours,

3/1/52

WEBDB/CF

[Plaatje]

JUN 27 1919

SUBSCRIPTION

"Bear Ye One Another's Burden"

The Diamond Fields Men's Own Brotherhood.

KOPANO EA BA-ENA BA FILISI.

UMANYANO LWA BAZALWANA BASE DHAIMANI.

3/5/19

Back to Dep

P. O Box 143

Brotherhood Hall, Lyndhurst Road.

Kimberley, 19. 5. 19

PRESIDENT:
MR. SOL T. PLAATJE

VICE-PRES.:
MR. A. TSENGIWE

TREASURER:
DR. J. E. MACKENZIE

JUNIOR TREAS.:
MR. L. MASHOKO.

SECRETARY:
MR. T. D SKOTA.

ASST. SECRETARY:
MR. G. M. MOTSIELOA

PRECENTOR:
MR. T. G. DINISO.

POSTAL ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 143
KIMBERLEY.

LONDON ADDRESS:
69, SHAKESPEARE RD.,
HANWELL, W.

Dear Dr Du Bois, It is a great pity I have not been able to get to Paris in ~~March~~ February. It is all owing to the backwardness of our race — a backwardness that is intensified by our tribal and clannish differences. However I take this opportunity to thank you in the name of our people for the wide ground covered and the success upto date. I feel certain that much more would have been effected had you any information about the semi-slavery Exiles in South Africa.

I am leaving in a fortnight for London with the Cape Deputation once more please send me a reply to 69 Shakespeare Rd Hanwell London W. We J. Fredericks, your ass

Secretary is a personal friend of mine.

I have not received any ale of books sent from London to the Crisis for sale. However I had the benefit of the Crisis for a year. Please continue it to South africa and send me another to S. T. Plaatje by Shakespeare Hd Harwell, London W. in addition to the one to Kimberley

It is a howling hit we did not meet. My paper had to be suspended owing to war prices — Paper alone went up 700%. I hope to restart the Pasla next year. But to broaden my outlook I wish to visit the N. States before returning. Do you think that a well arranged tour would pay Expenses? I write very anxious your kind advice. Kind Regards

Yours very Faithfully

Sol T Plaatje

JUL 11 1919

[Portlock]

Ca - 21

as

368th

Washington, D. C.
26 April, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Honorable Sir.-

You ask me to tell you what I know concerning the treatment of the Negro Officer and enlisted man during my service in France. I left the United States as First Sergeant, Machine Gun Company, 368th Infantry and was later transferred to the Headquarters, 92nd Division.

3/14/19

The dark day began the minute the U. S. transport "George Washington" sailed out of New York, June 15, 1918, when the Negro Officers of the 368th Infantry were deprived of first class accomodation. As you know, an American Officer on a government transport is always entitled to first class passage, non-commissioned officers above grade 17, second class passage, and the remainder of the troops, third class passage. The colored officers of the 368th Infantry were not permitted to eat with the white officers

but were put in the second class dining hall with the enlisted men to receive their meals. They were also deprived of first class deck priviledges. All this made the Negro Officers have a very unpleasant voyage aside from the strict deck drill, alarms and danger of the submarines.

My company arrived at Brest, France, on June 27, 1918. After remaining at the Brest Camp for seven days, we aboarded a train for the department of Haute-Soane in the western part of France. While enroute, we stopped at Camp Williams for coffee and was told that the American white soldiers there had recently lynched a colored labor troop for associating with a French girl. (The colored troops in that camp were very small in numbers). We remained there only long enough to get our coffee.

We arrived in Bourbonne-les-Bains July 8, 1918, and left the following day for our training area, Fresnes. My company was attached to 351st Machine Gun Battalion for training in machine gun work. At that time, the battalion was under command of a white major who was soon relieved and

3/14/19

returned to the United States. The senior of the 351st Machine Gun Battalion took command, an excellent and well praised soldier, Captain James Cooper, a graduate of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and a long service enlisted man of the regular army. He remained in command through the entire training period but was relieved by Lieut. Colonel Thos. Rothwell, Infantry, U.S.A. while enroute to the western front. After the Armistice was signed he was recommended by Colonel Rothwell to be sent in disgrace to the S.O.S. as inefficient and as a habitual drinker. Colonel Rothwell recommendation was endorsed by Brigadier General James B. Erwin, who took command of the division after the war was over, and Captain Cooper was sent to the labor section as not being competent to command combatant troops.

3/14/11

I was transferred to the office of Division Adjutant as Sergeant Major, Headquarters, as the Division was taking over the Saint Die (Vosges) Sector. When we arrived in Bruyeres, (enroute to St. Die) we found that the white soldiers who had shortly departed told the French people that we were heathens and would do outragous acts,

that we would eat them, and acted like the lesser civilized peoples, and to avoid our presence as much as possible. I am glad the people found ~~us~~ us different and learned to love us. The same thing happened in other towns when Negro troops first entered.

In St. Die our boys were treated very nicely by the French and thought the Y. M. C. A. was fine until the day before we left. During our four weeks there we had privileges of the sitting room and canteen (place to buy food and tobacco), but when we were about to go, the white boys came into the town and the "Y" opened up a billeard, pool, and game room, and we could not enter if we wanted to do so, because I tried to enter and was refused.

3/14/12

One day Lieut. Colonel O. H. Sampson, D. M. C., Division Quartermaster (a fair and square man) came into the office and tried his best to get his most efficient men commissioned in the Quartermaster Corps and to get Lieut. Clarence B. Curley, 368th Infantry,

transferred to the Quartermaster Corps because he is such an excellent accountant, but he was refused on the grounds, "It is against the policy to the War Department to commissioned Negroes in the Quartermaster Corps". However, they used Lt. Curley in the Quartermaster Department as on special duty. This is the manner they crushed many cases of that nature: "Against the policy of the War Department".

3/14/13

While our headquarters were at Triaucourt, Meuse, Quartermaster Sergeant Isaac N. Braithwaite was appointed Army Field Clerk and assigned to our division. Prior to his appointment, all of our Field Clerks were white men. Mr. Braithwaite was not permitted to eat at their mess and they even refused to ride in the same compartment on the trains with him. In all cases of travelling, he had to ride the best way he could, even when there was a first class place allotted to him with the other Field Clerks.

When we were at Saint Menehould, Meuse Sector, the Argonne affair took

place. Here is where I refer you to Mr. Robert H. Green, Bute Street near Cumberland Street, Norfolk, Va. (formerly Sergeant, 3rd Battalion, 368th Infantry) who was in the Argonne Forest at that time and knows a great deal about the actions of Major Max Elser, 368th Infantry, in the tactical mixup at that point. I also refer you to Lieut. Nathan O. Goodloe, % Howard University and Captain T. M. Dent, % Howard University who took a great part in the Argonne Drive. Lieut. James H. N. Waring, Inf. Howard University could give you some very valuable information about the 367 Infantry and Mr. Avery Wood, Howard University, (formerly Sgt. Major, 351st Field Artillery Headquarters) about the Artillery Brigade.

3/14/14

While we were at Marbache, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Dr. R. R. Moton and party came in true style with a touring car at his disposal and every convenience possible. His mission was to tell the few of his type, and as many others as possible, how proud the nation was of the division which has been proned by our ill treatment since we returned. He also told the boys to return to the United

States ready to begin life again as good citizens and not to forget the way to act as peaceful citizens. He visited almost every unit of the Division.

While we were at Marbache, Captain A. D. Douglass, Q. M. C. (white) Division Finance Officer, wrote to the Chief Q. M., American Ex. Forces, asking to remove all his colored men and replace them with white men, but the record of the colored Quartermaster boys was so good that the Chief Q. M. did not do so. Our Q. M. boys were later praised as one of the best finance personnel groups of the A. E. F.

3/14/15

While we were at Marbache, a Captain Ward, Medical Corps, colored, was taken ill and sent to S. O. S. Hospital. While there convalescing, he was given professional work to do in different wards, his work was so well done that he was promoted to the rank of Major, M. C. before he was returned to our Division. When he reported back for duty a major, the Chief surgeon was so outdone, that Major Ward was returned to the United States so quickly that no one hardly knew it ever happened.

While we were at Marbache, Mr. Ralph Tyler, was with us a short while as war correspondent from the War Dept. He conducted himself like a real man in every respect.

While we were in Mayenne, Sarthe, enroute to the U.S.A., General Order No. 40, was published prevented any of our boys from talking to any French female kind. When they were caught, they were arrested and tried by court. Lt. Colonel Robert Sterett, Division Machine Gun Officer remarked in regard to it, that was a fine general Order only it should have included colored officers. A number of colored officers were tried for being with French women. French people loved the colored American soldiers and the American authorities tried their best to avoid it as much as possible.

3/14/18

There General Order No. 1, 1919, was published preventing any of our soldiers from going out of their billets after taps to urinate. Cans were put in the billets to keep them in. They claimed this would stop the men from

living out with the French people. They even tried to restrict colored officers, but it was not put in "black and white" concerning officers. Now bear in mind, these laws did not pertain to the white boys but only to the colored boys.

They saw a French lady with a colored officer and branded her as a prostitute, but when it was brough out, she was the daughter of the Major of Mayenne, they made it a "regretted mistake". Such was the case in many instances.

3/14/17

At Mayenne, you visited us. You were not given the welcome which was allotted to Dr. Motor, but on the contrary, you were watched as if you were a German spy. It grieved us all when we learned about it. As a matter of fact we were broken down with discouragement by that time.

While at Mayenne a large number of our best officers were reported and sent to the labor section for frivolous reasons. Some of them should have been sent, some of them should not have been sent. There were white officers

worse than most of them who were not disturbed. It was said, that the 92nd Div. in France was the "dumping ground" for white officers who could not make good in other Divisions. The majority of them were promoted too to higher ranks.

While in Mayenne, Capt. Louis Melingher, 368th Infantry, and 60 member of other colored officers were passing through Mayenne enroute to Le Mans, and had to leave reports at the office of the Division R. R. and C. Office. The night they were there, they had and could get no place to sleep because they were refused entrance to the Grand Hotel and other places on the grounds that the white officers of the American Army would object to their presence. The whites made it very bitter in Mayenne especially for the Negro Officers and enlisted men. We had no privileges and were same as prisoners. The colored boys at Headquarters had to pay four hundred francs because some merchant in that town was robbed of wine valued at that price. We were considered as thieves, "cut-throats" and sexual maniacs. No one did anything to cause it, if they did I would know it.

3/14/18

At Brest, the colored soldiers were segregated in certain toilets and in the mess halls. Brest was termed a "Hell Hole" for the American soldier, but it was more than a "Hell Hole" for us.

In summing up what I have said, to put it all in a nutshell, The American Negro soldier in France was treated with the same contempt and undemocratic spirit as the American Negro citizen is treated in the United States.

I am, sir,

Your respectfully

Louis A. Lortlock

3/14/19

P.S. - Attached you will find a few papers that may be of value to you. I have omitted all matter that I have read in "The Crisis", which I could have mentioned. I am always at your service in the cause of my people.

Lortlock

3/19/45

War history

1920

November 20, 1919.

Publisher Portland Daily News,
Portland, Oregon.

Sir:

In a recent number you published a cut of a wounded colored soldier, Jack Mason, a copy of which I enclose.

I am very anxious to get a good original photograph of this man for a history which I am writing. Can you furnish such a photograph or tell me where I can get it?

I shall be glad to pay any charges.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

[Professional Club of Philadelphia]

OFFICE HOURS: UNTIL 10 A. M.
8 TO 4 P. M.
7 TO 8 P. M
SUNDAYS UNTIL 11 A. M.

PHONE 2180 GERMANTOWN

DR. R. WELLESLEY BAILEY
102 EAST PRICE STREET
GERMANTOWN, PHILA., PA.

September 22nd 1919.

Dr. W.E.Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

3/17/18

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Professional Club of Philadelphia,of which I am president,is composed of qualified members of the Medical, Legal, Dental and Pharmaceutal professions of this city. It is incorporated.

The Club has for years directed its attention more to the light things of the day,but it has decided to assume a share of the great burden which today,more than ever,falls heavily on the shoulders of the fortunately educated members of the Negro race. It has outlined a program for the betterment of social,educational and civic conditions in our midst. We are slowly realizing that the effect of group work in various centres throughout the country,for the improvement of the above mentioned conditions,will be a telling force in the solution of the mooted questions of the day. A more intimate acquaintance with the laity's ideas on many vital points affecting the national status of the colored people everywhere,will enable the professional man to take his rightful place among the people. This we think can be best accomplished by our Club,and others of like purpose,making every effort to get nearer to the masses and thus eventually win their confidence.

As a means to this end,we desire to have public meetings of an instructive character,so that the less informed may be benefited by the instructions to be delivered by connoiseurs on selected subjects.

It would be much appreciated by the Club if you would consent to favor us with a discourse at one of our prospective meetings.

I have learnt that the president-elect of Liberia is in this country,and will deliver an address in November,in Pittsburgh. We should be glad to have the honor of having him here as the Club's guest at one of its meetings,and I should much appreciate your help in enabling me to get in touch with him or with his secretary,

Appreciating an early reply,

I am,

Very truly yours,

R. Wellesley Bailey.

MEMORANDUM TO M. ~~DIANGE~~ Diagne AND OTHERS ON A PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN PARIS IN FEBRUARY, 1919.

38-4-416

Gentlemen:

I beg hereby to lay before you certain tentative suggestions as to a Pan-African Congress to be held in Paris on February 2, 3, and 4, 1919,

1. The appointment of a small committee of arrangements.
2. The sending of personal invitations to representatives of the Negro Race who can attend such a conference, and who represent the Governments of Abyssinia, Liberia, and Hayti; the French, English, Spanish, Italian, Belgian, Dutch and former German colonies; and the descendents of Negroes inhabiting North and South America and the islands of the Sea.
3. Invitations to send representatives to address the Congress to all Governments having Negro citizens and subjects, and to China, Japan and India.
4. Invitations to join in our open conferences to representatives of organizations devoted to the advancement of the darker races.
5. The chief work of the Congress shall be:

   (A) The hearing of statements on the condition of Negroes throughout the world

   (B) The obtaining of authoritative statements of policy toward the Negro race from the Great Powers.

   (C) The making of strong representations to the Peace Conference sitting at Paris in behalf of both voice and protection for 250,000,000 Negroes and Negroids in the future ~~nation~~ League of nations.

   (D) The laying down of principles upon which the future devel-

opement of the Negro race must take place, including:

Political rights for the Civilized

Modern education for all children

Native rights tothe land and natural resources

Industrial developement primarily for the benefit of the native and his country

Development of autonomous government along lines of native custom, with the object of inaugurating gradually an Africa for the Africans

Full recognition of the independent governments of Abyssinnia, Liberia, and Hayti, with their full natural boundaries, and the development of the former German colonies under the guarantee and oversight of the League of Nations

The cordial and sympathetic cooperation of the black, yellow and white races on terms of mutual respect and equality in the future dfvelopment of the world

6.The program of the Congress might be something as follows:

Sunday Afternoon: Mass- meeting, addressed by representatives of the colonial Powers and of the Negro nations.

Night: Reception to delegates.

Monday morning: Closed conference of Negro delegates; appointment of committees.

Afternoon: Open conference.

Tuesday morning: Closed conference and resolutions.

Afternoon: Open conference.

Night: Mass-meeting and speeches.

7. The Conference should form a permanent Secretariat with headquarters in Paris, charged with the duty of :

Collating the history of the Negro race

Studying the present condition of the race

38-4-47

Publishing articles, pamphlets and areport of this Congress
Encouraging Negro art and literature
arranging for a second Pan- African Congress in 1920.

38-4-48

I propose that a preliminary conferencex to ~~xxxxxxxx~~ consider these and any other proposals be called to meet Wednesday, January 8, at a time and place to be seclected.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

Doctor in Philosophy, and Director of Publications and Research in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, United States of America.

Paris, Jan 1, 1919

(10)

1

Discours inaugural de M. Diagne au Congrès pan-africain des 19-20-21 Février 1919

Messieurs, Mesdames, En réunissant aujourd'hui dans cette salle des représentants de toutes les branches d'origine africaine et relevant de toutes les nationalité alliées, nous rendons déjà par là même un hommage au pays qui offre l'hospitalité à notre Congrès.

Il était en effet digne de la France et de l'attachement que ses enfants d'outre mer lui ont témoigné au cours de la guerre, de nous recevoir et de nous permettre comme aux autres races d'examiner quel doit être notre avenir, c'est-à-dire quel doit être l'avenir de la race noire toute entière, sans qu'il puisse être question d'aucune conception particulariste ni d'aucune idée d'indépendance. Car, Messieurs, il est bien entendu que chacun de nous en venant ici reste guidé par le plus sincère loyalisme à l'égard de la nation à laquelle il appartient, et par là même proclame le désir et le droit de chacun, de rester français, anglais, américains, libériens, portugais ou belges, haïtiens, etc.

Tout d'abord, notre pensée doit aller vers nos frères de race des anciennes colonies allemandes qui n'ont pas encore de statut définitif et dont les conditions de vie doivent être révisées complètement, puisque la Conférence de la Paix a décidé très légitimement, et à notre approbation unanime, de ne plus les laisser sous la tutelle germanique d'hier, qui fut contraire à tous sentiments humains et à tout respect du droit à la vie qui appartient.....

3/12/1

1919 B

appartient à tout homme.

Puis nous avons et sur un terrain d'ensemble, à envisager quel sera pour notre race l'avenir que nous estimons devoir être assez élargi afin que l'infériorité intellectuelle, morale et sociale qui frappe la majorité de ses éléments, s'améliore rapidement et disparaisse au plus tôt. Ce changement doit et ne peut s'effectuer que grâce à la saine justice des nations qui se partagent le monde et qui n'oublieront pas qu'aux heures du péril général toute notre race s'est dressée à côté des défenseurs de la liberté humaine.

Pour la France, nos populations coloniales, sans exception, ont donné leur sang durant 4 années 1/2 des plus cruelles épreuves; pour l'Angleterre les colonies africaines ont fourni leur effort en vue du maintien de l'intégrité britannique sur le continent noir; enfin aux Etats-Unis, toute la population de couleur a accepté librement et pleinement de venir combattre sur les champs de bataille d'Europe, au nom des grands principes de droit et de justice qui ont jeté dans la mêlée leurs compatriotes blancs.

3/2/2

Qu'il convienne donc de saluer aujourd'hui l'effort admirable fourni par les races, ce ne serait qu'un devoir! Mais il y a mieux: il faut que du geste de solidarité avec les races prépondérantes, sorte un enseignement de réalités qui dira indiscutablement que la fraternité humaine n'est plus un vain mot.

Ce n'est pas dans un pays comme celui-ci, ou de tout temps notre race a été généreusement traitée - puisque l'histoire de la France depuis la Révolution n'est

inspirée....

inspirée que des plus pures traditions de justice - qu'il sera contesté à cette réunion d'hommes dirigés par le seul mandat de leurs consciences, la possibilité de tourner leurs regards vers les peuples disséminés à travers le monde, et auxquels le sang les relie. Notre geste qui intéresse l'histoire et qui ne constitue qu'un appel, doit être observé et étudié afin que plus tard, lorsque le monde devra faire un retour sur son passé, il puisse dire que pour tous il a été fait les efforts nécessaires.

Nous voulons et souhaitons que ceux qui ont la charge de refaire à l'heure actuelle l'humanité, et qui s'efforcent d'organiser les nations, n'oublient point la part d'infortune prise par les noirs, et qu'ils décident généreusement qu'on les garantira d'une façon effective contre tout ce qui peut les empêcher de se régénérer physiquement, socialement et moralement.

3/12/3

Nous voulons que plus efficacement que par les textes passés les races africaines soient défendues contre les ravages de l'alcool, contre ceux des maladies. Nous voulons que partout où elles se trouvent, ces races soient traitées non point avec le seul souci du profit d'autrui, mais pour les avantages d'une solidarité humaine que la guerre interdit d'oublier. Nous voulons enfin qu'aucun effort qui puisse être tenté loyalement pour permettre à ces races de s'élever, ne soit arrêté par des raisonnements qu'on ne peut oser exprimer et qui tireraient leur justification que de mesquins préjugés.

Parce que ces races sont faibles, inorganisées et souvent inconscientes, elles ont besoin d'être protégées contre.....

contre tout arbitraire, ou contre toutes les théories qui ne viseraient qu'à leur exploitation.

Messieurs, la liberté de notre langage prend sa source dans l'habitude que nous avons personnellement de jouir en France de notre pleine et entière liberté d'opinions. Croyez bien qu'il ne saurait convenir à nous africains français, qui avons déjà reçu de la France tous les bienfaits que nous souhaitons à nos frères de race dont le développement sur tous les terrains n'égale pas le nôtre, de mal apprécier les avantages reçus et d'apporter ici autre chose que le désir de rendre un vif et sincère hommage à notre Patrie.

Cet hommage est d'autant plus affectueux et d'autant plus grand que nous avons personnellement l'intime conviction que ce ne sera pas sans bénéfice pour nous tous que la France aura été, au cours de la guerre, un grand carrefour où toutes les races sont venues se reconnaître et où pour la première fois peut être le danger commun aura fait vivre effectivement l'idée de fraternité universelle.

Il sera juste que ce bienfait ait cette terre de France pour point de départ, car toujours elle fut le berceau des plus belles idées parmi lesquelles nous retrouvons en 1848 la liberté donnée aux noirs, liberté qui n'a été à aucun moment ni étriquée, ni torturée ni déformée pour les besoins de théories sociales inacceptables.

Ici, Messieurs, nous nous devons à nous-mêmes de reconnaître que nos aspirations ne suffiraient point si elles se contentaient d'être formulées uniquement comme une prétention à des droits. Nous sommes les premiers à reconnaître le retard de notre race dans son ensemble, par rapport au génie d'évolution qui est le privilège des autres races...

6/13/4

Mais c'est précisément là, les raisons même-s de notre réunion à laquelle il convient de donner pour patronnage l'ensemble des nations alliées qui ont dans leur groupement des éléments de notre race. Nous demandons à ces nations que, dans un sentiment de raison et de justice, elles concèdent à leur ressortissants noirs les possibilités même d'une évolution dont la ~~rapidité et la nécessité~~ marche et le rythme tiennent moins à l'infériorité ~~personnelle~~ propre de la race qu'à l'absence d'efforts logiquement conjugués jusqu'ici.

Dans le grand drame, qui de 1914 à 1918, a fondu dans le même creuset, la vaillance de la race noire avec celle de ses éducateurs blancs, devront avoir été fondus aussi les difficultés qui ont pu jusqu'ici interdire l'accès d'une pleine civilisation à nos frères de race.

Il doit convenir dans l'intérêt de tous que ce qui peut constituer à l'heure actuelle l'élite de la race noire ait pour devoir de conscience d'aider au développement de cette race sous l'impulsion généreusement consentie des nations protectrices.

C'est sous les auspices de ces sentiments que nous souhaitons que, de cette réunion d'hommes libres, sorte une résolution dont le caractère de loyalisme et de sincérité n'échappera à quiconque détient la responsabilité d'élever et de conduire les peuples

3/-2/5

(3)

Mémoire

pour la Réunion préparatoire à l'organisation du Congrès PAN-AFRICAIN pour la protection des Indigènes d'Afrique & les Peuples d'origine Africaine.

I.- Après plusieurs réunions des personnes intéressées, il a été décidé de convoquer à Paris, aux dates du I9, 20 et 2I février un Congrès PAN-AFRICAIN, et à cet effet il a été nommé, à titre de COMITE PROVISOIRE, Monsieur DIAGNE, Député du Sénégal, Président; le Docteur DU BOIS, Rédacteur du "CRISIS" Secrétaire et Monsieur FREDERICKS, Avocat, lesquels sont chargés de prendre les dispositions nécessaires.

2.- Le Congrès a un double but: (I°) Nous désirons dans ce moment critique de l'Histoire du Monde, revendiquer une sérieuse considération des Droits de la Race Noire et réclamer la suppression de toutes négociations touchant les Colonies Africaines qui n'envisagent pas les droits et la volonté des Africains eux-mêmes.- (2°) De prendre le premier pas vers l'union et l'entente entre les divers groupements des peuples d'origine Africaine disséminés partout, sans diminuer leur loyauté de Français, Anglais, Libériens, Haytiens ou Américains; leur inspirer que, comme Membres d'une race grande et puissante, ils ont une mission particulière sur la terre, qu'ils proposent à l'avenir de travailler en unité pour la défense de leurs droits et le développement de leur génie.

3.- Bien que l'organisation hative de ce congrès ne soit pas complète, il est néanmoins préférable que les enfants d'Afrique soulèvent la voix pour réclamer une juste considération, au moment des grandes conférences de la Paix du Monde, que de paraitre, par

~3/11/24

le silence consentir à l'abrogation ou à la diminution de leurs droits et de leur liberté. Le nombre d'intéressés qui peuvent assister au Congrès sera malheureusement restreint et la représentation sera bornée aux Fonctionnaires et Représentants Coloniaux, Ministres et Envois extraordinaires de leurs pays, Délégués au Congrès de la Paix et Personnalités qui se trouvent à Paris, amis de la Race Noire.

4.- Il est proposé que des séances seront tenues à Londres et à New-York en 1919 aui seront affiliées à ce Congrès PAN-AFRICAIN et qu'un Secrétariat permanant résultera de ce Congrès, lequel sera chargé d'une réunion des déléguès du monde entier pour 1920-1921.

5.- Le travail de la réunion préparatoire sera:

a) Approuver ou modifier le programme ci-dessus;

b) Nommer une commission et son bureau.

c) Etablir un programme pour le Congrès PAN-AFRICAIN;

d) Décider quelles seront les personnes à convoquer;

e) S'occuper de toutes autres matières afférentes à la causeeen question.

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(4) (need not be copied – Plenty on hand)

42/8A/38

PAUL OTLET

La Patrie Belge, 19 Janvier 1919.

Les Noirs et la Société des Nations

Dans ce journal où ont paru dès 1914, les premiers articles sur la Société des Nations, il est indispensable, dans l'intérêt même de notre Congo, de parler un peu de l'action des Noirs.

Notre temps, qui est celui de la mondialité, nous réserve les surprises politiques les plus étonnantes. Voici que la session d'un Congrès de la Paix qui va avoir à s'occuper de la Société des Nations provoque parmi tous les peuples et dans tous les milieux un moment d'attention intense et d'espoir nouveau. Un Congrès Pan-Africain doit se réunir à Paris le mois prochain.

Une assemblée de plus ou de moins ferait peu de chose dans l'ensemble et nous n'aurions guère à nous y attarder si ce congrès ne se présentait avec cette particularité que ce sont les Noirs eux-mêmes qui en prennent l'initiative, qui en ont dressé le programme et qui entendent le conduire à ses fins. Les promoteurs sont des citoyens des Etats-Unis.

On sait qu'il existe une douzaine de millions de nègres dans la grande République. Ils y jouissent depuis plusieurs générations de l'égalité politique et ils aspirent ardemment à l'égalité sociale. Une élite d'entre eux s'est élevée dans la hiérarchie grâce à l'accession aux écoles. On compte parmi eux des ingénieurs, des avocats, des médecins, des banquiers. Ils ont étudié, et l'on peut dire d'eux que « s'ils ont la peau noire, leur cœur est bien blanc ». Le sentiment de la race, de l'unité nationale a fait lentement son chemin parmi les anciens affranchis. Ils ont voulu connaître leur histoire et se sont appris enfants de l'Afrique. Parmi les plus évolués, la curiosité de leurs origines d'abord, l'intérêt pour la condition arriérée de leurs frères ensuite, ont provoqué un mouvement d'études qui s'est étendu peu à peu à tous les Noirs du monde. Or ils se comptent de 200 à 250 millions et se sont répartis à travers les trois continents.

La situation politique actuelle des Noirs est différente suivant leurs cas. Il y a les nègres des colonies françaises, anglaises, espagnoles, italiennes, belges et hollandaises. Il y a les sujets des trois gouvernements noirs de l'Abyssinie, de Libéria et d'Haïti. Il y a les descendants de Noirs habitant l'Amérique du Nord, l'Amérique du Sud et les Iles.

Les initiateurs du mouvement Pan-Africain estiment qu'il y a beaucoup d'analogie entre la situation des Noirs et celle des Juifs. Ceux-ci, comme eux-mêmes sont dispersés et dans beaucoup de pays ils ont été assimilés aux habitants. Mais dans beaucoup d'autres, ils ont été persécutés ou infériorisés et d'aucuns n'ont pu établir le centre naturel de leur culture nationale. Les Juifs ont donc demandé que leur fasse retour la Palestine, l'antique Sion, et ils viennent de l'obtenir. S'il existait quelque part en Afrique un Etat nègre constitué avec les meilleurs éléments de la race, il pourrait devenir rapidement un centre de civilisation, autonome un foyer irradiant ses rayons sur tous les autres centre noirs ; il pourrait exercer une influence politique indirecte pour obtenir partout des améliorations, à commencer par les colonies.

N'est-ce pas que le congrès qui va se réunir n'est pas bannal ; n'est-ce pas que nous nous sentons émus à l'idée d'un tel effort vers l'élévation partant des représentants lès plus inférieurs de notre humanité ; n'est-ce pas que nos sympathies vont d'emblée à un tel mouvement et que nous voulons contribuer, sans autres reflexions, à effacer les souvenirs abominables qu'éveille encore ce mot : Négrier !

Mais il ne s'agit pas seulement de sentiment. C'est une œuvre très pratique que veulent mettre sur pied M. Du Bois et ses collègnes, qui comprennent entre autres M. Diagne le si distingué représentant de l'Afrique Occidentale à la Chambre française. M. Du Bois (dont le grand-père est originaire de l'Inde Occidentale avec un nom dû à l'occupation française du moment) peut aligner un nombre respectable de titres scientifiques. Il est « docteur en Philosophie, directeur de Publications et Recherches dans l'Association nationale pour l'avancement des gens de couleur » Il a la connaissance de trois grandes langues véhiculaires. C'est un écrivain un debater et un organisateur. Or voici entre autres les faits qu'il avance. En premier lieu la possibilité d'envoyer en Afrique plusieurs milliers d'instituteurs noirs formés dans les écoles nègres des Etats-Unis. La possibilité ensuite d'envoyer chaque année quelque dizaine de milles jeunes gens noirs ayant été éduqués en Amèrique et prêts à se livrer à des travaux pratiques de colonisation. La possibilité aussi d'intéresser financièrement les noirs américains à des entreprises industrielles et commerciales de colonisation en Afrique.

Le Congrès Pan-Africain annoncé va s'occuper de toutes ces questions. Il entendra des rapports sur les conditions des noirs dans les différents pays. Il va formuler les revendications à présenter au Congrès de la Paix en faveur d'une protection plus efficace des indigènes et rechercher comment la race noire pourra être représentée, elle aussi, dans la Société des Nations. Il examinera aussi cette question toute d'actualité : Comment il serait possible de donner aux anciennes colonies allemandes, en Afrique, un statut international qui en fasse un Etat noir sous la protection et le contrôle de la Société des Nations. Les actes de barbarie allemande à l'égard des nègres qu'ils avaient soumis donne toute sa signification à ce projet.

Les Belges ne sauraient laisser à l'écart les hommes d'initiative qui organisent ce mouvement. Le Congo comprend 18 à 25 millions de noirs. Dès son origine, l'Association Africaine Internationale, créée par le roi Léopold, en 1876, a été une œuvre marquée d'un haut caractère de civilisation et d'émancipation.

Certes, des erreurs, des abus, ont été commis au Congo. Les circonstances les ont expliquées, les enquêtes les ont réduit à leurs justes proportions ; des voix se sont élevées parmi les Belges et l'action énergique du Parlement les ont fait disparaître. Le roi Albert, les meilleurs coloniaux sont des protagonistes ardents de l'émancipation des noirs et ceux-ci viennent de remporter sur les champs de bataille africains, des titres spéciaux à notre appréciation, à notre reconnaissance.

La Belgique de 1910 peut montrer avec fierté la civilisation matérielle qu'elle a introduit au Congo. Elle doit y préparer maintenant une civilisation morale, à laquelle, de plus en plus, les noirs doivent être associés. « For the people and by the people », dit le principe démocratique américain. Pour les noirs et par les noirs traduiront donc en notre langage.

La connaissance du Congo, un voyageur aux Etats-Unis, une visite au Musée de Termonde, voilà qui nous permet une vision assez nette du problème qui se pose en ce moment. Il y a longtemps que les Chinois et les Japonais ont fait disparaître à nos yeux le préjugé de la couleur. Voici que les noirs eux-mêmes vont y contribuer. Ceux d'entre eux qui parlent comme nous et moi mettent en avant cette judicieuse formule ; *La couleur n'est rien, la civilisation est tout.*

Aidons par conséquent les noirs à se civiliser, fournissons-leur-en les moyens et acceptons sans arrière-pensée, cette conclusion proposée au Congrès Pan-Africain ;

« La cordiale et sympathique coopération des races noire, jaune « et blanche, sur les bases de la considération réciproque et l'égalité « dans le futur développement du monde. »

PAUL OTLET.

M. Blaise DIAGNE est Député du Sénégal au Parlement français et Commissionnaire du Contrôle des Troupes Coloniales.

W. E. B. Du BOIS, Ph. D. est Rédacteur de la Revue « The Crisis » New York City, et Directeur de Publicité de l'Association Nationale pour l'avancement de gens de couleurs, et l'auteur de plusieurs œuvres sur la race noire.

M. Paul OTLET est un Professeur belge l'auteur de plusieurs livres sur la Société des Nations.

Papeterie de la Bourse, Ph. Rosen, 82-84, Rue de Richelieu, Paris

PAUL OTLET

La Patrie Belge, 19 Janvier 1919.

42/184/136

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Notre temps, qui est celui de la mondialité, nous réserve les surprises politiques les plus étonnantes. Voici que la session d'un Congrès de la Paix qui va avoir à s'occuper de la Société des Nations provoque parmi tous les peuples et dans tous les milieux un moment d'attention intense et d'espoir nouveau. Un Congrès Pan-Africain doit se réunir à Paris le mois prochain.

Une assemblée de plus ou de moins ferait peu de chose dans l'ensemble et nous n'aurions guère à nous y attarder si ce congrès ne se présentait avec cette particularité que ce sont les Noirs eux-mêmes qui en prennent l'initiative, qui en ont dressé le programme et qui entendent le conduire à ses fins. Les promoteurs sont des citoyens des Etats-Unis.

On sait qu'il existe une douzaine de millions de nègres dans la grande République. Ils y jouissent depuis plusieurs générations de l'égalité politique et ils aspirent ardemment à l'égalité sociale. Une élite d'entre eux s'est élevée dans la hiérarchie grâce à l'accession aux écoles. On compte parmi eux des ingénieurs, des avocats, des médecins, des banquiers. Ils ont étudié, et l'on peut dire d'eux que « s'ils ont la peau noire, leur cœur est bien blanc ». Le sentiment de la race, de l'unité nationale a fait lentement son chemin parmi les anciens affranchis. Ils ont voulu connaître leur histoire et se sont appris enfants de l'Afrique. Parmi les plus évolués, la curiosité de leurs origines d'abord, l'intérêt pour la condition arriérée de leurs frères ensuite, ont provoqué un mouvement d'études qui s'est étendu peu à peu à tous les Noirs du monde. Or ils se comptent de 200 à 250 millions et se sont répartis à travers les trois continents.

La situation politique actuelle des Noirs est différente suivant leurs cas. Il y a les nègres des colonies françaises, anglaises, espagnoles, italiennes, belges et hollandaises. Il y a les sujets des trois gouvernements noirs de l'Abyssinie, de Liberia et d'Haïti. Il y a les descendants de Noirs habitant l'Amérique du Nord, l'Amérique du Sud et les Iles.

Les initiateurs du mouvement Pan-Africain estiment qu'il y a beaucoup d'analogie entre la situation des Noirs et celle des Juifs. Ceux-ci, comme eux-mêmes sont dispersés et dans beaucoup de pays ils ont été assimilés aux habitants. Mais dans beaucoup d'autres, ils ont été persécutés ou infériorisés et d'aucuns n'ont pu établir le centre naturel de leur culture nationale. Les Juifs ont donc demandé que leur fasse retour la Palestine, l'antique Sion, et ils viennent de l'obtenir. S'il existait quelque part en Afrique un Etat nègre constitué avec les meilleurs éléments de la race, il pourrait devenir rapidement un centre de civilisation, autonome un foyer irradiant ses rayons sur tous les autres centre noirs ; il pourrait exercer une influence politique indirecte pour obtenir partout des améliorations, à commencer par les colonies.

N'est-ce pas que le congrès qui va se réunir n'est pas bannal ; n'est-ce pas que nous nous sentons émus à l'idée d'un tel effort vers l'élévation partant des représentants les plus inférieurs de notre humanité ; n'est-ce pas que nos sympathies vont d'emblée à un tel mouvement et que nous voulons contribuer, sans autres reflexions, à effacer les souvenirs abominables qu'éveille encore ce mot : Négrier !

Mais il ne s'agit pas seulement de sentiment. C'est une œuvre très pratique que veulent mettre sur pied M. Du Bois et ses collègnes, qui comprennent entre autres M. Diagne le si distingué représentant de l'Afrique Occidentale à la Chambre française. M. Du Bois (dont le grand-père est originaire de l'Inde Occidentale avec un nom dû à l'occupation française du moment) peut aligner un nombre respectable de titres scientifiques. Il est « docteur en Philosophie, directeur de Publications et Recherches dans l'Association nationale pour l'avancement des gens de couleur » Il a la connaissance de trois grandes langues véhiculaires. C'est un écrivain un debater et un organisateur. Or voici entre autres les faits qu'il avance. En premier lieu la possibilité d'envoyer en Afrique plusieurs milliers d'instituteurs noirs formés dans les écoles nègres des Etats-Unis. La possibilité ensuite d'envoyer chaque année quelque dizaine de milles jeunes gens noirs ayant été éduqués en Amérique et prêts à se livrer à des travaux pratiques de colonisation. La possibilité aussi d'intéresser financièrement les noirs américains à des entreprises industrielles et commerciales de colonisation en Afrique.

Le Congrès Pan-Africain annoncé va s'occuper de toutes ces questions. Il entendra des rapports sur les conditions des noirs dans les différents pays. Il va formuler les revendications à présenter au Congrès de la Paix en faveur d'une protection plus efficace des indigènes et rechercher comment la race noire pourra être représentée, elle aussi, dans la Société des Nations. Il examinera aussi cette question toute d'actualité : Comment il serait possible de donner aux anciennes colonies allemandes, en Afrique, un statut international qui en fasse un Etat noir sous la protection et le contrôle de la Société des Nations. Les actes de barbarie allemande à l'égard des nègres qu'ils avaient soumis donne toute sa signification à ce projet.

Les Belges ne sauraient laisser à l'écart les hommes d'initiative qui organisent ce mouvement. Le Congo comprend 18 à 25 millions de noirs. Dès son origine, l'Association Africaine Internationale, créée par le roi Léopold, en 1876, a été une œuvre marquée d'un haut caractère de civilisation et d'émancipation.

Certes, des erreurs, des abus, ont été commis au Congo. Les circonstances les ont expliquées, les enquêtes les ont réduit à leurs justes proportions ; des voix se sont élevées parmi les Belges et l'action énergique du Parlement les ont fait disparaître. Le roi Albert, les meilleurs coloniaux sont des protagonistes ardents de l'émancipation des noirs et ceux-ci viennent de remporter sur les champs de bataille africains, des titres spéciaux à notre appréciation, à notre reconnaissance.

La Belgique de 1910 peut montrer avec fierté la civilisation matérielle qu'elle a introduit au Congo. Elle doit y préparer maintenant une civilisation morale, à laquelle, de plus en plus, les noirs doivent être associés. « For the people and by the people », dit le principe démocratique américain. Pour les noirs et par les noirs traduiront donc en notre langage.

La connaissance du Congo, un voyageur aux Etats-Unis, une visite au Musée de Termonde, voilà qui nous permet une vision assez nette du problème qui se pose en ce moment. Il y a longtemps que les Chinois et les Japonais ont fait disparaître à nos yeux le préjugé de la couleur. Voici que les noirs eux-mêmes vont y contribuer. Ceux d'entre eux qui parlent comme nous et moi mettent en avant cette judicieuse formule ; *La couleur n'est rien, la civilisation est tout.*

Aidons par conséquent les noirs à se civiliser, fournissons-leur-en les moyens et acceptons sans arrière-pensée, cette conclusion proposée au Congrès Pan-Africain ;

« La cordiale et sympathique coopération des races noire, jaune « et blanche, sur les bases de la considération réciproque et l'égalité « dans le futur développement du monde. »

PAUL OTLET.

M. Blaise DIAGNE est Député du Sénégal au Parlement français et Commissionnaire du Contrôle des Troupes Coloniales.

W. E. B. Du BOIS, Ph. D. est Rédacteur de la Revue « The Crisis » New York City, et Directeur de Publicité de l'Association Nationale pour l'avancement de gens de couleurs, et l'auteur de plusieurs œuvres sur la race noire.

M. Paul OTLET est un Professeur belge l'auteur de plusieurs livres sur la Société des Nations.

Papeterie de la Bourse, Ph. Rosen, 82-84, Rue de Richelieu, Paris

[Claparede]

Signification des principales indications éventuelles pouvant figurer en tête de l'adresse.

U..... = Urgent.	XPr.... = Exprès payé.
AR..... = Remettre contre reçu.	NUIT... = Remettre même pendant la nuit.
RC..... = Accusé de réception.	JOUR... = Remettre seulement pendant le jour.
RP..... = Réponse payée.	OUVERT = Remettre ouvert.
TC..... = Télégramme collationné.	
MP..... = Remettre en mains propres.	

Dans les télégrammes imprimés en caractères romains par l'appareil télégraphique, le premier nombre qui figure après le nom du lieu d'origine est un numéro d'ordre, le second indique le nombre de mots taxés, les autres désignent la date et l'heure de dépôt.

Dans le service intérieur et dans les relations avec certains pays étrangers, l'heure de dépôt est indiquée au moyen des chiffres de 0 à 24.

L'État n'est soumis à aucune responsabilité à raison du service de la correspondance privée par la voie télégraphique. (Loi du 29 novembre 1850, art. 6.)

Indications de service.

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RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE **TÉLÉGRAMME** POSTES ET TÉLÉGRAPHES

M

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CONTROLÉ

A DÉCHIRER

[Pan-African Congress]

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

POUR LA

PROTECTION DES INDIGÈNES D'AFRIQUE ET DES PEUPLES D'ORIGINE AFRICAINE

Février 19, 20, 21, au Grand Hôtel, Boulevard des Capucines, Salle 181

BUREAU A L'HOTEL DE MALTE

63, RUE RICHELIEU, SALON N° 45

TÉLÉPHONE GUT. 0.98

COMITÉ

M. BLAISE DIAGNE, DÉPUTÉ DU SÉNÉGAL
PRÉSIDENT

M. LE DOCTEUR W. E. B. DU BOIS
SECRÉTAIRE

M. E. F. FREDERICKS

MME IDA GIBBS HUNT
SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE

VISIBLE DE 10 HEURES A 6 HEURES

42-9A-16

PARIS, LE 17 février 1919

Monsieur,

Nous vous avons envoyé une invitation pour le Congrès Pan Africain; nous comptons sur votre présence a chacune de ses réunions, et avons grande confiance que vous contribuerez au succès de notre entreprise. Nous serions heureux d'inviter aussi ceux de vos amis que la Conférence pourrait intéresser. Veuillez avoir l'obligeance de nous faire parvenir leur adresse.

Croyez, Monsieur, à nos sentiments distingués.

48-3-10

Pan-African Congress

Monsieur,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-inclus une copie des Résolutions votées par le Congrès Pan-Africain tenu à Paris du 19 au 21 février 1919, pour la protection des Indigènes d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine africaine.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Blaise DIAGNE,
Député, Président.

W. E. B. DU BOIS,
Secrétaire.

9, Rue Jasmin, Paris 16e.

[Feb 1919]

3/2/23

RESOLUTIONS.

Les Noirs du monde reunis en un Congres Pan-Africain, tenu a Paris les 19-20-21 fevrier 1919- demandent que, dans l.interet de la justice et de l'humanite, et dans le but d'apporter de nouvelles forces au progres et a la civilisation, il convient par tous moyens de favoriser l'evolution des 200 millions de Noirs qui peuplent la planete, et qu'a cet effet tout un ensemble de mesures s'imposent immediatement. Dans cet esprit, ils emettent ce voeu:

A - Que les Gouvernements des puissances alliees et associess se preoccupent d'etablir un code de protection internationale pour les Indigenes, comme ils se preoccupent d'etablir le code international pour le monde du travail.

B - Que, dans la Ligue des Nations, un secretariat permanent s'occupe plus particulierement de l'application de toutes les mesures d'ordres politique, social, economique, qui constitueront le statut des Indigenes. Les Noirs du monde demandent que, doremavant, les Indigenes d'Afrique et les peuples d'origine africaine soient gouvernes selon les principes suivants partout ou deja ils ne sont pas appliques.

1 - LA TERRE: Le sol et ses ressources naturelles seront reserves et sauvegardes pour les Indigenes. Ceux-ci auront la propriete effective des terres qu'ils seront en etat de faire valoir.

2 - LE CAPITAL: Le regime des concessions devra etre reglemente de facon a empecher l'exploitation de l'indigene et l'epuisement des richesses naturelles du pays. Ces concessions, qui seront toujours temporaires, devront fonctionner sous le controle de l'Etat. Il

sera tenu compte des besoins grandissants des Indigenes. Une partie des benefices realises devra etre utilisee pour des oeuvres interessant le developpement moral et materiel des Indigenes.

3 - LE TRAVAIL: Abolition de l'esclavage et des chatiments corporels Abolition du travail force, sauf en matiere penale pour le chatiment des crimes. Promulgation d'une reglementation officielle du travail.

4-L'EDUCATION: Tout enfant indigene devra etre instruit non suelement dans sa langue maternelle, mais aussi dans la langue de la nation tutrice. Il recevra egalement l'enseignement professionnel. Ces enseignements, primaire et professionnel, seront organises aux frais de l'Etat En outre, l'Etat favorisera le developpement intellectuel et technique integral du plus grand nombre possible d'indigenes, il entretiendra un corps d'enseignement indigene.

3/12/24

5 - ASSISTANCE & HYGIENE: Il doit etre reconnu que l'existence humaine sous les tropiques exige des sauvegardes speicales ainsi qu'un systeme scientifique d'hygiene publique. L'Etat doitretre tenu pour responsable des soins et conditions sanitaires sans que cela diminue l'initiative des societes missionnaires et les initiatives personnelles. Un service d'assistance medicale pourvu de medecins et d'hopitaux doit etre cree par l'Etat. L'administration devra, tant par la parole que par l'ecrit, organiser une vulgarisation des regles de l'hygiene. L'Etat devra dans les plus brefs delais, assurer la formation d'un corps medical indigene.

6 - L'ETAT: Les Indigenes africains seront admis progressivement a participer a la gestion de la chose publique au fur et a mesure de leur developpement intellectuel, en vertu du principe qui veut que les Gouvernements existent pour les peuples, et non les peuples pour les Gouvernements.

On commencera immediatement l'application de cette reforme en admettant les Indigenes, selon la coutume aucienne, au Gouvernement local et a l'administration de la Tribu; on developpera cette participation en l'etendant graduellement aux postes plus eleves de l'administration regionale et centrale, au fur et a mesure que l'experience l'autorisera et que la culture plus developpee permettra ainsi finalement le Gouvernement de l'Afrique avec le concours effectif des Africains.

7 - CULTURE & RELIGION: Pas de religion imposee obligatoirement, ni une forme particuliere de culture intellectuelle. Liberte de conscience Pour amener les populations indigenes a une civilisation superieure, on partira de la situation actuelle des peuplades; on respectera le genie de leur race, leurs traditions, et les tendances propres auchacune d'elles pour autant qu'elles n'ont rien de contraire aux principes les plus certains de la civilisation generale.

3/1a/25

8 - NOIRS CIVILISES. Partóut ou les personnes d'origine africaine sont civilisees et en etat de s'assimiler la culture intellectuelle qui les entoure, il y a lieu de leur reconnaitre les memes droits qu'aux autres citoyens. Ils jouiront des memes droits civils, economiques, sociaux et politiques, des droits de l'homme et du citoyen.

9 - LA LIGUE DES NATIONS: Plus de securite garantie aux Indigenes dans leur vie et dans leurs biens. Extension de la legislation internationale du travail aux travailleurs indigenes comme aux travailleurs blancs. Representation equitable des interets des populations noires au sein des institutions internationales de la Societe des Nations. Qu'en tous domaines se realise, par la participation progressive des Noirs eux-memes, le but de la colonisation europeenne inscrit a l'article 19 de la Ligue des Nations ainsi concu:" Le bien-etre et le developpement de ces peuples-(les Noirs) forment une mission sacree de civilisation

et il convient, en constituant la Societe des Nations d'y incorporer des gages pour l'accomplissement de cette mission."

Soit que les originaires d'Afrique ne recoivent pas un juste traitement de tel ou tel Etat, soit que cet Etat exclut deliberement ses citoyens d'origine africaine civilises de son corps politique et intellectuel, il sera du devoir de la Ligue des Nations de porter l'affaire a l'attention du Monde.

6 6

Adopte le 21 fevrier 1919

Le President: DIAGNE

Le Secretaire : W.E.B. DU BOIS.

3/12/26

Friday Mar: 14-1919

19 r. de Bourgogne
Paris

Present — Dr. DuBois
" Villain
" Jernigan
" Hapi
" S. D. Redmond
Mrs. Anne-Marie
Mr. Boisneuf — President
~~absent~~ Mme Hague, absent

at the opening Monsieur Boisneuf — presided
~~took the chair~~ —

Mr. DuBois read his position for working in interests of Pan African Congress in English as program for the meeting of this day. — French text was read by — Monsieur

[Dec 10, 1919]

é STATUTS de

L'Union Congolaise-.

Sté de secours et de développement moral et intellectuel de la race Congolaise -.

Fondée par les Combattants et civils natifs du Congo Belge - (30 - 8 - 1919)

Local : 77 Boulevard Emile Jacqmain à Bruxelles

7-38-24

CHAPITRE I.

Art I -. Il est formé une société des combattants et civils natifs du Congo Belge. -

Cette société à son siège à Bruxelles.

Art II. - Elle est dénommée "Union Congolaise " dont les signe distinctifs sont : une étoile à quatre branches surmontant un croissant.

Art III. -L'Union a pour but :Le secours aux membres effectifs malades et necessiteux.-

Aide aux membres effectifs qui font des études ,

L'apprentissage d'un métier ou se livrer à un commerce. -

Elle peut se fédérer avec des organismes ayant des buts semblables ; tout en gardant son autonomie.

Art IV. - L'Union Congolaise secoure ses membres malades à raison de 2 francs par jour les six premiers mois et 1 franc les mois suivants.Pour avoir droit à ces avantages le malade doit présenter une attestation signée par le médecin ou le chef de l'établissement où il se trouve en traitement.

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Art V. - Quant aux autres buts (art. III) il sera restitué , en cas de décès du memebre , les versements perçus à l'épouse légitime ou aux membres de sa famille.

Le chef d'entreprise doit payer 75 francs pour frais de funérailles lorsqu'un accident de travail a causé la mort de la victime. Loi du 24 - II - 1903. art 6 , page I.

CHAPITRE II.

Art VI. - Les fonds sociaux sont réalisés par :

I) Les cotisations des membres effectifs et protecteurs.-

2) Les donations . -

3) Les subsides . -

4) Les produits de fêtes. -

12-8E-8

Ces fonds sont placés à la caisse d'épargne , dans un livret au nom de L'Union Congolaise. Autorisation accordée par lettre n° III/28074 du 6 - I2 - 1919 -

Le montant des cotisations ainsi que des donations - etc - sera porté par le trésorier et l'économe au crédit de ce livret dès qu'il y a plus de 100francs. -

Art VII. - Le Président , secrétaire , trésorier et l'économe ont qualité pour opérer des retraits de fonds. - La procuration doit être signée par le porteur - un membre du comité (trésorier ou économe) et par I commissaire -

CHAPITRE III.

Art VIII. Tous les congolais séjournant en Europe peuvent sur leur demande faire partie de l'Union Congolaise à titre de "membre effectif ".

Art IX. - Le requérant doit prouver qu'il n'a aucune obligation ultérieure pouvant contrarier son séjour en Europe.

Art X. - Les membres effectifs s'engagent à se conformer aux présents statuts ainsi qu'aux règlements spéciaux de la société. Ils versent une cotisation de 5 francs par mois (civil) I à 3 francs (militaire). - En cas d'inconduite notoire et de faits graves , entraînant une condamnation judiciaire , l'Union à le pouvoir de rayer d'office le membre coupable , de ses registres. - Elle peut en informer les autorités publiques notamment le Ministère des colonies

42-8E-9

Art XI. - A la tête de l'Union se trouvent des comités de patronage et de dames ; tous deux réservés aux personnes qui désirent montrer leur sympathie aux Congolais ainsi qu'à l'oeuvre coloniale. - Le titre de membre protecteur est décerné aux personnes qui portent de l'intérêt à l'Union Congolaise qui lui rendent des services signalés. La cotisation est de 60 francs par an ou de 500 francs à vie. - "Membre donateur " Toute donation quelque minime qu'elle soit donne droit à ce titre. -

CHAPITRE IV.

Art XII. L'Union est administrée comme suit : Président , Vice-président , Secrétaire-général , Secrétaire, trésorier , Econome - 4 Commissaires.

Le bureau est élu pour la durée d'une année , son mandat est renouvelable.

Art XIII. - Le comité est élu à la majorité des voix , en assemblée spécialement convoquée à cet effet.

Art XIV. - Les Commissaires sont choisis par le comité. - Ils veillent au maintien de l'ordre pendant les séances , pendant les fêtes et renseignent le comité sur les faits relatifs à la société et aux membres.

Pour Copie

CHAPITRE V.

Art XV. - Le renouvellement se fait comme suit :

Le comité en fonctions adresse la liste des membres qui acceptent d'être candidats.

Conditions pour être candidats au comité :

a) Savoir lire et écrire (sécrétaires , trésoriers , économes).

b) Avoir acquitté toutes les cotisations.

c) Etre appelé à rester en Belgique pendant un laps de temps suffisament long.

d) Etre en accord parfait avec les membres.

Art XVI. - Les représentants élus par l'Union sont les mandataires auprès des pouvoirs publics pour présenter les requête individuelles ou collectives soumises au comité et acceptées par lui , et par l'assemblée générale. -

Les membres de l'Union peuvent former des sections au Congo. Elles transmettent leurs documents et rapports au Comité de l'Union Congolaise à Bruxelles.

CHAPITRE VI.

Pouvoirs du Comité.

Art XVII. Le Président dirige les assemblées ainsi que les séances du comité et signe toutes les pièces concernant l l'Union.

Le Vice - président remplace le président en cas d'absence.

Secrétariat - a pour mission d'adresser les convocations , de centraliser et de conserver les correspondances et documents , les registres contrôles ainsi que les registres de recettes et dépenses. -

Le trésorier - livre les reçus des sommes qu'il perçoit et acquitte toutes les dépenses - Il centralise toutes les p pièces comptables relatives à la société. Il est responsable des fonds sociaux.

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42-8E-11

L'économe - est chargé des achats. Il se met continuellem ment en rapport avec le trésorier et le sécrétaire , et t tient un registre des dépenses.

CHAPITRE VII.

Art XVII Le comité prend décision sauf recours en assemblée générale , sur toutes les questions.

Ces décisions sont valables si quatre membres sont présents.

Dans les cas graves le comité convoque tous les membres. -

Les décisions sont adoptées à la majorité absolue de voix.

Art XIIX. - La voix du président n'est pas prépondérante en première lecture.

Art XIX. - Il est rédigé un procès-verbal à chaque assemblée générale et réunion du comité. Il est à la disposition de c chaque membre.

Art XX. - Le devoir de chaque membre est de saisir le comité des questions ayant un certain intérêt pour la société. -

Art XXI. - Toutes les fonctions sont gratuites excepté celle du sécrétaire dont les indemnités sont proposées et fixées en assemblée générale ; elles sont variables suivant les fond sociaux.

CHAPITRE VIII.

Art XXII. Sont considérés comme démissionnaires tous les mem - bres qui ont un retard de I mois dans le paiement des cotisations , sauf dans le cas de maladie.

Les demandes de démission doivent être adressées au Président qui en donne connaissance à l'assemblée.

L'exclusion est prononcée pour un motif grave. Après

42-38-27

enquête le comité à le droit d'en aviser les autorités publiques compétentes. -

CHAPITRE IX .

Art XXIII. Les modifications aux présents statuts ont lieu en assemblée générale. Pour être valables elles doivent être acceptées par les 3/4 des membres présents à la réunion générale à cet effet.

CHAPITRE X .

Art XXIV. - La dissolution de l'Union sera prononcée à la majorité des 3/4 des membres présents. -

Lors de cette dissolution les fonds sociaux seront partagés entre les membres après avoir acquitté toutes les obligations prescrites par les art III et IV des présents statuts. Chaque membre de l'Union Congolaise recevra un exemplaire des présents statuts.

Fait en assemblée
du comité le IO décembre 1919.

Pour l'Union Congolaise
Le Secrétaire-général délégué
Vte Paul Pandre

9. Rue Ste Georges
Bruxelles
Belgique

[Pan Africa Congress, 1919]

Resolved - That (a) the establishment of segregation areas in West Africa and elsewhere -for the protection of Europeans agai against malarial and other infections is unscientific, wasteful, unjust and futile and leads to the deepening of racial antagonism and prejudice-which ought to be scrupulously avoided if peace and happiness aimed at in each community.

B. That such ehe schemes be totally withdrawn at the earl -iest possible moment.

C. That the Home (Colonial ?) Government be approached wi with a view to the adoption of adequate preventive measures which would benefit equally the European & Native populations

34-6-5

carriers of malarial germs, they had been forced to give up all land within a radius of a half mile of the residence of any white person, although in many cases the natives and their ancestors had owned the land for many hundreds of years.

Following Mr. Thomas other Africans, both native and descendants of Africans, spoke on this new danger. The number included Dr. Claribigbe, Dr. Alcindor, Mr. Tobias of the United States, and others. Much was gained by this new information directly from the continent, and the American delegates especially felt a new deter- in knowing that their task was not only concerned with the Negro in America but with the Negro throughout the world.

The Saturday evening session was given over to a discussion of the Negro problem of the United States. Both sides of the story were told. Dr. Jernagin presided in his usual effective and forse- ful manner. The speakers included Dr. Jernagin who told of the great work of the Baptists of the United States, and of the National Race Congress; Mr. Henry Hunt of Georgia; Miss Fauset who spoke of the activities of the colored women of America; Dr. Butler who told of the work of the Msons; Mr. Hutto of the Knights of Pythias; Mrs. Felton of Order of the Eastern Star; Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams of the Negro in Chicago; Mr. Nelson of New York ; while the writer told of lyn- chings in the United States.

On Monday at ten o'clock the land question in Africa was taken upp by the Congress. Dr. Norman Leys, a well known English authority on Africa who has spent sixteen years of his life in that continent read a paper on the land question that set forth with remarkable clearness the present situation of the native with regard to the methods by which he is being deprived of his land. Only in West Africa does the native yet retain title to his land. Dr. Leys' paper is too long to give much of it in what must nec-

essarily be a short account of the London meetings. However, it is certain that seldom has the truth ever been told regarding exploitation of African natives as was done by Dr. Leys.

Following Dr. Leys, the Rev. Mr. Marks of Sierra Leone told of conditions in his country, after which Dr. DuBois read a paper prepared by a South African who had been refused permission to attend the Congress. This paper was one of the most scathing indictments of British misrule heard. Grievance after grievance was recited; the story of the chicanery, the trickery, the open robbing of the natives was given in so vivid a fashion that even the American delegates felt that the South of Africa and the South of the United States had much in common. Other speakers followed who not only told of other grievances, but concrete suggestions were offerred by which the Pan African Congress could work to improve the lot of the man of color in countries where he could not fight for improvement himself.

The afternoon sessions was given over to a discussion of the problems of the colored people of the British West Indies. The speakers included a newspaper editor from Grenada, a lawyer from British Guinea, Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, and others.

At the closing session of the London meetings, resolutions were adopted (these will be given in full in the account of the Paris sessions) and definite methods of making the Congress an actively functioning body representative of the colored people in all parts of the world. There were sixxx speakers including Mr. Varma from East Africa, Mrs. Davis from South Africa, Mr. Taylor from West Africa, and a representative from Algiers.

At these sessions, three things were accomplished. Personal acquaintanceships were formed, knowledge of the problems of others was gained, and the formation of an efficient international body was actively begun. In the minds of all was the realization that the problems of the colored races of the

of the world could not and would not be solved by bombast and oratory alone, but only through sober, serious and unceasing work to overcome first, the difficulties attendant upon differences in language, customs, thought, environment and religion, and second, the combining of all Africans and persons of African descent throughout the world, together with their ~~fellowmen~~ genuine friends of other races in one compact body for the solution of those problems which cause them to suffer today.

W-6-24

Rayford Logan

at

Delon 18 Rue Robin
Paris V France

32-4-67

to

— M. Blaise Deagne (notify him also saturday by 'phone — his forgetful.

+ M. La Groselliere, 169, Rue de Rennes

M. Gratian Candace, 85, " " Courcelles

M. Tertullien Gunband, Haytian Minister, 104 Boulevard de Courcelles

Mr. L.D.B. King (Find his initials) Liberian Delegate to Peace Congress, Hotel Plaza, 25 Ave. Montaigne

Dr. Jackson.

Mr. John Hope, 12 Rue D'Aguesseau.

~~Miss~~ Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt

(and any others you + Dr Jackson or M. Dagne suggest. These invitations ought to be sent by Wednesday or Thursday + should read ~~it~~ in French:

" A Preliminary meeting of the Pan African Conference on the International Protection of the Natives of African + the Peoples of African Descent [get this phrase translated most carefully + succindly] will be held at the office of M. Deagne, 19 Rue de P. @ 5 p.m. Sunday, Feb 9. You are urgently asked to be present

By the Provisional Committee

Blaise Deagne, chairman
W.E.B. Du Bois, Secretary

38-4-62

Bailey
Lemery

M. Isaac Béton
18 Rue Rollin
Paris (V) France

38-4-40

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

POUR LA

PROTECTION DES INDIGÈNES D'AFRIQUE ET DES PEUPLES D'ORIGINE AFRICAINE

Février 19, 20, 21, au Grand Hôtel, Boulevard des Capucines, Salle 181

38-4-45

BUREAU A L'HOTEL DE MALTE

63, RUE RICHELIEU, SALON N° 45

TÉLÉPHONE GUT. 0.98

COMITÉ

M. BLAISE DIAGNE, DÉPUTÉ DU SÉNÉGAL
PRÉSIDENT

M. LE DOCTEUR W. E. B. DU BOIS
SECRÉTAIRE

M. E. F. FREDERICKS

MME IDA GIBBS HUNT
SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE

VISIBLE DE 10 HEURES A 6 HEURES

PARIS, LE

1. There is a world-wide COLOR LINE.
2. This COLOR-LINE is hidden but not effaced by Poverty Ignorance and disease
3. The methods of Color Discrimination are ancient
4. This Color line is the gravest menace to modern civilization
5. It is a religion of Fetich
6. Its practice is spreading
7. It calls for scientific study
8. It calls for organized opposition
9. We must begin now.
10. Africa

Dear Dr Jackson

This is the outline of my talk. I will meet you here at 4 p.m. Friday

D. V. Bay

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

POUR LA

PROTECTION DES INDIGÈNES D'AFRIQUE ET DES PEUPLES D'ORIGINE AFRICAINE

Février 19, 20, 21, au Grand Hôtel, Boulevard des Capucines, Salle 181

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SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE

VISIBLE DE 10 HEURES A 6 HEURES

PARIS, LE .....

408.710.21

M. BORICAUD, c

~~M. DEYEZ~~

M. BÉTON chez M. Boricaud

M. DU BOUILLE ,14, Avenue de l'Observatoire

M. BLACHER, 1, Boulevard Edgar Quinet

M. J. ROBERT Ministère des Colonies

M. ALCAN, 15, rue Delambre

M. Alcide DELMONT, 66, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin

M. le Général PEIGNE, 8, rue de Puteaux

M. le Président du Grand Orient de France, 16, rue Cadet

M. LE DOCTEUR AGRICOLE, 21, rue Ernest Renan

M. Pierre MASSE, Député, 43, Avenue Montaigne, PARIS

Le journal "Le Matin" - 4,Boulevard Poissonnière

-d°- "Le Journal" - 100,rue de Richelieu

-d°- "Le Petit Journal", 59, rue Lafayette

-d°- "Le Petit Parisien" - 16, rue d'Enghien

-d°- "L'Echo de Paris" - 6, place de l'Opéra

-d°- "L'OEuvre" - 25, rue Royale

-d°- "L'Humanité" - 142, rue Montmartre

-d°- "La France Libre", rue N.D. des Victoires

M. Badinel 5 bis rue des Lyonnais

M. Kane, Maison Marguerite Paris Rue St Augustin

Willis,

Mlle Michel 69 Rue de Clichy

42-48-24

Sir,

We beg leave to approach you with reference to the vital question of Colonial reconstruction in territories, mainly African, where permanent White residence is impracticable.

We submit that whilst a detailed consideration of all the problems which are involved in this subject may be impossible at the Peace Congress, such consideration of detail could be committed to a Conference sitting within a definite period, and with adequate terms of reference, at an agreed date after the signing of Peace.

The established abuses arising from White contact with native races have been due principally to labour conditions, drink, and preventible disease which together have decimated whole tribes in circumstances involving much suffering to the tribes themselves and grave prejudice to economic and ethical progress. In the economic sphere there is a further disadvantage from which these people undoubtedly suffer through preferential duties against European and American national enterprise.

We beg to urge upon your Excellency that the motive for Colonial expansion should be that implied in the term "Protectorate." This terms implies that the overseas Power should be in the position of Trustees for the well-being of the inhabitants regardless either of national or colour distinction, a position which involves:- The abolition of

91-68-24

every form of compulsory labour for private profit [illegible] preservation of indigenous land rights - The rigid restriction of the sale of ardent spirits within the boundaries of all such Protectorate territories, such restriction again to be impartially imposed - The recognition of some Protectorate and Native rights over sub-surface values, forest and virgin produce - The Prevention of communicable disease.

In our opinion, the foregoing and kindred subjects which so vitally affect native races should form a legitimate sphere for super-natural control by international agreement. At the same time we attach the greatest importance to the setting up of some permanent Court of Appeal before which Nations, Tribes, scientific and other recognised bodies could lay allegations of any violation of internationally agreed principles. In our opinion the existing international obligations have hitherto failed, and failed lamentably, owing to the fact that no machinery has existed for watching over the applications of agreed principles.

We attach hereto:- (A) A copy of a statement of the case as advocated. (B) A list of pamphlets and articles bearing upon the subject.

If permitted, we shall be happy to lay before your Excellency any detailed material upon these subjects, but should it be possible to grant us the favour of an interview, we would prefer to arrange for a small deputation to wait upon your Excellency at such time and place as you might be pleased to appoint.

We are, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient

and humble servants,

42-8-24

(15)

The purpose of this conference is simple: the promoters desire at this crisis in the history of the world, when amid all the inevitable aftermath of a terrible war, a great dream of centuries is being born in pain and travail.- We desire at this time that the rulers of men should not forget the 150 millions and more of the people if African descent. World history has many times centered in Africa and at no era of human history has the Negro race failed to play a part, but since the 15th century and because of the slave trade there has spread from America throughtout the world the more or less inspoken assumption that the present plight of Africa and its native races is to be permanent; that consequently in the 20th century a Federation of the World can be built which largely ignores the black race.

42-84-22

This Congress, imperfect and because of the war conditions, partially representative though it is, is here to present these considerations to the Peace Conference and the World:

That the Negro race has to day its civilized representatives, who demand the treatment and privileges of civilized men and into whose hands more and more the development of their darker brethren should fall;

That the development of the uncivilized native is a simple problem of time education and fair economic treatment and if the Society of Nations or any single nation persists in treating Negro as incapable of development, as unworthy of education and as fit objects of exploitation, then World Peace is a dream and Justice impossible.

For pressing these pregnant matters we deem it of first importance that the civilized Negroes of the World draw together and become better

42-8-24

Papers laid before
the Congress

(13) From Negus of Palestina

(14) By a member of the Preliminary
Conference

(15) By the Secretary

(16) From England

(17) From France & Suisse

(18) From Abyssinie
(Formally affirmed

42-89-20

Preliminary Steps

(1) Memorandum of W. E. B. DuBois on Africa, reprinted in the Advocate of Peace

(2) Memorandum to Colored French Deputies, January 1919.

(3) Memorandum to Preliminary Conference Feb., 1919

(4) Article in Patrie Belge, Paris

42-9A-18

Speeches

(9) Stenographic report of French speeches

(10) MS. of Dugnes's speech

(11) MS. of Andrade's speech

(12) Titles of Overleigh's speech

Could not make out address

20 Février (11) [Andrade]

Discours de M. Andrade
Ancien ministre des A. E. du Portugal

Monsieur le Président. 1919 ?

Messieurs,

42-8-24

C'est un grand plaisir pour moi de me trouver aujourd'hui au Congrès Pan Africain de Paris, sous la présidence d'honneur de Messrs C.DB.King, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la République de Liberia, Pertulien Guilbaud, Ministre et E.E. de la République de Haïti en France et M.G. Candoce, député de la Guadeloupe, et sous la présidence effective de M.B. Digne Député du Sénégal et avec la Secrétariat de M. Dr Benghardt du Bois.

Le Congrès se réunit à Paris, la capitale d'un pays d'où sont parties les idées d'égalité, liberté et fraternité qui ont fait le tour du monde, avec le sacrifice de tant de milliers de ses enfants, qui est toujours prêt aux derniers sacrifices pour la défense de la justice et du droit.

Je regretterais beaucoup, Messieurs, si le Portugal n'était pas représenté à ce Congrès et je vous remercie donc de m'avoir permis de l'y représenter. Il cherche toujours à suivre le chemin que vous ouvrez à tous les peuples du monde. Ayant beaucoup de colonies, et venant en Afrique, après l'Angleterre et la France, par l'étendue de ses provinces d'outre-mer, il a eu cependant le grand honneur d'être celui qui a montré à tout le monde le chemin de la grande terre africaine et d'être le premier qui a doublé le Cap de Bonne Espérance, nom bien justifié parce que, si l'Afrique a été si longtemps le continent noir, elle est aujourd'hui celle vers lequel se tournent les attentions des peuples et celle qui sera bientôt, par sa richesse et sa position géographique, un des plus avancés du monde.

42-84-7

Par le fait de ses découvertes le Portugal a des devoirs et il a cherché à les remplir. D'après la constitution de la République, aucune différence n'est faite entre les provinces métropolitaines et celles d'outre-mer, comme aucune différence n'est admise entre les Portugais, qu'ils soient nés au deçà ou au-delà des mers. Tous ont les mêmes droits politiques et c'est ainsi que nos africains siégent au Sénat et à la Chambre des Députés, élus, non seulement par leurs concitoyens africains, mais aussi, ce que je crois n'arrive que chez nous, par leurs concitoyens Européens.

Mais si la loi ne fait pas de distinction entre eux, le peuple l'accompagne de bon coeur. C'est ainsi que vous voyez en Portugal les Africains remplir toutes les places de l'Administration, et vous les voyez, Ministres, professeurs, juges, officiers ou soldats, tous avec les mêmes droits, et tous avec la même considération sans distinction et sans préjugé d'aucune sorte. La seule que l'on fait chez nous, c'est celle qui résulte de l'éducation, du savoir, du travail et de la valeur morale de l'individu. Ainsi le Portugal peut et doit coopérer de toutes ses forces et il est prêt à la faire, à tous ceux qui ont pour but la protection des indigènes d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine Africaine.

Je regrette de ne pas voir, ici, l'abolition de l'esclavage du temps n'ayant pas les permis sa venue, nos députés au sénateurs du Cap-Vert, de St Thomé, de la Guinée, d'Angola et du Mocambique. Je suis sur qu'ils seraient les premiers à vouloir faire entendre leur voix dans ce congrès et je suis sur aussi que je remplis leurs voeux, ils vous assurant, avec toute leur sympathie, qu'ils feront tout ce qui sera en leur pouvoir pour vous accompagner; je me fais un devoir de leur transmettre le résultat de nos travaux dont les résultats sont...

42-8A-8

chaque jour plus importants et qui sont suivis avec intérêt par tous qui ont le coeur d'hommes libres et qui ne peuvent voir d'autre distinction que celle qui peut résulter du mérite du au travail et qui considérent que l'avenir du monde est dans la fraternité de tous les hommes, de quelle race qu'ils soient, parceque seulement de cette fraternité peut résulter la vraie démocratie des peuples, la seule base de la paix du monde. Et vous me permettrez en finissant de citer ici les mémorables paroles du Président Wilson dans sa fameuse adresse au Congrés du 2 Avril 1917:

"Notre objet, maintenant comme alors, est de faire prévaloir le principe de la paix et de la justice dans la vie du monde contre tout pouvoir autocratique et égoïste et établir entre les peuples réèllement libres et se gouvernant par eux-mêmes, un tel concert d'actions et d'idées qu'il l'assure l'observation de ses principes ".

30-27-71

Monsieur,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-inclus une copie des Résolutions votées par le Congrès Pan-Africain tenu à Paris du 19 au 21 février 1919, pour la protection des Indigènes d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine africaine.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Blaise DIAGNE,
Député, Président.

W. E. B. DU BOIS,
Secrétaire.

9, Rue Jasmin, Paris 16e.

Resolution.

1919

Attendu que la Soci"t" des Nations a pour but d'etabmir la paix universelle et qu'une tellepaix ne peut être fondée que sur labase de l'egalité humaine et de la justice sociale;

Attendu qu'il existe dansle monde des conditions sociales et politiques impliquant pour un grand nombre de personnes appartenant aux races dites de couleur, l'injustice, l'ignorance, la misère et destraitement inhumains, qui engendrent un tel mecontentement que la paix et l'harmonie universelles sont misesen péril;

Attendu qu'une paix durable ne peut être obtenueentre les hommes que si leursrelations sont fondées sur la justice et le respect de la créture humaine dans son corpset son âme;

Attendu qu'il est par conséquent urgent pour établir cette paix desirable, d'etudier et de propser des mesures propres a assurer l'éducation physique, l'evolution intellectuelle et le progres economique desraces dites de couleur;

Attendu d'autre part que le non-adotpion par une nation quelconque d'un regime réellemnt humain pour tous ceux qui habitent son territoire fait obstacle aux efforts des autrespays desireux d'améliorer le sort de leurshabitants sans distinction

Le Congrès Pan-Africain emet levoeu:

Qu'il soit crée a la Société des Nations une organisation permanente chargée de travaildoer à la rélisation du programme exposé dans le préambule:

Cette organisation sera établie au sègesiège de la Société desNations et fera partie de l'ensemble des instituions de la Société;

3/12/29

CONGRES PAN-AFRICAIN

B U R E A U

Président : M. Blaise DIAGNE, Député du Sénégal, Haut Commissaire des Troupes Noires -

---

Vice-Président : M. Gratien CANDACE, Député de la Guadeloupe -

---

Madame H U N T -

M. le Docteur VITALIEN, Ancien Médecin de l'Empereur Ménélik d'Abyssinie -

---

M. W.E.B. Du BOIS, Secrétaire Général du Congrès, Rédacteur en Chef du " CRISIS".

M. José de MACALHAENS, Professeur à l'Ecole de Médecine Tropicale -

---

M. Arthur B. SPINGARN, Ancien Capitaine de l'Armée Américaine -

---

M. JACKSON, Commerçant, Ancien Consul Américain à La Rochelle - Ancien Médecin duGouvernement Belge, au Congo Belge -

---

M. I. BETON, Professeur Adjoint au Lycée St Louis, Fondateur de la Revue des Coloniaux -

---

M. RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Secrétaire pour l'Organisation à Paris, Ancien Lieutenant de l'Armée Américaine -

-:-

3/12/34

CONGRES PAN-AFRICAIN

Pour la Protection
des Indigènes d'Afrique et des Peuples d'origine Africaine.

RÉSOLUTION.

Le Congrès.....
Considérant:

Que l'Ethiopie est une nation millénaire et qu'elle doit bénéficier du Principe du Respect des Nationalités solennellement proclamé par le Président WILSON;

Que l'homologation par la Conférence de la Paix du traité du 26 Avril 1915 atteindrait l'empire éthiopien dans son intégrité;

Que toutes les puissances qui ont échangé avec l'empereur Ménélick des conventions politiques ou commerciales ont reconnu la souveraineté du gouvernement éthiopien;

Qu'il en fut ainsi notamment de la France et de l'Angleterre;

Que l'Italie, après Adoua, signa le traité de paix d'Addis-Abbeba du 26 Octobre 1896 qui stipule:

ARTICLE II.

"Le traité conclu à Outchalé le 25 miazza 1881 (2 Mai 1889) est et demeure définitivement annulé ainsi que ses annexes."

ARTICLE III.

"L'Italie reconnait l'indépendance absolue et sans réserve de l'Empire Ethiopien comme Etat souverain et indépendant."

Considérant:

Que l'évolution et la conclusion de la guerre ont été considérablement modifiées par la défection de la Russie et l'entrée en guerre des Etats-Unis, ces deux évènement capitaux ayant incontestablement frappé de caducité les conventions intéralliées de 1915 et 1916 qui n'ont pas reçu l'adhésion pleine et entière de l'Amérique;

Que l'Ethiopie, sous l'impulsion de l'empereur Ménélick, a fait et fait chaque jour dès efforts louables vers le progrès, à l'abri de ses traditions et de son organisation séculaire;

Qu'un peuple est digne de se gouverner sans tutelle quand il satisfait aux deux conditions: 1°) de ne pas être rebelle au progrès; 2°) d'être capable de défendre victorieusement son indépendance sur les champs de bataille;

4-48-24

42-89-5

Considérant:

Qu'à côté des notions de Justice et de Droit qui doivent être à la base de la nouvelle organisation mondiale, se place une question de sentiments dont il n'est pas possible de s'abstraire;

Que c'est en Afrique qu'ils retrouvent leur berceau d'origine, ces centaines de mille soldats noirs qui sont venus de tous les points du globe se joindre aux défenseurs blancs de la Civilisation et de la Liberté;

Que l'Ethiopie, étant de nos jours le seul empire africain jouissant encore d'une indépendance absolue, on ne saurait sacrifier cette indépendance à des convoitises impérialistes qu'en ressuscitant la criminelle théorie des races inférieures à jamais abolie, et en décrétant que les dizaines de milliers de noirs qui sont tombés sur les champs de bataille, ont donné leur vie non pour un pur idéal, mais pour la satisfaction d'appétits égoïstes;

Emet le vœu:

a) Que l'Indépendance absolue, de l'Empire d'Ethiopie et son intégrité territoriale soient respectées et solennellement consacrées par le Congrès des Nations libres;

b) Que la Société des Nations, en respectant scrupuleusement l'autonomie administrative et politique de l'Empire d'Ethiopie, fasse rayonner sur ce pays les bienfaits de sa haute autorité, et lui prête assistance pour son développement économique et son évolution sociale.

Section des Noirs au Centre International

I. Il est désirable que les mouvements de Civilisation et d'émancipation des Noirs soient représentés au Centre International comme y sont représentés les autres grands mouvements et notamment ceux des Jeunes. —

II. L'Association Internationale pour l'étude et la protection des Noirs devrait être affiliée à l'Union des Associations Internationales. Elle devrait choisir l'Association des Noirs en Belgique pour la représenter à Bruxelles et agir comme son mandataire et son agent auprès du Centre International

III. Il faudrait réunir une documentation sur les questions Noires, et, aussi les écrits des Noirs.

Cette documentation aurait les 4 formes sous lesquelles se présentent toute documentation dans le Centre International.

1-) Bibliothèque — Réunir notamment les journaux et Revues éditées par les Noirs.

B-) Bibliographie. — Liste des ouvrages édités par les Noirs, sources des études sur l'Histoire, les Races et la Condition actuelle des Noirs, sur les pays habités par les Noirs, sur les langues qu'ils parlent. —

C-) Encyclopédie documentaire. — En particulier, documents photographiques et iconographiques. —

D-) Musée International — Représentation par des documents et des objets dans la section

40-763

Africaine du Musée

IV — L'Université Internationale va tenir sa seconde session au mois de Juin. — Il serait intéressant qu'elle réunisse quelques représentants de la Race Noire et qu'une Chaire des Etudes Noires (Histoire et Civilisation) y soit créée par l'Association Internationale; qu'à un spécialiste noir, versé dans ces études, soit confié le soin d'y faire un exposé en quelques Conférences.

V — Il y aurait avantage à voir tenir à Bruxelles au Centre International même (Palais Mondial) le nouveau Congrès des Noirs qui doit faire suite à celui qui s'est tenu à Paris en 1919.

Propositions de Monsieur Paul Otlet
Secrétaire Général des
Associations Internationales
Palais Mondial
Bruxelles

3/12/45

CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

Pour la Protection des Indigènes d'Afrique et des Peuples d'origine Africaine

Présidents d'Honneur :

C. D. B. KING, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la République de Libérie, Délégué à la Conférence de la Paix ;

TERTULLIEN GUILBAUD, Ministre de la République de Haïti en France, Délégué à la Conférence de la Paix.

GRATIEN CANDACE, Député de la Guadeloupe.

Président :

BLAISE DIAGNE, Député du Sénégal, Commissaire général chargé du Contrôle des Effectifs Coloniaux Français.

Secrétaire :

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, Ph. D., Director of Research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, U.S.A.

Le Comité du Congrès Pan-Africain pour la protection des Indigènes d'Afrique et des Peuples d'origine Africaine,

a l'honneur de vous inviter aux Réunions qui auront lieu au Grand-Hôtel comme suit :

Le Mercredi 19 Février 1919, à 3 heures de l'après-midi : Ouverture. — A 8 heures : Dîner et Réception.

Le Jeudi 20, à 3 heures de l'après-midi : Rapports sur les conditions de la Race.

A 8 heures du soir : Discussion et Résolutions.

Voted that a permanent organization be formed to be known as "The Pan-African Congress for the Protection of the Natives of Africa and the Peoples of African Descent"

Voted that a second Pan-African Congress be held in Paris in 1921.

3/2/18

Voted that this committee select a President and secretary, whose duty it shall be to arrange during the coming year, be correspondence with the members of the committee and others the details of organization, and the means of financial support.

Voted that permanent headquarters be established in Paris for correspondence and propaganda and

Volé qu'une organization permanent soit formé par ~~ce~~ cette commission sur le nom de "Le Congrès Panafricain" etc.

Voté qu'un second Congrès se reunira à Paris en 1921

Volé que cette commission elira un président et un secretaire dont le devoir ~~dev~~ sera durant l'année prochaine de faire correspondance avec les membres de la commission et les autres pour arranger les détails d'une organisation et les moyens financiers de ~~soutenir~~ la soutenir

Vole qu'un Bureau soit etabli à Paris pour la correspondance et propaganda

3/12/17

LE CONGRES PAN-AFRICAIN.

Une réunion du Comite d'organisation permanente a eu lieu le 12 mars au bureau de M. DIAGNE, 19 rue de Bourgogne. Le Comité a décidé de se réunir une fois encore au même endroit le 14 mars à 6 heures pour examiner les questions suivantes:

1) - Les raisons d'envoyer un Comité devant la Conférence de la Paix si cela se peut;

2) - Un plan d'organisation permanente.

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On a demandé au secretaire d'exposer ses propositions devant le Comité. Le secrétaire prétend qu'en agissant de la sorte il n'a aucune considération personnelle et ne cherche pas simplement à servir les Noirs d'Amerique; il désire étendre à cette epoque critique le bien-être de la race Noire a travers le monde.

D'après cela, il conclut:

A " Nous avons tenu un ~~seul~~ Congrès ayant produit une impression extraordinairement bonne et remporté un immense succes; nous ~~avions~~ aurions pu ~~à~~ rester dans nos pays et fixer par écrit les résolutions; mais il était infiniment plus efficace d'accomplir cette tâche a Paris, à l'époque actuelle.

B " Notre oeuvre n'est pas achevée: 35 nations et peuples ont figure devant la Conférence de la Paix y compris 10 nations non encore formées, et une race qui n'est pas une nation; parmi les 200 millions de Nègres qui peuplent le globe, 3 millions seulement sont représentés.

C " ~~A l'avantage~~ De la part alors de cette vaste race sans voix et dont la destinée ~~doit~~ va être fixée a Paris d'ici un mois et pour des centaines d'années, il est de notre devoir coloniale d'essayer d'avoir une audience.

D " Ce n'est pas assez pour nous de présenter nos resolutions: ces résolutions doivent être confirmées et expliquées verbalement. De longs discours et de vains détails seraient inutiles; mais il est néces-

saire que les ~~Nègres~~ noirs soient entendus en personne à la Conférence de la Paix ~~à l'avantage~~ dans l'interet de leur race.

E " Sans doute, nous abordons la Conférence de la Paix sur un terrain tout different des peuples qui sont devenus ou s'efforcent de devenir des Nations séparées. Mais nous sommes devant un fait et non une théorie, ~~nous confond:~~ Une grande race fait appel à nos voix: opposerons-nous des objections à la défendre si le monde le ~~veut~~? Hésiterons-nous à accomplir un grand devoir parce que les conditions n'en sont pas ordinaires ~~communs~~? Si la Conférence de la Paix ~~veut~~ serait consultant de nous entendre, nous ~~aurons~~ aurions à coeur d'être entendus.

F " Pouvons-nous être assurées d'une telle audience? Il n'y a aucun doute si nous essayons. Les Etats Unis, de qui on aurait pu attendre une opposition, ~~ont~~par le Colonel HOUSE et le Professeur BEERS agréé de la favoriser si le Président de la Conférence de la Paix y consentait.

G " Le Président de la Conférence de la Paix consentira sans doute s'il est assuré que nous ne voulons rien dire qui nuise présentemment aux négociations pour la paix et la cooperation du monde.

H " Nous pouvons certifier au Président que nous ne voulons pas nous plaindre du passé ou insister sur nos conditions actuelles. Notre intention est de causer au sujet du développement futur des Nègres, et du rapport de ce développement avec le bien-être de tous les hommes.

Notre argument sera donc comme li suit:

1) - Il est nécessaire de prendre de suite de positives mesures d'action pour le développement et la civilisation de l'Afrique.

2) - Les forces de la civilisation sont suffisantes pour accomplir cela et la nature des Africains est aussi restée cette ~~commune~~ nature humaine capable de développement ~~produit~~ par ~~l'initiative~~ l'émulation de la liberté et ~~l'encouragement.~~

3) - Que le premier point pratique est le contrôle international du développement Africain spécialement dans les anciennes colonies

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allemandes.

4) - Que le second point est d'étendre de telles règles et lois à la terre, au capital, et au travail afin d'éviter l'injuste exploitation de ce continent et les jalousies des nations qui l'exploitent.

5) - Que finalement, et de grande importance, les Africains et les personnes d'origine africaine soient consultées et employés dans le développement de l'Afrique: ~~une telle~~ l'enseignement et l'expérience ont déjà fourni des centaines de mille d'hommes noirs des hemisphères est et ouest, des sujets qui se tiennent prêts et capables de venir en aide à leur mère patrie; un système aussi minitieux d'organisation peut fournir des millions d'hommes ~~et plus~~ pour ce travail. Qu'il est seulement nécessaire de traiter les Negres civilisés comme les autres hommes civilisés, ~~et~~ pour d'assurer la coopération du meilleur de la race noire au travail de la démocratie du monde.

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I " Si nous pouvons faire appel au monde des Nègres par deux resultats comme le Congrès Pan-Africain et la défense de leurs droits devant le grand parlement des Hommes, nos chances de succès dans l'organisation mondiale ~~du monde~~ sont excellentes.

Cette organisation demande du temps et du travail, et sera au début aussi simple et ~~fragile~~ souple que possible. Je propose la constitution préliminaire suivante:

" Le Comité permanent d'organisation ~~réuni~~ nommé par le Congres Pan-Africain tenu a Paris, les 19, 20, 21, fevrier 1919, s'constitue ~~ici~~ lui-meme une organisation permanente connue sous le nom de:" Congres Pan-Africain pour la protection des Indigenes d'Afrique et les peuples d'origine africaine avec les bases suivantes:

" 1) - Un Président, un trésorier, et un secrétaire seront élus par le présent Comité ~~pour un an~~. Ils agiront comme un Comité executif. (Bureau du Conseil)

" 2) - Chaque groupe formera une section avec un président, ~~tenant le rôle de~~ une secretaire general et ~~le~~ un trésorier, élu pour un an par les membres du groupe.

" 3) - Chaque groupe aura le droit d'augmenter le nombre de ses membres et de former des sub-divisions. Les groupes non representes actuellement peuvent obtenir leur représentation par le Comite exécutif. (Bureau du Conseil)

" 4) - Un second Congrès sera tenu à Paris en 1921 où une constitution permanente sera adoptée.

:-:-:-

"RESOLUTIONS".

The Negroes of the world in Pan-African Congress assembled at Paris February 19, 20, 21,-1919, demand, in the interests of justice and humanity and for strengthening the forces of of civilisation, that immediate steps be taken to develop the 200,000,000 of Negroes and Negroids; to this end, they propose:

A - That the allied and associated Powers establish a code of laws for the international protection of the natives of Africa, similar to the proposed international code for Labor.

B - That the League of Nations establish a permanent Bureau charged with the special duty of overseeing the application of these laws to the political, social and economic welfare of the natives.

3/12/28

The Negroes of the world demand that hereafter the natives of Africa and the Peoples of African descent be governed according to the following principles:

1 - THE LAND: The land and its natural resources shall be held in trust for the natives and at all times they shall have effective ownership of as much land as they can profitably develop.

2 - CAPITAL: The investment of capital and granting of concessions shall be so regulated as to prevent the exploitation of the natives and the exhaustion of the natural wealth of the country. Concessions shall always be limited in time and subject to State control. The growing social needs of the natives must be regarded and the profits taxed for the social and material benefit of the natives.

3 - LABOR: Slavery and corporal punishment shall be abolished and forced labor,

~~shall be abolished~~, except in punishment for crime; and the general conditions of labor shall be prescribed and regulated by the State.

4 - EDUCATION: It shall be the right of every native child to learn to read and write his own language, and the language of the trustee nation, at public expense, and to be given technical instruction in some branch of industry. The State shall also educate as large a number of natives as possible in higher technical and cultural training and maintain a corps of native teachers.

5 - MEDECINE & HYGIENE: It shall be recognized that human existence in the tropics calls fot special safeguards and a scientific system of public hygiene. The State shall be responsible for medical care and sanitary conditions without discouraging collective and individual initiative. A service created by the State shall provide physicians and hospitals, and shall spread the rules of hygiene by written and spoken word. As fast as possible the State will establish a native medical staff.

6 - THE STATE: The natives of Africa must have the right to participate in the government as fast as their development permits in conformity with the principle that the government exists for the natives, and not the natives for the government. They shall at once be allowed to participate in local and tribal government according to ancient usage, and this participation shall gradually extend, as education and experience proceeds, to the higher offices of State, to the end that, in time, Africa be ruled by consent of the Africans.

7 - CULTURE & RELIGION: No particular religion shall be imposed and no particular form of human culture. There shall be liberty of conscience. The uplift of the natives shall take into consideration

their present condition and shall allow the atmost scope to racial genius, social inheritance and individual bent so long as these are not contrary to the best established principles of civilisation.

8 - CIVILIZED NEGROES: Whereever persons of African descent are civilized and able to meet the tests of surrounding culture, they shall be accorded the same rights as their fellow citizens; they shall not be denied on account of race or color a voice in their own government, justice before the courts and economic and social equality according to ability and desert.

9 - THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: Greater security of life and property shall be guaranteed the natives; international labor legislation shall cover the native workers as well as whites; they shall have equitable representation in all the international institutions of the League of Nations, and the participation of the blacks themselves in every domain of indeavour shall be encouraged in accordance with the declared object of article 19 of the League of Nations, to wit: "The well being and the development of these people constitute a sacred mission of civilisation and it is proper in establishing the League of Nations to incorporate therein pledges for the accomplishment of this mission."

Whenever it ~~si~~ is proven ~~taht~~ that African natives are not receiving just treatment at the hands of any State or that any State deliberately excludes its civilized citizens or subjects of negro descent from its body politic and cultural, it shall be the duty of the League of Nations to bring the matter to the attention of the civilized world.

For the Pan-African Congress, composed of 57 members from 15 countries, inhabited by 85,000,000 Negroes and persons of African descent - to wit;

United States of America:	16	San Domingo:	1
French West Indies:	13	England:	1
Haiti:	7	British Africa:	1
France:	7	French Africa:	1
Liberia:	3	Algeria:	1
Spanish colonies:	2	Egypt:	1
Portuguese colonies:	1	Belgium:Congo:	1
Abyssinia:	1		7
	50		

Total: 57

Blaise DIAGNE,
Depute du Senegal,
Commissaire general charge du Controle
des effectifs Coloniaux Francais,
President du Congres.

W.E. Burghardt DuBois

W.E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS,
Secretaire.

"R E S O L U T I O N S."

Les Noirs du monde reunis en un Congres Pan-Africain, tenu a Paris les 19-20-21,fevrier 1919, demandent que, dans l'interet de la justice et de l'humanite, et dans le but d'apporter de nouvelles forces au progres et a la civilisation, il convient par tous moyens de favoriser l'evolution des 200 millions de Noirs qui peuplent la planete, et qu'a cet effet tout un ensemble de mesures s'imposent immediatement. Dans cet esprit, ils emettent ce voeu:

3/12/27

A - Que les Gouvernements des Puissances alliees et associees se preoccupent d'etablir un code de protection internationale pour les Indigenes comme ils se preoccupent d'etablir le code international pour le monde du travail.

B - Que, dans la Ligue des Nations, un Secretariat permanent s'occupe plus particulierement de l'application de toutes les mesures d'ordre politique, social, economique, qui constitueront le statut des Indigenes. Les Noirs du monde demandent que, dorenavant, les Indigenes d'Afrique et les peuples d'origine africaine soient gouvernes selon les principes suivants partout ou deja ils ne sont pas appliques:

1 - LA TERRE: Le sol et ses ressources naturelles seront reserves et sauvegardes pour les Indigenes. Ceux-ci auront la propriete effective des terres qu'ils seront en etat de faire valoir.

2 - LE CAPITAL:Le regime des concessions devra etre reglemente de facon a empecher l'exploitation de l'indigene et l'epuisement des richesses naturelles du pays. Ces concessions, qui seront toujours temporaires, devront fonctionner sous le controle de l'Etat. Il sera tenu compte des besoins grandissants des Indigenes. Une partie des benefices realises devra etre utilisee pour des oeuvres interessant le developpement moral et materiel

des Indigenes.

3 - LE TRAVAIL: Abolition de l'esclavage et des chatiments corporels. Abolition du travail force, sauf en matiere penale pour le chatiment des crimes. Promulgation d'une reglementation officielle du travail.

4 - L'EDUCATION:Tout enfant indigene devra etre instruit non seulement dans sa langue maternelle, mais aussi dans la langue de la nation tutrice. Il recevra egalement l'enseignement professionnel. Ces enseignements, primaire et professionnel, seront organises aux frais de l'Etat. En outre, l'Etat favorisera le developpement intellectuel et technique integral du plus grand nombre possible d'indigenes; il entretiendra un corps d'enseignement indigene.

5 - ASSISTANCE MEDICALE & HYGIENE: Il doit etre reconnu que l'existence humaine sous les tropiques exige des sauvegardes speciales ainsi qu'un systeme scientifique d'hygiene publique. L'Etat doit etre tenu pour responsable des soins et conditions sanitaires sans que cela diminue l'initiative des societes missionnaires et les initiatives personnelles . Un service d'assistance medicale pourvu de medecins et d'hopitaux doit etre cree par l'Etat. L'administration devra, tant par la parole que par l'ecrit, organiser une vulgarisation des regles de l'hygiene. L'Etat devra, dans les plus brefs delais, assurer la formation d'un corps medical indigene.

6 - L'ETAT: Les Indigenes africains seront admis progressivement a participer a la gestion de la chose publique au fur et a mesure de leur developpement intellectuel, en vertu du principe qui veut que les Gouvernements existent pour les peuples, et non les peuples pour les Gouvernements.

On commencera immediatement l'application de cette reforme en admettant les Indigenes, selon la coutume ancienne, au Gouvernement local et a l'administration de la Tribu; on developpera cette participation en l'etendant graduellement aux postes plus eleves de l'administration regionale et

centrale, au fur et a mesure que l'experience l'autorisera et que la culture plus developpee permettra ainsi finalement le Gouvernement de l'Afrique avec le concours effectif des Africains.

7 - CULTURE & RELIGION: Pas de religion imposee obligatoirement, ni une forme particuliere de culture intellectuelle. Liberte de conscience. Pour amener les populations indigenes a une civilisation superieure, on partira de la situation actuelle des peuplades; on respectera le genie de leur race, leurs traditions, et les tendances propres a chacune d'elles, pour autant qu'elles n'ont rien de contraire aux principes les plus certains de la civilisation generale.

8 - NOIRS CIVILISES: Partout ou les personnes d'origine africaine sont civilisees et en etat de s'assimiler la culture intellectuelle qui les entoure, il y a lieu de leur reconnaitre les memes droits qu'aux autres citoyens. Ils jouiront des memes droits civils, economiques, sociaux et politiques, des droits de l'homme et du citoyen.

9 - LA LIGUE DES NATIONS: Plus de securite garantie aux Indigenes dans leur vie et dans leurs biens. Extension de la legislation internationale du travail aux travailleurs indigenes comme aux travailleurs blancs. Representation equitable des interets des populations noires au sein des institutions internationales de la Societe des Nations. Qu'en tous domaines se realise, par la participation progressive des Noirs eux-memes, le but de la colonisation europeenne inscrit a l'article 19 de la Ligue des Nations ainsi concu: " Le bien-etre et le developpement de ces peuples, (les Noirs) forment une mission sacree de civilisation, et il convient, en constituant la Societe des Nations d'y incorporer des gages pour l'accomplissement de cette mission."

Soit que les originaires d'Afrique ne recoivent pas un juste traitement de tel ou tel Etat, soit que cet Etat exclut deliberement ses citoyens

d'origine africaine civilises de son corps politique et intellectuel, il sera du devoir de la Ligue des Nations de porter l'affaire a l'attention du Monde.

Adopte le 21 fevrier 1919

Le Congres Pan-Africain etait compose de 57 membres de 15 pays, habites par 85,000,000, Negres et personnes d'origine africaine, - savoir;

Etats-Unis:	16	Saint Domingue:	1
Indes francaises:	13	Angleterre:	1
Haiti:	7	Afrique anglaise:	1
France:	7	Afrique francaise:	1
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Total: 57

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RESOLUTIONS.

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34-4-93

B - That the League of Nations establish a permanent Bureau charged with the special duty of overseeing the application of these laws to the political social and economic welfare of the natives.

The Negroes of the world demand that hereafter the natives of Africa and the Peoples of African descent be governed according to the following principles:

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34-4-43

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Whenever it is priven that African natives are not receiving just treatment at the hands of any State or that any State deliberately excludes its civilized citizens or subjects of Negro descent from its body politic and cultural, it shall be the duty of the League of Nations to bring the matter to the attention of the civilized world.

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~~E. W. B.~~ W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

~~Secretaire:~~

Director National
Association for the Advancement
of Colored People, U.S.A.,
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4 - L'EDUCATION: Tout enfant indigene devra etre instruit non seulement dans sa langue maternelle, mais aussi dans la langue de la nation tutrice. Il recevra egalement l'enseignement professionnel, Ces enseignements, primaire et professionnel, seront organises aux frais de l'Etat. En outre, l'Etat favorisera le developpement intellectuel et technique integral du plus grand nombre possible d'indigenes; il entretiendra un corps d'enseignement indigene.

5 - ASSISTANCE MEDICALE & HYGIENE; Il doit etre reconnu que l'existence humaine sous les tropiques exige des sauvegardes speciales ainsi qu'un systeme scientifique d'hygiene publique. L'Etat doit etre tenu pour responsable des soins et conditions sanitaires sans que cela diminue l'initiative des societes missionnaires et les initiatives personnelles. Un service d'assistance medicale pourvu de medecins et d'hopitaux doit etre cree par l'Etat. L'administration devra, tant par la parole que par l'ecrit, organiser une vulgarisation des regles de l'hygiene. L'Etat devra, dans les plus brefs delais, assurer la formation d'un corps medical indigene.

6 L'ETAT: Les Indigenes africains seront admis progressivement a participer a la gestion de la chose publique au fur et a mesure de leur developpement intellectuel, en vertu du principe qui veut que les Gouvernements existent pour les peuples, et non les peuples pour les Gouvernements. On commencera immediatement l'application de cette reforme en admettant les Indigenes, selon la coutume ancienne, au Gouvernement local et a l'administration de la Tribu; on developpera cette participation

en l'etendant graduellement aux postes plus eleves de l'administration regionale et centrale, au fur et a mesure que l'experience l'autorisera et que la culture plus developpee permettra ainsi finalement le Gouvernement de l'Afrique qvec le concours effectif des Africains.

7 - CULTURE & RELIGION: Pas de religion imposee obligatoirement, mi une forme particuliere de culture intellectuelle. Liberte de conscience Pour amener les populations indigenes a une civilisation superieure, on partira de la situation actuelle des peuplades; on respectera le genie de leur race, leurs traditions, et les tendances propres a chacune d'elles pour autant qu'elles n'ont rien de contraire aux principes les plus certains de la civilisation generale.

8 - NOIRS CIVILISES: Partout ou les personnes d'origine africaine sont civilisees et en etat de s'assimiler la culture intellectuelle qui les entoure, il y a lieu de leur reconnaitre les memes droits qu'aux autres citoyens. Ils jouiront des memes droits civils, economiques, sociaux et politiques, des droits de l'homme et du citoyen.

9 - LA LIGUE DES NATIONS: Plus de xecurite garantie aux Indigenes dans leur vie et dans leurs biens. Extension de la legislation internationale du travail aux travailleurs indigenes comme aux travailleurs blancs. Representation equitable des interet des populations noires au sein des institutions internationales de la Societe des Nations. Qu'en tous domaines se realise, par la participation progressive des Noirs eux-memes le but de la colonisation europeenne inscrit a l'article 19 de la Ligue des Nations:ainsi concu: " Le bien-etre et le developpement de ces peuples (les Noirs) forment une mission sacree de civilisation, et il convient en constituant la Societe des Nations d'y incorporer des gages pour l'accomplissement de cette mission."

Soit que les originaires d'Afrique ne recoivent pas un juste traite-

ment de tel ou tel Etat, soit que cet Etat exclut deliberement ses citoyens d'origine africaine civilises de son corps politique et intellectuel, il sera du devoir de la Ligue des Nations de porter l'affaire a l'attention du Monde.

Le Congres Pan-Africain etait compose de 57 membres de 15 pays, habites par 85,000,000, Negres et personnes d'origine africaine, savoir;

Etats-Unis:	16	Saint Domingue:	1
Indes francaises:	13	Angleterre:	1
Haiti:	7	Afriquexanglaise:	1
France:	7	Afrique francaise;	1
Liberia:	3	Algerie:	1
Colonies espagnoles::	2	Egypte:	1
Colonies portuguaises:	1	Congo belge:	1
Abyssinie:	1		7
	50		

Total: 57

Blaise DIAGNE,
Depute du Senegal,
Commissaire general charge du Controle
des effectifs coloniaux francais,
President du Congres.

Secretaire.

1919

Pendant la guerre, Dr. DU BOIS, Editeur de "The Crisis" New York City, et Directeur de Research, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, présenta au Gouvernement des Etats Unis et à la presse publique un recueil de notes concernant l'Avenir de l'Afrique. Beaucoup de sociétés aux Etats-Unis et ailleurs s'emparèrent du sujet, et graduellement, l'idée que la question de l'Afrique devait être apportée à la Conférence de la Paix fut emise.

Une réunion fut tenue à Philadelphie en novembre 1918 groupant les représentants du parti nègre, et un comité proposa une entrevue avec le Président WILSON, ce qui fut impossible à cause du départ précipité du Président pour l'Europe.

3/12/18

A la demande de la "National Association for the Advamcement of Colored People" Dr DU BOIS s'embarqua pour l'Europe le 1er decembre avec l'intention de réunir un Congrès Pan-Africain a Paris. Dr. DU BOIS entra immédiatement en relation avec MM. DIAGNE, HACKSON, CANDACE et autres, et leur soumit son plan pour le Congrès proposé. Finalement un Comité provisoire composé de MM. DIAGNE, président, E.W.B. DU BOIS secrétaire, et FREDERICKS, fut chargé d'organiser le Congrès. A une des conférences préliminaires les représentants suivants furent désignés:

Présidents d'honneur.
- C.D.B. KING, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la Republique de Libéria, délégué à la Conférence de la Paix.
- Tertullien GUILBAUD, Ministre de la République d'Haiti, Délégué à la Conférence de la Paix,
- Gratien CANDACE, député de la Guadeloupe.

(Président) Blaise DIAGNE, Deputé du Sénégal, Commissaire général chargé du Contrôle des Effedtifs Francais.

(Secrétaire) W.E.B. DU BOIS, PH.D. Director of Research National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Environ 100 invitations furent envoyées. Des délégués d'Amérique, d'Afrique et d'Angleterre au nombre de 30 a 40 n'ayant pu obtenir de passe port, furent dans l'impossibilité d'y répondre. Cependant, étaient representés:

Etats Unis:.....	16	Angleterre:.....	1
Antilles & Guyanes Franc....	13	Afrique Britannique:.....	1
Haiti:.....	7	Afrique Francaise:	1
France:	7	Algérie:	1
Libéria:	3	Egypte:.....	1
Colonies espagnoles:.....	2	Congo belge:	1
Colonies portugaises:.....	1	Abyssinie:.....	1
Saint Domingue:	1	Brésil:	1
	50		8

3/12/13

Total: 58

représentant 16 contrées.

Quatre séances furent tenues.

La premiere, le mercredi 19 fevrier, à 3 heures. M. DIAGNE ouvrit le Congrès en des termes de louanges à l'égard de la colonisation française et en espérant que l'unité de race soit inspirée à tous les sujets d'origine africaine quelle que soit la partie du monde ou ils se trouvent.

M. CANDACE parla éloquemment et franchement au sujet des droits de l'homme, appliques partoutsans distinction de couleur; il signala spécialement le peu de consideration apporteaux droits des Américains noirs aux Etats Unis.

M. M . BOISNEUF et LA GROSILLIERE également députés prononcèrent d'éloquentes allocutions au cours desquelles ils avouèrent que comme Français ils ne comprennaient pas comment les Américains pouvaient manquer de fraterniser avec ceux qui ont donné leur vie comme eux-mêmes pour le

triomphe de la démocratie et de la justice.

M. KING cita quelques faits intéressants au sujet du Libéria et exprima le désir que les peuples d'origine africaine se montrent fiers de cette petite république noire en bonne voie de developpement." Considérons-la, dit-il comme le "home" de la race noire en Afrique. C'est votre devoir à tous de l'aider. Nous revendiquons nos droits, mais n'oublions pas nos devoirs en nous souvenant que partout ou il y a des droits, il y a aussi des devoirs et des responsabilités."

M. Franklin BOUILLON expliqua comment en France le sentiment d'égalité et de liberté sans distinction de couleur était prouvé par la présence de six représentants de couleur à la Chambre Française, dont l'un d'eux était le distingué Président du Congrès, M. DIAGNE, et que même avamt la Révolution, la France avait visé le même but.

3/12/14

A 8 heures un banquet fut donné au Grand Hotel, réunissant 33 personnes. Parmi celles qui ont pris la parole, citons M. Van OVERBERGH délégué de la Belgique à la Conférence de la Paix, qui nous entretint des réformes nécessaires dans les colonies belges, et d'une societé internationale géographique dont il fait partie.

DR VITALIEN d'Abyssinie, ex-médecin à la cour de l'empereur Menilih, parla au sujet de cette contrée; M. Charles Edward RUSSELL établit comment la vieille idée d 'inferiorité d'une race à une autre était entièrement fausse, et que la guerre aura certainement contribué à la détruire Ce Congrès, dit-il, est une noble entreprise. L'Afrique fait sentir ses besoins, c'est un devoir pour vous d'y répondre; un devoir commun aux Noirs comme aux Blancs. Insistez sur vos droits.

A la troisième séance, le jeudi 20 février, le Congrès a entendu M. A Freire d'ANDRADE, ancien ministre des Affaires étrangères du Portugal, et autrefois Gouverneur de Mozambique. M. d'ANDRADE démontra la

liberté accordée aux Indigènes dans les colonies portugaises.

M. E. WALLING dit que tandis qu'il avait à rougir de la conduite de l'Amérique envers les Noirs, il savait que ce sentiment était déjà répandu aux Etats Unis, et que le jour viendrait où l'Amérique bon gré ou mal gré subirait l'opinion du monde concernant la justice et l'égalité vis a-vis de ses contingents de couleur, et qu'elle céderait sans aucun doute devant la race noire du monde entier. Si la France a six representants au Parlement, l'Amérique devrait en avoir au moins dix en proportion de sa population.

M. ARCHER, ancien maire de Batter sea, vLondres, justifia l'importance des réclamations des droits de chacun, la nécessité de l'unité de but et d'effort pour améliorer les conditions des populations de couleur à travers le monde, et même en Amérique. L'Angleterre, bien que reconnaissant déjà beaucoup de privilèges aux citoyens noirs, n'a pas encore admis autant de leurs réprésentants que la France. Nous devons tous etvtoujours lutter pour l'application complète de nos droits.

3/12/15

Dr. JACKSON, un Américain, nous a relaté quelques expériences tandis qu'il était au Congo Belge, et nous a expliqué pourquoi les Indigènes portiaent tant de haine à la culture allemande. Lui aussi s'avoue honteux des procédés de l'Amérique pour les citoyens noirs.

Mme HUNTON proclame l'importance du rôle féminin dans la regénération du monde d'aujourd'hui, et la nécessité de faire appel a la coopération et au conseil des femmes: parmi les Noirs américains, elles ont très souvent les avantages d'une éducation supérieure que ne recoivent pas les hommes obligés de travailler, en sorte qu'elles snnt parfois mieux à même de défendre leurs droits sociaux.

La séance du soir fut consacrée à la discussion des résolu-

tions proposées par le secrétaire et finalement rémises à un Comité composé de MM. CANDACE, VITALIEN, BOISNEUF, DU BOIS, JACKSON, & ARCHER.

Enfin, à la derniere réunion tenue le vendredi 21 février a 3 heures, plusieurs allocutions furent prononcées. Mme Jules SIEGFRIED présidente de l'Association Naionale Française pour les droits de la femme, nous a apporté quelques mots d'encouragement duCongrès International actuellement réuni à Paris. Elle termina en disant que nul mieux que la femme ne pouvait apprécier la lutte pour la conquête des droits et de la liberté.

Dr. W.H. JERNIGAN, R.C. SIMMONS, Major J.E. SPINGARN, parlèrent aussi.

3/12/16

Les résolutions proposées furent adoptées à l'unanimité.

Le Comité suivant est désigné en vue de l'organisation permanente du Congrès Pan-Africain,

MM. Blaise DIAGNE, John HOPE G. JACKSON,
W.E.B. DU BOIS, A.W. HUNTON, ANNE MARIE.
Gratien CANDACE, I.G. HUNT. ARCHER,
Rene BOISNEUF, JERNIGAN, R.C. SIMMONS

Les dépenses totales du Congres autant qu'elles puissent être établies actuellement, sont reparties comme il suit:

Service de bureau:.....	1.000
Location: salle & bureau :.....	750
Imprimerie:.....	500
Supplément du diner;.....	234,50
Frais divers:	400
Total:.....	2.884,50
Souscriptions:....	477
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:...	2,407,50

[Pan African : 1919]

A

Pendant la guerre, le Dr. DU BOIS, Editeur de "The Crisis" New York, et Directeur of Research, of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, présenta au Gouvernement des Etats Unis et à la presse publique un recueil de notes concernant l'avenir de l'Afrique. Beaucoup de sociétés aux Etats Unis et ailleurs s'emparèrent du sujet, et graduellement, l'idée que la question de l'Afrique devait être apportée à la Conférence de la Paix fut emise.

3/9/138

Une réunion fut tenue à Philadelphie en Novembre 1918, groupant les représentants du parti nègre, et un Comité proposa une entrevue avec le Président WILSON, ce qui fut impossible à cause du départ precipité du Président pour l'Europe.

A la demande de la "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People", le Dr. DU BOIS s'embarqua pour l'Europe le 1er décembre avec l'intention de réunir un Congrès Pan-Africain à Paris. Le Dr DU BOIS entra immédiatement en relation avec MM. DIAGNE, G.H. JACKSON, CANDACE et autres, et leur soumit son plan pour le Congrès proposé. Finalement un Comité provisoire composé de MM. DIAGNE, président, E.W.B. DU BOIS, secrétaire, et FREDERICKS, fut chargé d'organiser le Congrès. A une des conférences préliminaires, les représentants suivants furent désignés;

Présidents d'honneur.

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Tertullien GUILBAUD, Ministre de la République d?Haïti, Délégué à la Conference de la Paix.

Gratien CANDACE, Député de la Guadeloupe.

(Président) Blaise DIAGNE, Député du Sénégal, Commissaire général chargé du Contrôle des Effectifs coloniaux Francais.

(Sécrétaire) W.E.B. DU BOIS, Ph. D. of Research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Environ 100 invitations furent envoyées. Des délégués d'Amérique, d'Afrique et d'Angleterre au nombre de 30 à 40 n'ayant pu obtenir de passe-port, furent dans l'impossibilité d'y répondre. Cependant étaient représentés:

Etats Unis:	16	England:	1
Antilles & Guyanes Françaises	13	Afrique Britannique;;;;	1
Haiti:	7	Afrique Francaise:	1
France:	7	Algérie:	1
Libéria;	3	Egypte:	1
Colonies espagnoles:	2	Congo belge:	1
Colonies portugaises:	1	Abyssinie:	1
Saint Domingue:	1	Brésil:	1
	50		8

Total: 58

représentant 16 contrées.

Quatre séances furent tenues.

La première, le mercredi 19 février à 3 heures. M.DIAGNE ouvrit le Congrès en des termes de louanges a l'égard de la colonisation française, et en espérant que l'unité de la race (d'avenir) soit inspirée à tous les sujets d'origine africaine quelle que soit la partie du monde ou ils se trouvent.

M. CANDACE parla éloquemment et franchement au dujet des droits de l'homme, appliqués partout sans distinction de couleur; il signala spécialement le peu de considération apportée aux droits des Américains noirs des Etats Unis.

MM. BOISNEUF et LA GROSILLIERE, également députés prononcèrent d'éloquentes allocutions au cours desquelles ils avouèrent que comme

Français, ils ne comprennaient pas comment les Américains pouvaient manquer de fraterniser avec ceux qui ont donne leur vie comme eux-mêmes pour le triamphe de la démocratie et de la justice.

M. KING cita quelques faits intéressqnts au sujet du Liberia et exprima le désir que les peuples d'origine africaine se montrent fiers de cette petite république noire en bonne voie de développement. "Considérons-la, dit-il, comme le home de la race noire en Afrique. C'est votre devoir à tous de l'aider. Nous revendiquons nos droits, mais n'oublions pas nos devoirs en nous souvenant que partout ou il y a des droits, il y a aussi des devoirs et des responsabilités."

M. Franklin BOUILLON expliqua comment en France les sentiments d'égalité et de justice sans distinction de couleur, était prouvés par la présence de six représnetants noirs et de couleur à la Chambre Française, dont l'un d 'eux était le distingue Préjident du Congrès, M. DIAGNE, et que même avant la Révolution, la France avait visé le même but.

A 8 heures un banquet fut donné au Grand Hôtel, réunissant 33 personnes. Parmi celles qui ont pris la parole, citons M. Van OVERbergh délégué de la Belgique à la Conférence de la Paix, qui ~~nous entretint~~ parla des réformes nécessaires dans les colonies belges, et d'une société internationale géographique dont il fait partie.

Le Dr. VITALIEN ~~d'Abyssinie~~, ex-médecin à la cour de l'emperuer Ménélik parla de cette contrée; et Charles Edward RUSSELL établit comment la vieille idée d'infériorité d'une race par rapport à une autre était entièrement fausse, et que la guerre aura certainement contribué à la detruire. «Ce Congrès, dit-il, est une noble entreprise. L'Afrique fait sentir ses besoins; c'est un devoir pour vous d'y répondre, un devoir commun aux Noirs et aux Blancs. Insistez sur vos droits.»

A la troisieme séance, le jeudi 20 fevrier, le Congrès a entendu M. A. Freire d'ANDRADE, ancien ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Portugal et autrefois Gouverneur de Mozambique. M. d'ANDRADE ~~démontra~~ parla

Des libertés accordées aux Indigènes dans les colonies Portugaises.

M.E. WALLING dit que tandis qu'il avait rougi de la conduite de l'Amérique envers les Noirs, il savait que ce sentiment était déjà répandu aux Etats-Unis, et que le jour viendrait où l'Amérique, bon gré ou mal gré, subirait l'opinion du monde concernant la justice et l'égalité vis-à vis des citoyens noirs, et qu'elle cèderait sans aucun doute devant la race noire de tout l'univers. Si la France a six représentants au Parlement, l'Amérique devrait en avoir au moins 10 en proportion de sa population.

M. ARCHER, ancien maire de BATTER-sea, (Londres), justifia l'importance des réclamations des droits de chacun, la nécessité de l'unité de but et d'effort pour améliorer les conditions des population de couleur à travers le monde, et même en Amérique. L'Angleterre, bien que reconnaissant déjà beaucoup de privilèges aux citoyens noirs, n'a pas encore admis autant de leurs représentants que la France. Nous devons tous et toujours lutter pour l'application complète de nos droi

Le Dr. JACKSON, un Américain, nous a relaté quelques expérience tandis qu'il était au Congo Belge, et nous a expliqué pourquoi les Indigènes portaient tant de haine à la culture allemande. Lui aussi s'avoue honteux des procédés de l'Amérique pour les citoyens de couleur.

Mme HUNTON proclame l'importance du rôle féminin dans la régénération du monde d'aujourd'hui, et la nécessité de faire appel à la coopération et au conseil des femmes: parmi les Noirs américains elles ont très souvent les avantages d'une éducation supérieure que ne reçoivent pas les hommes obligés de travailler, en sorte qu'elles sont parfois mieux à même de défendre leurs droits sociaux.

La séance du soir fut consacrée à la discussion des résolutions proposées par le secrétaire et finalement remises à un Comité composé de MM. CANDACE, VITALIEN, BOISNEUF, DU BOIS, JACKSON, ARCHER.

Enfin à la dernière réunion tenue le vendredi 21 février à 3 heures plusieurs allocutions furent prononcées. Mme Jules SIEGFRIED, présidente de l'**Association Nationale Française pour les droits de la femme**, nous a apporté quelques mots d'encouragement du Congrès Internationale actuellement réuni à Paris. Elle **termina en disant que nul** mieux que la femme ne pouvait apprécier la lutte pour la conquête des droits et de la liberté.

Le Dr. W. H. JERNAGNA, R.C. SIMMONS, Major J.E. SPINGARN, ~~parlèrent aussi~~ prirent aussi la parole).

Les résolutions proposées furent adoptées à l'unanimité.

Le Comité suivant est designé en vue de l'organisation permanente du Congres Pan-Africain

MM.	Blaise DIAGNE.	ARCHER	JERNIGAN
	W.E.B. DU BOIS.	John HOPE	JACKSON
	Gratien CANDACE.	A.W. HUNTON	ANNE MARIE
	Rene BOISNEUF.	I.G. HUNT.	R.C. SIMMONS

La dépense totale du Congrès autant qu'elle puisse etre établie actuellement, est repartie comme il suit:

Service de Bureau:.....	1.000
Location: Salle et Bureau:.....	750
Imprimerie:.....	500
Suppléments du diner:.....	234,50
Frais divers:.....	400
Total:;;::::::	2,884,50
Souscriptions:.....	477
National **Association for the** Advancement of Colored People:....	2.407,50

:-:-:-

RÉSOLUTIONS VOTÉES PAR LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

RÉUNI LES 19, 20, 21 FÉVRIER 1919, AU GRAND-HOTEL, PARIS,

POUR LA PROTECTION DES INDIGÈNES D'AFRIQUE ET DES PEUPLES D'ORIGINE AFRICAINE

42-8E-2

Les Noirs du monde réunis en un Congrès Pan-Africain, tenu à Paris les 19, 20, 21 février 1919, déclarent que dans l'intérêt de la justice et de l'humanité, et dans le but d'apporter de nouvelles forces au progrès et à la civilisation, il convient par tous moyens de favoriser l'évolution des 200 millions de Noirs qui peuplent la planète, et qu'à cet effet tout un ensemble de mesures s'imposent immédiatement. Dans cet esprit, ils émettent ce vœu :

A. — Que les Gouvernements des Puissances alliées et associées se préoccupent d'établir un code de protection international pour les Indigènes comme ils se préoccupent d'établir le code international pour le monde du travail.

B. — Que, dans la Ligue des Nations, un secrétariat permanent s'occupe plus particulièrement de l'application de toutes les mesures d'ordre politique, social, économique, qui constitueront le statut des Indigènes. Les Noirs du monde demandent que, dorénavant, les Indigènes d'Afrique et les peuples d'origine africaine soient gouvernés selon les principes suivants partout où déjà ils ne sont pas appliqués :

1. — *La Terre :* Le sol et ses ressources naturelles seront réservés et sauvegardés pour les Indigènes. Ceux-ci auront la propriété effective des terres qu'ils seront en état de faire valoir.

2. — *Le Capital :* Le régime des concessions devra être réglementé de façon à empêcher l'exploitation de l'Indigène et l'épuisement des richesses naturelles du pays. Ces concessions, qui seront toujours temporaires, devront fonctionner sous le contrôle de l'Etat. Il sera tenu compte des besoins grandissants des Indigènes. Une partie des bénéfices réalisés devra être utilisée pour les œuvres intéressant le développement moral et matériel des Indigènes.

3. — *Le Travail :* Abolition de l'esclavage et des châtiments corporels. Abolition du travail forcé, sauf en matière pénale pour punir le châtiment des crimes. Promulgation d'une réglementation officielle du travail.

4. — *L'Éducation :* Tout enfant indigène devra être instruit non seulement dans sa langue maternelle, mais aussi dans la langue de la nation tutrice. Il recevra également l'enseignement professionnel. Ces enseignements, primaire et professionnel, seront organisés aux frais de l'Etat. En outre, l'Etat favorisera le développement intellectuel et technique intégral du plus grand nombre possible d'indigènes ; il entretiendra un corps d'enseignement indigène.

5. — *Assistance Médicale et Hygiène :* Il doit être reconnu que l'existence humaine sous les tropiques exige des sauvegardes spéciales ainsi qu'un système scientifique d'hygiène publique. L'Etat doit être tenu pour responsable des soins et conditions sanitaires, sans que cela diminue l'initiative des sociétés missionnaires et les initiatives personnelles. Un service d'assistance médicale pourvu de médecins et d'hôpitaux doit être créé par l'Etat. L'administration devra, tant par la parole que par l'écrit, organiser une vulgarisation des règles de l'hygiène. L'Etat devra, dans les plus brefs délais, assurer la formation d'un corps médical indigène.

The Negroes of the world in Pan-African Congress assembled at Paris February 19, 20, 21, 1919, demand, in the interest of justice and humanity and for strenghtening the forces of civilisation, that immediate steps be taken to develop the 200.000.000 of Negroes and Negroids ; to this end, they propose :

A. — That the allied and associated Powers establish a code of laws for the international protection of the natives of Africa, similar to the proposed international code for Labor.

B. — That the League of Nations establish a permanent Bureau charged with the special duty of overseeing the application of these laws to the political, social and economic welfare of the natives.

The Negroes of the world demand that hereafter the natives of Africa and the Peoples of African descent be governed according to the following principles.

1. — *The land* : The land and its natural resources shall be held in trust for the natives and at all times they shall have effective ownership of as much land as they can profitably develop.

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Le Congrès Pan-Africain était composé de 57 membres de 15 pays, habités par 85 millions de Nègres et personnes d'origine africaine, savoir :

6. — *The State :* The natives of Africa must have the right to participate in the government as fast as their development permits in conformity with the principle that the government exists for the natives, and not the natives for the government. They shall at once be allowed to participate in local and tribal government according to ancient usage, and this participation shall gradually extend, as education and experience proceeds, to the higher offices of State, to the end that, in time, Africa be ruled by consent of the Africans.

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Whenever it is proven that African natives are not receiving just treatment at the hands of any State or that any State deliberately excludes its civilized citizens or subjects of Negro descent from its body politic and cultural, it shall be the duty of the League of Nations to bring the matter to the attention of the civilized World.

For the Pan-African Congress, composed of 57 members from 15 countries, inhabited by 85.000.000 Negroes and persons of African descent — to wit :

Etats-Unis	16	Colonies espagnoles	2	Afrique Anglaise	1
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Blaise DIAGNE,
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RÉSOLUTIONS VOTÉES PAR LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

RÉUNI LES 19, 20, 21 FÉVRIER 1919, AU GRAND-HOTEL, PARIS,

POUR LA PROTECTION DES INDIGÈNES D'AFRIQUE ET DES PEUPLES D'ORIGINE AFRICAINE

42-8E-1

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A. — Que les Gouvernements des Puissances alliées et associées se préoccupent d'établir un code de protection international pour les Indigènes comme ils se préoccupent d'établir le code international pour le monde du travail.

B. — Que, dans la Ligue des Nations, un secrétariat permanent s'occupe plus particulièrement de l'application de toutes les mesures d'ordre politique, social, économique, qui constitueront le statut des Indigènes. Les Noirs du monde demandent que, dorénavant, les Indigènes d'Afrique et les peuples d'origine africaine soient gouvernés selon les principes suivants partout où déjà ils ne sont pas appliqués :

1. — *La Terre :* Le sol et ses ressources naturelles seront réservés et sauvegardés pour les Indigènes. Ceux-ci auront la propriété effective des terres qu'ils seront en état de faire valoir.

2. — *Le Capital :* Le régime des concessions devra être réglementé de façon à empêcher l'exploitation de l'Indigène et l'épuisement des richesses naturelles du pays. Ces concessions, qui seront toujours temporaires, devront fonctionner sous le contrôle de l'Etat. Il sera tenu compte des besoins grandissants des Indigènes. Une partie des bénéfices réalisés devra être utilisée pour les œuvres intéressant le développement moral et matériel des Indigènes.

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The Negroes of the world in Pan-African Congress assembled at Paris February 19, 20, 21, 1919, demand, in the interest of justice and humanity and for strenghtening the forces of civilisation, that immediate steps be taken to develop the 200.000.000 of Negroes and Negroids ; to this end, they propose :

A. — That the allied and associated Powers establish a code of laws for the international protection of the natives of Africa, similar to the proposed international code for Labor.

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32-40-120

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CONGRES PAN-AFRICAIN

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BUREAU

Président : M. Blaise DIAGNE, Député du Sénégal ,
Haut Commissaire des Troupes Noires -

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Vice-Président : M. Gratien CANDACE, Député de la Guadeloupe,

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Madame HUNT -

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Monsieur le Docteur VITALIEN, Ancien Médecin de l'Empereur
Ménélik d'Abyssinie -

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M. W.E.B. Du BOIS, Secrétaire Général du Congrès, Rédacteur
en Chef du " CRISIS ".

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M. José de MACALHAENS, Professeur à l'Ecole de Médecine Tropicale -

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M. Arthur B. SPINGARN, Ancien Capitaine de l'Armée Américaine -

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M. JACKSON, Commerçant, Ancien Consul Américain à La Rochelle ,
Ancien Médecin du Gouvernement Belge au Congo Belge -

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M. I. BETON, Professeur adjoint au Lycée St Louis, Fondateur
de la Revue " Les Coloniaux " -

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M. RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Secrétaire pour l'Organisation à Paris,
Ancien Lieutenant de l'Armée Américaine -

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Mémoire

pour la Réunion préparatoire à l'organisation du Congrès PAN-AFRICAIN pour la protection des Indigènes d'Afrique & les Peuples d'origine Africaine.

I.- Après plusieurs réunions des personnes intéressées, il a été décidé de convoquer à Paris, aux dates du I9, 20 et 2I février un Congrès PAN-AFRICAIN, et à cet effet il a été nommé, à titre de COMITE PROVISOIRE, Monsieur DIAGNE, Député du Sénégal, Président; le Docteur DU BOIS, Rédacteur du "CRISIS" Secrétaire et Monsieur FREDERICKS, Avocat, lesquels sont chargés de prendre les dispositions nécessaires.

3/12/19

2.- Le Congrès a un double but: (I°) Nous désirons dans ce moment critique de l'Histoire du Monde, revendiquer une sérieuse considération des Droits de la Race Noire et réclamer la suppression de toutes négociations touchant les Colonies Africaines qui n'envisagent pas les droits et la volonté des Africains eux-mêmes.- (2°) De prendre le premier pas vers l'union et l'entente entre les divers groupements des peuples d'origine Africaine sisséminés partout, sans diminuer leur loyauté de Français, Anglais, Libériens, Haytiens ou Américains; leur inspirer que, comme Membres d'une race grande et puissante, ils ont une mission particulière sur la terre, qu'ils proposent à l'avenir de travailler en unité pour la défense de leurs droits et le développement de leur génie.

3.- Bien que l'organisation hative de ce congrès ne soit pas complète, il est néanmoins préférable que les enfants d'Afrique soulèvent la voix pour réclamer une juste considération, au moment des grandes conférences de la Paix du Monde, que de paraitre, par

le silence consentir à l'abrogation ou à la diminution de leurs droits et de leur liberté. Le nombre d'intéressés qui peuvent assister au Congrès sera malheureusement restreint et la représentation sera bornée aux Fonctionnaires et Représentants Coloniaux, Ministres et Envois extraordinaires de leurs pays, Délégués au Congrès de la Paix et Personnalités qui se trouvent à Paris, amis de la Race Noire.

4.- Il est proposé que des séances seront tenues à Londres et à New-York en 1919 aui seront affiliées à ce Congrès PAN-AFRICAIN et qu'un Secrétariat permanant résultera de ce Congrès, lequel sera chargé d'une réunion des délégués du monde entier pour 1920-1921.

3/12/10

5.- Le travail de la réunion préparatoire sera:

a) Approuver ou modifier le programme ci-dessus;

b) Nommer une commission et son bureau.

c) Etablir un programme pour le Congrès PAN-AFRICAIN;

d) Décider quelles seront les personnes à convoquer;

e) S'occuper de toutes autres matières afférantes à la cause en question.

[Pan-African Congress
[1919?]

Memorandum Confidentiel pour MM. Diagne et Candace ~~[illegible]~~ et leurs amis au sujet du prochain Congrès Pan-Africain.

L'avenir des races foncées et surtout de la race noire et de ses descendants dans les diverses parties du monde dépend des faits et des idéales des 20 ans à venir.

Il est donc nécessaire que les leaders intelligent de tous les groupes noirs arrivent à un accord complet et travaillent en harmonie.

Ceci ne signifie point qu'ils doivent, sous quelque rapport qu'il soit, renoncer à leurs devoirs comme des Anglais, des Français, des Américains, etc., mais ceci signifie, au contraire, qu'ils reconnaîtront un commun danger à tous les enfants d'Afrique et que, bien que ce danger varie beaucoup dans les divers pays, il exige une action d'ensemble et une vision claire de la part de tous.

Il n'y a nul doute que la France, de toutes les nations modernes, s'approche davantage d'une complète reconnaissance de l'humanité malgré toutes différences de race que n'importe quel pays et, surtout, elle met en pratique les principes de l'égalité des races et elle traite les civilisés noirs comme des hommes civilisés.

D'autre part, la France fait part, et nécessairement, au grand monde blanc. Ce monde s'est érigé, et consciemment et inconsciemment contre toutes les races de couleur et surtout contre la race noire. Des pays tels que l'Amérique et l'Angleterre feront pression de temps en temps pour que la France n'aille pas plus loin dans sa reconnaissance de l'égalité des races et même qu'elle recule sous beaucoup de rapports, par exemple, sous ceux d'or-

gahiser une armée noire et d'accorder au pouvoir politique aux in indigènes.

Il faut que nous combattions cette tendance et il faut que, dans chaque pays où il y a des citoyens et des ressortissants noirs, faire pression pour les émanciper et pour les élever à une égalité complète.

Déjà ces groupes deviennent de plus en plus puissants et riches et commencement à reconnaître un peu le travail devant eux. Le mouvement Pan-Africain est actuellement la pensée de quelques chefs allant de haut en bas et cherchant des racines dans l'esprit des masses noires s'élevant, peut-être à des dizaines de millions et avec un but possible de centaines de millions.

Notre premier devoir est de découvrir les principaux esprits et les hommes de valeur de parmi les nègres et d'amener une connaissance et une entente personnelles.

Nous devons essayer en suite d'éduquer ces chefs de sorte qu'ils apprecient leur devoir et qu'ils sachent guider les masses des noirs partout dans le monde et qu'ils comprennent leurs difficultés et besoins nationaux, mais également leurs problèmes internationaux.

Il est aussi notre devoir de chercher des alliances avec les pays et les forces modernes.

I. Nous devrions faire voir à la France qu'il y a des millions de personnes intelligentes disseminés à travers le monde qui se comptent ses amis et ses alliés, en raison de sa attitude au sujet au problème des races et que, si elle se refuse à reculer et au contraire si elle avance dans sa reconnaissance

de la race noire, la puissance croissante au monde noir et des ho hommes de couleur oeillera partout en sa faveur.

En plus, le grand "labour mouvement" dans tous les pays devrait amené à comprendre que, tant que les travailleurs noirs ~~ne~~ sont des serfs, les travailleurs blancs ne saurant être libres. Il faut que cette démocratie soit faite ou personne n'est en sécurité.

Ceux-ci sont les principes et la politique dans mon esprit. Or, jusqu'à quel point en convenez-vous, et comment faut-il les modifier et que pouvons-nous faire pour les pratiquer? Surtout-

I. De quelle façon le Congrès Pan-Africain peut-il devenir permanent et efficace et de quelle façon pourrait il suffire à lui-même?

2. Quel rapprochement est possible avec la France?

3. Quel alliance pouvons-nous faire avec le monde de travail dans tous les pays.

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3/12/6

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3/12/2

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3/12/8

(2)

MEMORANDUM A M. DIAGNE & AUTRES SUR UN
CONGRES PAN-AFRICAIN QUI DOIT ETRE TENU A PARIS
EN FEVRIER 1919.

Messieurs,

Je me permets de vous soumettre quelques suggestions au sujet d'un Congrès Pan-Africain devant se réunir à Paris en Février 1919.

I. - La Nomination d'un petit Comité d'arrangements.

2. - L'envoi d'invitations personnelles aux représentants de la Race Noire pouvant se rendre à ce Congrès, et qui représentent les Gouvernements de l'Abyssinie, Libérie et Haïti ; les Colonies Françaises, Anglaises, Espagnoles, Italiennes, Belges et Hollandaises, et les descendants de Noirs habitant l'Amérique du Nord et l'Amérique du Sud et les Iles de la Mer, de même que les anciennes Colonies Allemandes.

3. - Des invitations aux Gouvernements ayant des citoyens ou sujets d'origine africaine, et susceptibles d'envoyer des représentants au Congrès, et aussi des invitations similaires en Chine, au Japon et aux Indes.

4. - Invitations de s'associer à nos Conférences ouvertes aux représentants des organisations dévouées à l'avancement des races de couleur.

5. - Le principal travail du Congrès sera :

a) La lecture de comptes-rendus sur les conditions des Noirs à travers le monde.

b) [illegible]

b) L'obtention de déclarationsxofficielles de la politique des grandes puissances à l'égard de la Race Nègre .

c) Les revendications les plus positives auprès de la Conférence de la Paix qui siégera à Paris, pour les droits de représentations pour £50.000.000 d'âmes de la Race Noire et peuples Négroïdes dans la Ligue des Nations.
Revendication de la protection de la Ligue pour lesdites races.

d) L'établissement des principes suivants sur lesquels sera basé le futur développement de la race Noire:
Les droits politiques pour les civilisés,
L'éducation moderne pour tous les enfants,
Les droits des indigènes à la terre et à ses ressources naturelles.
L'avantage des indigènes à avoir la première considération dans le développement industriel de leur pays.
Développement des Gouvernements autonomes respectant les usages indigènes avec le but d'inaugurer graduellement l'Afrique pour les Africains.
Pleine reconnaissance des Gouvernements indépendants de l'Abyssinie, Libérie et Haïti avec leurs frontières naturelles complètes, et le développement des anciennes Colonies Allemandes sous la garantie et la surveillance de la Ligue des Nations.
La cordialeset sympathique coopération des Races Noire, Jaune et Blanche sur les bases de la considération réciproque et l'égalité dans le futur développement du Monde .

6. - Le programme du Congrès peut être comme suit :

Dimanche après-midi :

Assemblée Générale . Discours par les représentants des Pouvoirs Coloniaux et des Nations Noires,

Soir : réception des délégués.

Lundi matin : Conférence à huis-clos des délégués Noirs (Africains). Nomination des Commissions, rapports sur diverses conditions de la Race.

Après-midi . Conférence ouverte, rapports des Gouvernements.

Mardi matin : - Commission et résolutions.

Après-midi : conférence à huis-clos.

Soir : Assemblée Générale et discours.

7 . - La Conférence établirait un Secrétariat permanent avec siège à Paris qui sera chargé de :

faire une Histoire de la Race Noire.

Etudier les conditions présentes de la Race.

Publier des articles, brochures et un compte-rendu de ce Congrès . - Encourager le développement de la littérature et l'art parmi les Noirs. -

Arrangement d'un second Congrès Pan-Africain en 1920.

Je propose d'une conférence préliminaire pour l'étude de ce qui précède, ainsi que toutes autres propositions, se réunisse Mercredi 8 Janvier à une heure et un lieu à choisir.

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois.

Docteur en Philosophie, et Directeur de Publications et Recherches dans l'Association Nationale pour l'Avancement des Gens de Couleur . Etats-Unis d'Amérique. -

[Diagne]

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31/21

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3/1/22

3/2/4/2

BUREAU

DU

CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

63, RUE RICHELIEU, 63

PARIS

HOTEL DE MALTE

E/1.2 Miss

3 38-1-100

LE CONGRES PAN-AFRICAIN.

Une réunion du Comité d'organisation permanente a eu lieu le 12 mars au bureau de M. DIAGNE, 19 rue de Bourgogne. Le Comité a décidé de se réunir une fois encore au même endroit le 14 mars à 6 heures pour examiner les questions suivantes:

1) - Les raisons d'envoyer un Comité devant la Conférence de la Paix si cela se peut;

2) - Un plan d'organisation permanente.

On a demandé au secrétaire d'exposer ses propositions devant le Comité. Le secretaire prétend qu'en agissant de la sorte il n'a aucune considération personnelle et ne cherche pas simplement à servir les Noirs d'Amérique; il désire étendre à cette époque critique le bien-être de la race nègre à travers le monde.

D'après cela, il conclut:

A " Nous avons tenu un seul Congres ayant produit une impression extraordinairement bonne et remporté un immense succès; nous avions à rester au pays et fixer par écrit les résolutions; mais il était infiniment plus efficace d'accomplir cette tâche à Paris, à l'époque actuelle.

B " Notre oeuvre est achevée: 35 nations et peuples ont figuré devant la Conférence de la Paix y compris 10 nations non encore formées, et une race qui n'est pas une nation; parmi les 200 millions de Nègres qui peuplent le globe, 3 millions seulement sont représentés.

C " A l'avantage alors de cette vaste race sans voix et dont la destinée doit être fixée à Paris d'ici un mois et pour des centaines d'années, il est de notre devoir d'essayer d'avoir une audience.

D " Ce n'est pas assez pour nous de présenter nos résolutions: ces résolutions doivent être confirmées et expliquées verbalement. De longs discours et de vains détails seraient inutiles; mais il est néces-

allemandes.

4) - Que le second point est d'étendre de telles règles et lois à la terre, au capital, et au travail afin d'éviter l'injuste exploitation de ce continent et les jalousies des nations l'exploitant.

5) - Que finalement, et de grande importance, les Africains et les personnes d'origine africaine soient consultés et employés dans le développement de l'Afrique: une telle expérience a déjà fourni des centaines de mille d'hommes noirs des hémisphères est et ouest, des sujets qui se tiennent prêts et capables de venir en aide à leur mère patrie; un système aussi minitieux d'organisation peut fournir des millions d'hommes et plus pour ce travail. Qu'il est seulement nécessaire de traiter les Negres civilisés comme les autres hommes civilisés, et d'assurer la coopération du meilleur de la race noire au travail de la démocratie du monde.

I " Si nous pouvons faire appel au monde des Nègres par deux résultats comme le Congrès Pan-Africain et la défense de leurs droits devant le grand parlement des Hommes, nos chances de succès dans l'organisation du monde sont excellentes.

Cette organisation demande du temps et du travail, et sera au début aussi simple et fragile que possible. Je propose la constitution préliminaire suivante:

" Le Comité permanent d'organisation réuni par le Congrès Pan-Africain tenu à Paris, les 19, 20, 21, février 1919, constitue ici lui-même une organisation permanente connue sous le nom de:" Congrès Pan-Africain pour la protection des Indigènes d'Afrique et les peuples d'origine africaine avec les bases suivantes:

" 1) - Un Président, un trésorier, et un secrétaire seront élus par le present Comité pour un an. Ils agiront comme un Comité exécutif.

THE PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS.

A meeting of the committee on permanent organisation took place at the office of M. DIAGNE, 19 rue de Bourgogne, March 12. The Committee decided after discussion to meet again at the same place March 14 at 6 p.m. to consider the following matters:

1 - The advisability of sending a Committee to appear before the Peace Conference, if this can be arranged;

2 - A plan of permanent organisation.

The secretary was asked to lay his proposals before the Committee. The secretary wishes to say in so doing that he has no personal considerations in mind nor is he seeking simply to serve Colored America. He desires to forward at this critical time the common welfare of the Negro race throughout the world.

He therefore suggests:

A - We have just held a succesful Congress with unusual unanimity and good feeling. We might have stayed at home and written the resolutions but it was infinitely more impressive to do this work here in Paris at this particular time.

B - But our work is not done. Thirty five nations and peoples have appeared before the Peace Conference in cluding 10 nations not yet formed and one race which is not a nation. Btu Negroes of the world have only 3 million of their 200 million represented.

C - In behalf then of this vast race without voice whose destiny is to be decided for a hundred years here in Paris and within the next month it is our bounden duty at least to try to secure a hearing.

D - It is not enough for us formally to present our resolutions. These

resolutions need to be reinforced and explained by the spoken word. No long speeches, or intricate details are necessary but it is necessary that Negroes in person be heard in the Peace Conference in behalf of their race.

E - Without doubt we approach the Peace Conference on a different footing from most peoples who already are or are about to become separate Nations. But a fact and not a theory comfronts us. A great race needs our voices. Shall we raise objections to defending them if the world is willing? Shall we hesitate to perform a great duty because the conditions are unusual? If the Peace Conference is willing to hear us we should be eager to be heard.

F - Can we secure such a hearing? There is no doubt but that can if we try. The United States which might be expected to oppose it, has through Colonel HOUSE and Professor BEERS agreed to favor it if the President of the Conference consents.

G - The President of the Conference sould without doubt consent if he were assured that we did not intend to say anything that would endanger present delicate negociations for Peace and world cooperation.

H - We can assure the President that we do not intend to complain about yhe past or emphasize present conditions. Our subject is to talk about the future development of the Negro and the relation of that development to the well-being of all mankind.

Our argument will be as follows:

1) - It is necessary to take positive active measures at once for the civilisation and development of Africa.

2) - The forces of civilisation are adequate to accomplish this and the nature of the African is that common human nature which is capable of every development when given incentive and opportunity.

3) - That the first practical step is the international control of African development, particularly in the former German colonies.

4) - That the next practical step is to lay down such rules and laws as to land, capital and labor as to prevent the ruthless exploitation of this continent and the jealousies of the exploiting nations.

5) - That finally, and of greatest importance, Africans and persons of African descent, must be consulted and used in the development of Africa; that education and experience has furnished already hundreds of thousands of black men in both the eastern and western hemispheres who stand ready and able to help in the uplift of their motherland, and a careful system of education and administration can furnish millions more for that work. That it is only necessary, the world over, to treat civilized Negroes like other civilized men to secure the cooperation of the best of the Negro race in the work of democratizing the world.

I - If we can appeal to the Negro world with two such results as the Pan-African Congress and our defense of their rights before the first great parliament of Man, our chances of effecting a world organisation are excellent.

This organisation will take time and work, and should be in the beginning, as simple and flexible as possible. I propose the following preliminary constitution.

" The permanent Committee on organisation appointed by the Pan-African Congress held in Paris, February 19, 20, 21,-1919 hereby constitutes it self a permanent organisation to be known as the #Pan-African Congress for the protection of the Natives of Africa and the Peoples of African descent" with the following by-laws:

" 1) - There shall be a President, a treasurer and a secretary, to be elected by the present committee and to serve one year. They shall act as an executive committee.

" 2) - Each group shall form a s ction with chairman corresponding secretary and treasurer to be elected by the members of the group and to serve one year.

" 3) - Each group shall have the right to add to its numbers and form sub-sections. Groups not now represented may be given representations by the executive committee.

" 4) - A second Congress shall be held in Paris in 1921 then a permanent constitution shall be adopted."

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PAUL OTLET

La Patrie Belge, 19 Janvier 1919.

Les Noirs et la Société des Nations

Dans ce journal où ont paru dès 1914, les premiers articles sur la Société des Nations, il est indispensable, dans l'intérêt même de notre Congo, de parler un peu de l'action des Noirs.

Notre temps, qui est celui de la mondialité, nous réserve les surprises politiques les plus étonnantes. Voici que la session d'un Congrès de la Paix qui va avoir à s'occuper de la Société des Nations provoque parmi tous les peuples et dans tous les milieux un moment d'attention intense et d'espoir nouveau. Un Congrès Pan-Africain doit se réunir à Paris le mois prochain.

Une assemblée de plus ou de moins ferait peu de chose dans l'ensemble et nous n'aurions guère à nous y attarder si ce congrès ne se présentait avec cette particularité que ce sont les Noirs eux-mêmes qui en prennent l'initiative, qui en ont dressé le programme et qui entendent le conduire à ses fins. Les promoteurs sont des citoyens des Etats-Unis.

On sait qu'il existe une douzaine de millions de nègres dans la grande République. Ils y jouissent depuis plusieurs générations de l'égalité politique et ils aspirent ardemment à l'égalité sociale. Une élite d'entre eux s'est élevée dans la hiérarchie grâce à l'accession aux écoles. On compte parmi eux des ingénieurs, des avocats, des médecins, des banquiers. Ils ont étudié, et l'on peut dire d'eux que « s'ils ont la peau noire, leur cœur est bien blanc ». Le sentiment de la race, de l'unité nationale a fait lentement son chemin parmi les anciens affranchis. Ils ont voulu connaître leur histoire et se sont appris enfants de l'Afrique. Parmi les plus évolués, la curiosité de leurs origines d'abord, l'intérêt pour la condition arriérée de leurs frères ensuite, ont provoqué un mouvement d'études qui s'est étendu peu à peu à tous les Noirs du monde. Or ils se comptent de 200 à 250 millions et se sont répartis à travers les trois continents.

La situation politique actuelle des Noirs est différente suivant leurs cas. Il y a les nègres des colonies françaises, anglaises, espagnoles, italiennes, belges et hollandaises. Il y a les sujets des trois gouvernements noirs de l'Abyssinie, de Libéria et d'Haïti. Il y a les descendants de Noirs habitant l'Amérique du Nord, l'Amérique du Sud et les Iles.

Les initiateurs du mouvement Pan-Africain estiment qu'il y a beaucoup d'analogie entre la situation des Noirs et celle des Juifs. Ceux-ci, comme eux-mêmes sont dispersés et dans beaucoup de pays ils ont été assimilés aux habitants. Mais dans beaucoup d'autres, ils ont été persécutés ou infériorisés et d'aucuns n'ont pu établir le centre naturel de leur culture nationale. Les Juifs ont donc demandé que leur fasse retour la Palestine, l'antique Sion, et ils viennent de l'obtenir. S'il existait quelque part en Afrique un Etat nègre constitué avec les meilleurs éléments de la race, il pourrait devenir rapidement un centre de civilisation, autonome un foyer irradiant ses rayons sur tous les autres centre noirs ; il pourrait exercer une influence politique indirecte pour obtenir partout des améliorations, à commencer par les colonies.

N'est-ce pas que le congrès qui va se réunir n'est pas bannal ; n'est-ce pas que nous nous sentons émus à l'idée d'un tel effort vers l'élévation partant des représentants les plus inférieurs de notre humanité ; n'est-ce pas que nos sympathies vont d'emblée à un tel mouvement et que nous voulons contribuer, sans autres reflexions, à effacer les souvenirs abominables qu'éveille encore ce mot : Négrier !

Mais il ne s'agit pas seulement de sentiment. C'est une œuvre très pratique que veulent mettre sur pied M. Du Bois et ses collègnes, qui comprennent entre autres M. Diagne le si distingué représentant de l'Afrique Occidentale à la Chambre française. M. Du Bois (dont le grand-père est originaire de l'Inde Occidentale avec un nom dû à l'occupation française du moment) peut aligner un nombre respectable de titres scientifiques. Il est « docteur en Philosophie, directeur de Publications et Recherches dans l'Association nationale pour l'avancement des gens de couleur » Il a la connaissance de trois grandes langues véhiculaires. C'est un écrivain un debater et un organisateur. Or voici entre autres les faits qu'il avance. En premier lieu la possibilité d'envoyer en Afrique plusieurs milliers d'instituteurs noirs formés dans les écoles nègres des Etats-Unis. La possibilité ensuite d'envoyer chaque année quelque dizaine de milles jeunes gens noirs ayant été éduqués en Amérique et prêts à se livrer à des travaux pratiques de colonisation. La possibilité aussi d'intéresser financièrement les noirs américains à des entreprises industrielles et commerciales de colonisation en Afrique.

Le Congrès Pan-Africain annoncé va s'occuper de toutes ces questions. Il entendra des rapports sur les conditions des noirs dans les différents pays. Il va formuler les revendications à présenter au Congrès de la Paix en faveur d'une protection plus efficace des indigènes et rechercher comment la race noire pourra être représentée, elle aussi, dans la Société des Nations. Il examinera aussi cette question toute d'actualité : Comment il serait possible de donner aux anciennes colonies allemandes, en Afrique, un statut international qui en fasse un Etat noir sous la protection et le contrôle de la Société des Nations. Les actes de barbarie allemande à l'égard des nègres qu'ils avaient soumis donne toute sa signification à ce projet.

Les Belges ne sauraient laisser à l'écart les hommes d'initiative qui organisent ce mouvement. Le Congo comprend 18 à 25 millions de noirs. Dès son origine, l'Association Africaine Internationale, créée par le roi Léopold, en 1876, a été une œuvre marquée d'un haut caractère de civilisation et d'émancipation.

Certes, des erreurs, des abus, ont été commis au Congo. Les circonstances les ont expliquées, les enquêtes les ont réduit à leurs justes proportions ; des voix se sont élevées parmi les Belges et l'action énergique du Parlement les ont fait disparaître. Le roi Albert, les meilleurs coloniaux sont des protagonistes ardents de l'émancipation des noirs et ceux-ci viennent de remporter sur les champs de bataille africains, des titres spéciaux à notre appréciation, à notre reconnaissance.

La Belgique de 1910 peut montrer avec fierté la civilisation matérielle qu'elle a introduit au Congo. Elle doit y préparer maintenant une civilisation morale, à laquelle, de plus en plus, les noirs doivent être associés. « For the people and by the people », dit le principe démocratique américain. Pour les noirs et par les noirs traduiront donc en notre langage.

La connaissance du Congo, un voyageur aux Etats-Unis, une visite au Musée de Termonde, voilà qui nous permet une vision assez nette du problème qui se pose en ce moment. Il y a longtemps que les Chinois et les Japonais ont fait disparaître à nos yeux le préjugé de la couleur. Voici que les noirs eux-mêmes vont y contribuer. Ceux d'entre eux qui parlent comme nous et moi mettent en avant cette judicieuse formule ; *La couleur n'est rien, la civilisation est tout.*

Aidons par conséquent les noirs à se civiliser, fournissons-leur-en les moyens et acceptons sans arrière-pensée, cette conclusion proposée au Congrès Pan-Africain ;

« La cordiale et sympathique coopération des races noire, jaune « et blanche, sur les bases de la considération réciproque et l'égalité « dans le futur développement du monde. »

PAUL OTLET.

M. Blaise DIAGNE est Député du Sénégal au Parlement français et Commissionnaire du Contrôle des Troupes Coloniales.

W. E. B. Du BOIS, Ph. D. est Rédacteur de la Revue « The Crisis » New York City, et Directeur de Publicité de l'Association Nationale pour l'avancement de gens de couleurs, et l'auteur de plusieurs œuvres sur la race noire.

M. Paul OTLET est un Professeur belge l'auteur de plusieurs livres sur la Société des Nations.

Papeterie de la Bourse, Ph. Rosen, 82-84, Rue de Richelieu, Paris

Kansas City Star - Dec 26, 1918.

ADB.HC.2

CAN NEGRO STATES PROSPER?

None Has Yet Succeeded Without Aid of Whites.

From the New York Commercial.

In dealing with the German colonies in Africa and the African question in general, the peace conference must face the facts. Liberia is an independent state, colonized by negroes from the United States, to whom we have lent a helping hand, but it has not met expectations and has not raised the status of the West Coast blacks. In Haiti and San Domingo, the negroes won their freedom a century ago and have been retrograding ever since. At present, San Domingo is being administered by the American government to save its people from themselves. In the days of the slave trade, one negro tribe would raid another and sell the captives to the slavers at coast points. The Arabs took some part in the trade, but most of it was in the hands of the blacks. From time immemorial strong negro tribes have enslaved weaker ones throughout Africa.

Left to himself, the African negro has never improved his position. In contact with the whites he has developed when fairly treated. It cannot be denied that the whites have sinned against the blacks, but the world has seen the dawn of a better day and the black race should have its place in the sun. African natives have become industrious and fairly progressive when led and encouraged by white men. They have never risen without the aid of superior races. They were free to work out their own destiny through all the ages that preceded the voyages of Vasco de Gama around the Cape of Good Hope, and made nothing of themselves. Here and there an individual black man has risen superior to his surroundings, but he never lifted his tribe to a higher plane.

With all his faults in dealing with the black races of Africa, the white man has done them more good than harm. Under intelligent direction the natives grow peaceful and industrious, and the whole continent should be as rich in products as it is rich in natural resources. A system such as the British have applied to the "independent" states of India might solve the African problem, but it must be said with regret that there is little hope for any part of Africa in the hands of the negro natives, excepting the Christian Abyssinians, whose retention of their faith is one of the strange stories that has never yet been well told.

Baltimore Evening Sun - Dec 21, 1918.

We Confess To A Lack Of Any Extensive Knowledge Of Liberian Affairs, And If It Be Better Than We Stated We Would Be Very Glad—Americans All Wish Success To Liberia—But It Is Noticeable That The Writer Speaks Only Of Church Missions, Not Of The Government.

To The Editor of The Evening Sun:

Sir—With respect to the editorial of The Evening Sun of the 16th of this month anent the weakness and incapability of the people of the Republic of Liberia, permit me to say that while I grant your utmost sincerity, nevertheless I question the incomplete and very unfavorable view which you give concerning the Liberian situation as to the capability of the people for self-government.

You evidently view the matter from without with meager reliable data. I do not want you to take my view. But I would commend to your careful study the convictions on this subject given forth by a Southern white man, recently returned from Liberia, who went hither, with an expert accountant, a white man, for the very purpose of making a study at close hand with respect to this matter.

Bishop Arthur Lloyd, a Virginian, a member of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the president of its board of missions, at the request of the House of Bishops, made the journey to Africa. He made a stay long enough to visit every mission of the church in that republic. He baptized, confirmed and ordained a host of Africans. He came into sympathetic contact with all of the officials of the Government. He won all hearts and was able to get the "truth" from the best and most reliable sources.

And, in brief, his report is directly contrary to the impression which your editorial would create upon the minds of the American people. So far as the church's part of it is concerned, after thoroughly examining the accounts of the late Bishop Ferguson, a negro, who for more than 30 years had been intrusted with the administration of about $40,000 annually, without any auditing board or committee to supervise the expenditure, he was simply amazed at the magnificent showing, which reflected the greatest honor upon negro efficiency and fidelity.

Modest and cultivated people, whether black or white, are much the same. The redemption of the black race must be by sympathetic contact of the best of the whites with the best of the blacks. It is the absence of this spirit in your editorial which distresses me. All my life I have insisted upon the display of the above spirit. In a letter before me, from my son, a private in the ranks, in the army in France, is this striking sentence:

"The colonel of the regiment is a Virginian, as is also the regimental adjutant. They are both the highest type of men; the kind of men of which you so often boast that your old State turns out."

Give the black man, whether in Africa or America, a fair and square deal, and such he will have if men of the type of Arthur Lloyd dominate the policies which are to be pursued in helping them to more largely assimilate the ideals of righteousness.

George F. Bragg, Jr.

Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1918.

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

Buffalo N. Y. Express - Dec 18, 1918.

What negroes want.

Editor Buffalo Express:—Dr. Charles H. Stewart, in his arguments of Sunday night, made a peculiar impression on me. He seemingly tries to put the question of Ireland's freedom on the same basis as that of the American negro in the United States. He states that the Irish people do not themselves desire separation from England. That statement is in the one sense not unlike what the southerner says of the negro, but the circumstances are entirely different.

It seems to me that most Caucasians ministers who attempt to explain the negroes' views are about as ignorant of the real feelings and expectations of the negro as some of the ignorant negroes are of what they expect themselves. The negroes do not want any part of the South as theirs. They would like to be able to claim all parts of the United States as theirs, because they carry their share of the burden of the nation. By the sweat of our brows we have made America ours, and we have protected it, not as wanderers from foreign soil, but as natives. Even were there such a thing as turning Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee or any of the southern—notorious mob-racked and un-Christian states—over to the negroes, we would have much to think of when passing spots where our fathers, brothers, husbands and even mothers have been murdered by mobs, burned to the stake and have suffered from debauchery.

No, I can safely speak for the negroes in general. We never asked for Louisiana or any part of the North or South, but for all parts of the United States to respect us as honest, law-abiding citizens, and for the safety of ourselves, as well as the safety of the world at large. America has paid her debt to France with blood, and black men's blood is there represented.

Now, America, pay your debt at home. Go through the South and reconstruct it. You have been cleaning house away from home; come home and clean house.

Ireland's cause cannot light a match to the negroes' cause. The negroes' cause is undisputed. Would that Dr. Stewart allow me to speak with his followers on the cause of the negro in America? The American Caucasians have been so busy making money from cheap labor that they have overlooked the struggling negro. When I ask white people, women and men what they think of the negro, 90 per cent. of them think nothing, know nothing and don't want to know anything about the negro. Negroes are "niggers"—that's all. How we came here, what we have done here, what we are doing here and what we are going to do here matters not to them. I tell you we negroes do want something and we are going to ask for it. We are going to work and fight and pray for what we want, not with arms, but with truth. I wonder what Dr. Stewart thinks of the suggestion of "Africa for Africans," "Palestine for the ews." Well, it is said we shall come unto our own. "Ireland for the Irish" does not sound so bad. I ask this world of democracy to be with us in self-determination.

(Mrs.) NETTIE JACKSON.

Buffalo, Dec. 17th.

A view of presidential succession

ADB 10 A

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

The Evening Transcript - Dec 21, 1918
Boston, Mass.

AFRICA FOR AFRICANS

Suggestions from Excellent Sources That Germany's Former Colonies Become an African Union Governed by Natives and Emigrating Negroes Now in Other Countries

[From the Buffalo Express]

When W. E. Burghardt Du Bois and Robert R. Moton speak with one voice, it may fairly be regarded as the voice of Afro-America. The editor of the Crisis and the principal of Tuskegee are not wont to think alike. Professor Du Bois stresses the political wrongs of his race and puts no limit on the possible intellectual development of the negro. Major Moton looks to the immediate and the practical and bids the negro put money in his purse and make himself free by making himself prosperous. These two leaders are now on their way to Versailles bent on the same mission.

They will ask the Peace Conference to turn back to native control the German colonies in Africa for national organization by those now there and by other negroes who may wish to live under a Government by and of their race in the old home land. A memorial urges the conference to extend the principle of democracy to the negro race by recognizing the right of the race to self-government under the self-determination clause of President Wilson's peace terms. The memorial points out that the transfer of German colonies in Africa to the control of other nations would retard the progress of the negro race.

The plan likewise contemplates an agreement among the belligerents to set aside not only the African colonies under previous German rule, but those now governed by the French and Portuguese, and also the independent African States, and to make of these lands an African union for the organization of a Government by native negroes and by negroes who may elect to emigrate and attach themselves to the proposed democracy. The memorial emphasizes that if German Africa were taken from one imperial master, even though a bad one, in order to pass it over to another, though a better one, that would inevitably arouse suspicion of selfish aims on the part of the Allies.

Professor Du Bois declares that the plan is not a colonization scheme, but it is basically a movement to give 12,000,000 negroes in the German colonies and in other African states opportunity to prove their capacity for self-government. Forestalling the rapid-fire thinkers who advocate the impracticable plan of repatriation as a remedy for America's color troubles, he says: "Whether negroes from other countries would emigrate is a problem less important than is the recognition of the right of negroes already in Africa to determine how and by whom they shall be governed. The movement is backed by the leading American churches, by 750,000 African Methodists and 3,000,000 Baptists."

This is a very interesting movement, corresponding in a way to the Zionist movement among the Jews. It is unthinkable, of course, that their African colonies should be restored to the Germans, who ruled them with greater harshness and selfishness than the Belgians under King Leopold ever ruled the Congo. A member of the British cabinet declared the other day that German East Africa should be given to England. But England's record in Dutch South Africa has not commended itself to the natives involved. One of the counts in the British indictment of the Boers was their harsh treatment of the blacks. The current reports are that they are governed even more unjustly under British rule, though whether this is the fault of the Dutch underlords or is due to the application of Caucasian trades union principles or to exploitation by private corporations is not made clear. The economic progress of the American protectorate of Liberia is not very encouraging. The French appear to be the most successful administrators in Africa. Some of the American negro authorities insist that some of the African tribes are quite well governed by native rulers and are making measurable advances in civilization, but that remains to be demonstrated. If any such disposition of the German colonies is made as the American envoys plead for, doubtless it will be done under some species of joint control by the Entente nations.

ACC. 1C5

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

The New York City Nation - Dec. 14, 1918.

The South African Colonies

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: What is the meaning of the singular hints that appear from time to time in our newspapers to the effect that America should acquire the South African Colonies? Is this the entering wedge of a subtle propaganda, an appeal to our vanity and sentimentality, designed to make us sharers of the spoils about to be divided? From what sources do these suggestions originate, from within or from without? The reason given for our annexing these colonies is that we owe it as a moral obligation —but whether to Europe, to Africa, or to ourselves is not made clear.

Something is stirring under the surface, and we should look into it. There is no time to lose. America has fought this war for purely idealistic purposes, without thought of gain. She is now apparently being asked to accept a share of the swag. "To assume a moral obligation" is the delicate term used. Note, however, that we are not asked to assume moral obligations toward the Persian oil fields, or toward the rich oil wells of Baku, or toward Mesopotamia, Egypt, Arabia, the Bagdad Railway, or even Constantinople. There is no apparent yearning on the part of Europe for American disinterestedness at any of these points. Our idealism and our peculiar brand of democracy are to be strictly localized in South Africa. Rather poor pickings, on the whole—in comparison. But perhaps our sympathetic and intelligent handling of our own Negro problem in the South has shown our special fitness for dealing with a large acreage of African blacks.

There must be some better reason for this "moral obligation" that we are assured is ours. Is it that if we accept a share of the loot, however humble, a part of the difficulties of the peace table will be over, that no more embarrassing talk will be heard concerning the rights of small nationalities, self-determination of nations, and so on? Are we to be won over to the new diplomacy under which "annexation" and "moral responsibility" become interchangeable terms?

Or perhaps this acute concern for South Africa comes not from Europe, but from within our own ranks. An increase of such magnitude in our colonial possessions, so remote from our own shores, will require of necessity a huge army, a huge navy, immense appropriations, disbursements, and the perquisites that go with same.

New York, November 20 SIMPLE SIMON

408.NC.6

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

Baltimore Daily Herald - Dec. 10, 1918.

A Negro At The Peace Table

Among the various race groups whose interests, many and varied, are destined to be affected by the deliberations at the Peace Table, the Negro must take his stand and insist upon a righteous adjustment of his case before the bar.

The part black men have played in this tragic struggle for world democracy has unquestionably earned for them a consideration which this great court of justice cannot and must not ignore. Democracy, to be genuine, can be neither black nor white, but always must be just plain democracy. Nothing else will do. Nothing less less will suffice to make it a lasting good to the world. This is no time to side-step the issue. The cards must all be laid upon the table and the character of the game must be above suspicion. Without justice there can be no lasting peace. Without justice to all men growing out of the approaching peace conference, all the great rivers of blood have flowed in vain. God forbid tha t man shall err in this most crucial moment in world affairs.

Japan and China are preparing to take a determined stand against racial discrimination. The Black Republic of Liberia, as one of the Allies, will unquestionably be represented at the Peace Conference. The one question which should be on the lips of every American Negro today is: "WHO SHALL REPRESENTATIVE BE?" This is a vital matter and cannot be trusted to chance, if we are to a real true representative of and for all our claims at the shrine of democracy. It is not enough that we should let the destiny of our Race rest in a general representative, which forsooth may, in the crush of affairs, overlook some little matter which may very vitally affect our future.

In a most forceful speech very recently delivered in New York, the Honorable Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War proclaimed against the restoration o the African colonies to Germany This was a master stroke and s men, both white and black to thin ing and talking. Here is the one Negro who had the foresight and courage to strike at a wrong which has made bitter the lives of millions of African blacks, with the result that this utterance falling from the lips of an American Negro has arrested the attention of world diplomacy. All during this period of war stress in which all too often black men have been made to fell the sting and cut of the color line, Dr. Emmett J. Scott has, with a fine diplomacy seasoned with the majesty of calmness, courageously stood for race rights, bringing about order where chaos might have reigned and reduced wrong into right. It is particularly fortunate for our race in America that we have as our representative such a man who has his finger upon the pulse of world diplomacy and has the tough with men and affairs which are shaping the destinies of races and peoples. Upon the broad and capable shoulders of Emmett J. Scott, we with a sigh of satisfaction place the mantle of responsibility, burdened though it may be with the woes and trials of a race, and urge that he be selected to go to the Peace Table to plead the cause for all black men. For just once, for the sake of a cause, let us all lay aside our intra-racial differences, both imaginary and real, in order to make one long, hard, strong pull together and place Scott in a seat around the Peace Table.

408.1C8

Baltimore Daily Herald - Dec. 10, 1918.

EDITORIAL

Negro "Delegates" At The Peace Conference

There is a great deal of talk in many quarters about sending Negro delegates to the Peace Conference which assembles at Versailles next month. This talk if merely indulged in as intellectual and verbal recreation would be productive of no harm to any one and would furnish temporary pleasure to those who yield to the indulgence.

But when translated into action and credulous thousands of the race are led by self chosen delegates to believe that the race is entitled to representation at the Peace Council Table and the hard working masses are called upon to dig down into their pockets to furnish money to pay the expense of a junketing party to France whose members would accept such expense upon a make believe that they could make certain demands for the race and obtain a hearing and secure beneficial results by reason of their presence, incalculable injury will be done.

And we feel that we would be criminally negligent of our duty if we failed to warn our people to give no heed to agitators who desire to be self constituted "delegates" to the Versailles Conference at the expense of the people.

The Peace Conference is to be composed of representives from regularly constituted governments who will be chosen by some method determined by each government entitled to representation. The United States, the 12,000,000 Negroes included and whether they approve it or not, will be represented by delegates designated by the President of the United States and all or a majority of them, four in number have already been selected and are now well on their way to France.

No racial, religious, class, or sex unit will have representation as such, however much such representation may be desired or however justly such units may be entitled to be heard and their claims considered at the greatest tribunal ever convoked on earth where for the first time in the world's history simple justice between man and man will be discussed and considered.

To that Conference the Negroes of America can no more send a delegate with the hope of his securing a seat or receiving any recognition whatsoever as a delegate from the body than would a so-called Negro Senator or Representative who should apply to Congress for admission on the ground that he had been "selected" by Negroes at their meetings to represent them in Congress.

The Negroes of the country should pay no attention to agitators who seek to capitalize the Peace Conference to their own profit and fill their pockets with money from the earnings of the working masses and spend it either for a good time on this side of the water or dancing attendance on the outside of the Conference building at Versailles.

It will be a good thing for Negro men of standing and character to be on the ground to publish reports of the proceedings, to observe and to do in a quiet way "missionary" or lobby work among the delegates whom they may be able to reach and it will be eminently fit and proper for them to go for that purpose. But they should not seek to go at the expense of the people and the expense money secured under false pretences.

And only men of high character and known and tested probity and scholarly attainments should go to France. In no circumstances should the hat be handed around to collect money to send any man.

The door of graft for Negro "Peace Delegates" should be shut tight and kept shut.

403.1C9

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

New York City Commercial - Dec. 9, 1918.

When discussing the rights of small nations, subject races and submerged peoples at the peace table, some delegate may ask about the American Indians and the negroes of the southern states. We are not likely to let others tell us what we shall or shall not do, or call us to account for our domestic affairs; but it may occur to many Americans that our representatives cannot go very far in bringing up certain domestic infelicities of the British Empire without provoking such a retort. We have already heard it from German sources.

ADB. 7C.10

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

Indianapolis News - Dec. 23, 1918.

NEGRO AND PEACE MEETING

Objection to Sending Representative of the Race to Conference.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir—Will you permit me, through the columns of your paper, to enter a solemn protest against the folly of our people in attempting to send a representative of the negro race to the allied peace conference? I can not see the motive of this extraordinary step except for the purpose of ameliorating the much talked-of condition, of the negro in certain portions of our country. If these people would remember that the only questions properly that can come before this conference are international questions, looking to everlasting peace, and making it impossible for the recurrence of another war, and such hundred subjects as affecting the stability of smaller countries, and punishment for the people who are responsible for bringing on this war with its appalling loss of life, and the indescribable suffering brought upon the women and children of the world, they would see athe folly of their acts.

These are the questions and those questions incident thereto are the only questions which in the opinion of all rational men can come before this conference. The race question of America will not have and can not have any consideration at this conference. We have been trying for one-half century to convince the people living north of the Mason-Dixon line that the race question is a political one. It had its incipiency in President Hays with drawing the federal troops from the south and subsequent thereto the organization of the Ku-Klux-Klan which was followed in quick succession by the issuing of tissue ballots and all manner of fraud upon the ballot, leading up to the famous grandfather clause. and followed in close succession by the establishment of the Jim Crow car law. The latter was adopted for the sole and only purpose of humiliating and degrading the negro in the eyes of the world. That we suffer all of these things now, no intelligent man would deny. But where does the remedy lie? Can any sane man say that any foreign nation would for a moment attempt to adjust any local differences in this or any other country? The Armenians have been slaughtered for one-half a century. What country has dared go in there and suppress it?

At best the writer can see this self-constituted movement and those people who might be sent from the meeting in Washington under the leadership of J. Monroe Trotter are going for the sole and only purpose of embarrassing this country by propaganda with which the allied countries are not concerned except in a moral sense. I am opposed and unalterably opposed to washing America's dirty linen before the allied countries of the world. We waived all of the grievances we had against America when 3,000 negroes took up arms in the defense of this country. If their treatment was such that it did not warrant their doing so, why did not they do like Ireland, enter their solemn protest and go into the extent of aiding and abetting or allying themselves with Germany? A great majority of the people who are in favor of suppressing Germany and the military power and preventing the thousand crimes committed by Germany, contend that Ireland was wrong. No, we would not stand for German propaganda because we are loyal Americans. Every redress that has come to us as a race comes to us indirectly and if these conditions in the south are to be ameliorated, it will come to us indirectly by ignoring or modifying the law known as state's rights. It is utter folly for the negro of this country or any state to congregate and send delegates to the conference where they can not get a look-in. It's a mere waste of time and energy. The effort should be stamped out and completely ignored. Any redress from the ills we suffer would come by the efforts of our own representatives and not from any foreign power.

W. E. HENDERSON.

A Proposal for German Colonies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting to see The London Spectator revive the proposal (which has been discussed in England before) that this country should be asked to protect the late German colonies, or, more accurately, dependencies in Africa. The proposal is not likely to be very attractive, but it might have at least one huge advantage in giving to highly trained colored men in this country a share in that binding up of the world's wounds that must be one of the chief glories and anxieties of our immediate future. I had always known that the white population of the territories was exceedingly small; on a visit to German East Africa I discovered that, except for a few officials, it positively does not exist.

IAN C. HANNAH.

Oberlin College, Nov. 5, 1918.

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Abroad, 30c.

TAFT'S SOLUTION OF COLONIES AND OTHER PROBLEMS

International Control Urged for Constantinople and What Was German Africa.

(BY SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

NEW YORK, Sunday. — Ex-President Taft's address before the National Geographical Society in Washington last night, urged that all the German colonies, Constantinople and the Dardanelles be internationalized under the league of nations. Mr. Taft's frank statement relative to the captured German colonies in Africa caused unusual interest and is assumed to be an answer to suggestions that Britain should take over administration of these colonies, so cementing her practical control of the entire African continent

Mr. Taft said it would be satisfactory to all the Allies to give either the German colonies or Constantinople to one Government. Germany had forfeited her right to the colonies, but if we give them to Britain or France, there will arise a suspicion that they are exploiting these colonies for the benefit of their own people. The acquisition of these lands by any one Government would give an appearance of selfishness to the aims of the Allies in the war. What is true of the German colonies is also true of Constantinople, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus. They must be internationalized under the guardianship of a Government that represents equally all the Allies who won the war. "Only such a Government will be satisfactory," he concluded; "only such management will secure peace."

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TELEPHONE 8860 CHELSEA

Intended for Negro Race

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
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NEGROES ASK FOR AFRICAN COLONIES LOST BY GERMANY

Place in Hands of Col. House Memorial to Peace Conference for Black Democracy.

BREST, France, Dec. 12.—Pleading the privilege of self-government and self-determination, leading negroes of the United States will ask the Peace Conference to turn back to native control the German colonies in Africa for national organization by those now there and by other negroes who may wish to live under a government by and of their race.

The transport Orizaba, bringing an advance guard to the Paris Peace Conference, arrived here on Monday, after an uneventful voyage of eight days. In addition to fifty representatives of American newspapers, the ship had as passengers a delegation of negroes, commissioned to urge the claims of the race on the conference. The delegation includes W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis, and Dr. R. R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee Institute.

A memorial has already been submitted to Col. House. It urges the Peace Conference to extend the principle of democracy to the negro race by recognizing the right of the race to self-government under the "self-determination" clause of President Wilson's peace terms.

There is a general plan, which contemplates an agreement among the belligerents, to set aside not only the African colonies under previous German rule, but also those now governed by the French and Portuguese, and also the independent African states, and to make of these lands an African union, for the organization of a Government by native negroes and by negroes who may elect to emigrate and attach themselves to the proposed democracy.

Mr. Dubois declares that the plan is not a colonization scheme, but it is basically a movement to give 12,000,000 negroes in the German colonies and in other African states opportunity to prove their capacity for self-government.

"In the western hemisphere," he said, "25,000,000 negroes have indicated intense interest in the plan. They will give every financial, moral, religious, social and educational encouragement to it. Whether negroes from other countries would emigrate is a problem less important than is the [illegible] of the right of negroes [illegible] Africa to determine how [illegible] shall be governed. [illegible] backed by our

tion. At attempt will also be [illegible] they declared yesterday, to get before the Peace Conference the treatment of the negro in the Southern States.

A three-day meeting will be held in Washington, to begin next Monday, under the direction of the National Equal Rights Association. The purpose of that gathering was explained as follows by Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and Vice President of the association:

"We are going to select 'lobbyists' to represent us at the Peace Conference. Other negro organizations have already nominated men for this purpose. We shall probably select five, and other negro organizations will choose thirty or forty.

"We shall send men to the Peace Conference in the same way that a railroad sends men to Congress to encourage the members of that body to vote on some bill. In some parts of the country our men do not receive rights their brothers have been fighting for in France. They are deprived of the ballot, of rights on common carriers, of equal school facilities and, above all, they are lynched without the semblance of trial by jury."

"My own opinion," said Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, "is that if any country is to own them they should be given to Liberia, which has our own form of Government. With advice and aid from the United States, Liberia could educate them to self-government. There is no possibility of the American negro going back to Africa. He knows but one country and but one flag, and all he wants is for that flag to protect him as it protects other citizens."

"I don't see why the colored people should not have the same right of self-determination as other peoples," said George W. Harris, editor of the New York News.

"The demand for self-determination for the inhabitants of the former German colonies is a reasonable one," said James H. Anderson, editor of the Amsterdam News. "But I do not think that the Peace Conference should concern itself with the question of the colored man in the South, as that is purely an American question."

Bishop Shaffer Disavows Negro Delegation Abroad.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Bishop Shaffer of the African Meth[illegible] Episcopal Church says he knows nothing of the delegation of Afro-Americans just landed in France. "I never heard of it," he said, "and am certain it does not represent the African Methodist Episcopal Church or any other church in this vicinity. It may be made up of persons who say they represent us, but our organization has never been consulted."

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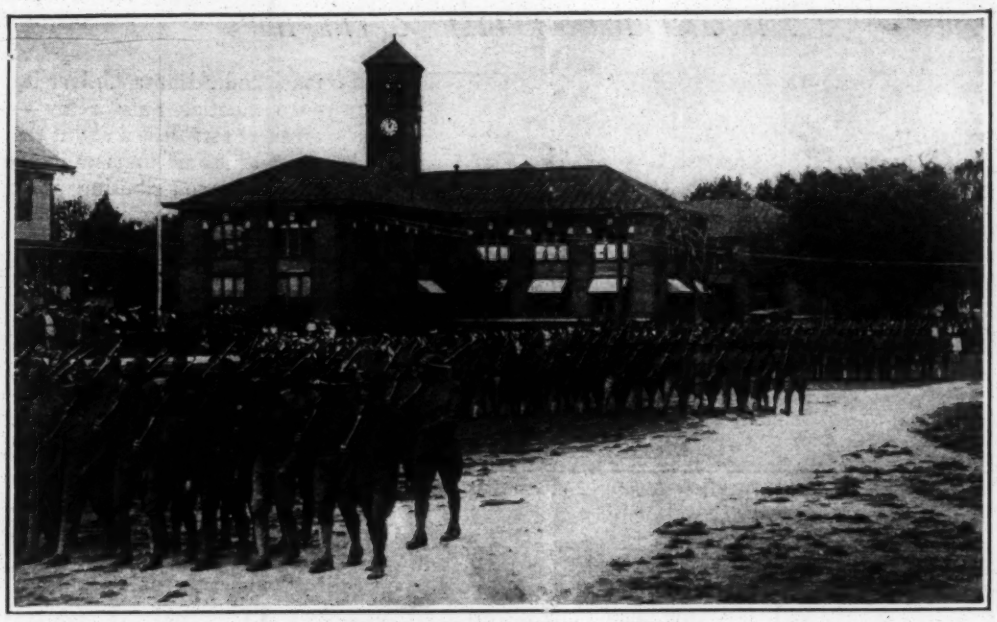

HAMPTON'S STUDENT SOLDIERS MARCHING

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NEGRO TRAINING AND RACIAL GOOD-WILL

BY JACKSON DAVIS

(General Field Agent of the General Education Board)

THE nation has cause to remember gratefully the half-century of honorable service rendered in the cause of Negro education and the promotion of racial good-will in the South by Hampton Institute, through such educational statesmen as Armstrong, Frissell, and Booker Washington, through their worthy successors, and through the great group of men and women who are now serving the cause of Negro education with indomitable good-will, faith, and common sense.

The fiftieth anniversary of Hampton Institute and the installation of the new Principal, Rev. Dr. James Edgar Gregg, call public attention to educational activities which have helped and are helping to solve some difficult problems of race adjustment.

Hampton is essentially the spiritual product of its founder, General S. C. Armstrong, and its builder, Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, its only principals during this half-century. General Armstrong brought with him to the task of establishing an industrial school his missionary experiences in the Hawaiian Islands, where the work of his parents had been laying the foundation of a Christian civilization for another undeveloped race. He knew the good qualities of the Negro and he had faith in him.

Likewise Armstrong sympathized with the Southern white people in the enormous tasks confronting them in reconstruction. He wrote in 1874: "I cannot understand the

THE OGDEN MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM AT HAMPTON, DEDICATED LAST MONTH

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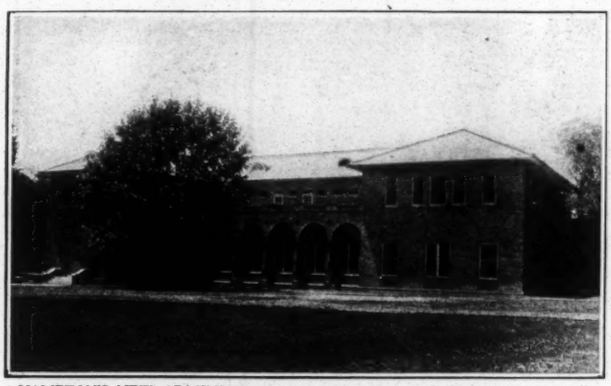

HAMPTON'S NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—THE WORK OF TRADE SCHOOL STUDENTS

prevailing view of the war among even pious and intelligent Americans—it is simply barbaric—to whip the South and go home rejoicing, to build monuments of victory, leaving one-third of their countrymen in the depths of distress. The case is chiefly moral and the duty sits very lightly on the general conscience." His point of view, due to his birth and his missionary environments in the Hawaiian Islands, kept him from the extremes of prejudices of both North and South. He saw that the work at Hampton was "a part of the war—on a higher plane and with spiritual weapons."

Pioneer Work of Armstrong and Frissell

His impetuous, daring personality soon attracted friends to his enterprise, large-minded men of the North, who, like himself, felt a responsibility to complete an unfinished work, while the South was yet unable to provide for the education of Negro children. The aim was to train farmers and skilled tradesmen and teachers; to give them such a sense of their responsibility to those less fortunate of their race that they would go back to their communities as teachers and leaders. It was to build a new civilization on the ruins of the old order of slavery, and General Armstrong proposed to make use of all the qualities and gifts which the Negro possessed, even his disadvantages, in leading him to work out his own salvation in a patient, self-reliant struggle.

This was a period of great missionary activity among churches and philanthropic agencies in the North, and Negro schools were established under their support and direction in nearly every important center of population. Howard, Fisk, Morehouse, Spelman, and Atlanta University—to mention only a few—all were established about the same time, all important institutions, contributing great good to the Negro race, and indirectly to the white.

Hampton was dedicated not alone to the training of men and women, but to the bringing together of North and South, black and white, upon a common platform for the social and economic reconstruction of the South. This work, which was begun under General Armstrong, became the great work of his successor, Dr. Frissell, whose rare wisdom, genial personality, and spiritual simplicity won the confidence of all who came to know him. An increasing circle of friends, educators, statesmen, captains of industry and finance sought his counsel, and came under the influence of his spirit to share his vision and lend a hand.

Renascence of Education

Closely associated with him in this work was Mr. Robert C. Ogden, who in 1894 became the President of the Hampton Board of Trustees. They brought together a small group of friends from North and South at Capon Springs, West Virginia, in 1898, to discuss informally what could be done to promote public education in the South. The result was a series of conferences and the organization of the Southern Education Board, which for seventeen years carried on a campaign for education in the Southern States.

Having brought the right people together, Dr. Frissell and Mr. Ogden assumed a modest rôle in the work which followed. The hour was ripe and this timely assistance hastened a constructive program of public education in all the Southern States. The practical interest shown in the larger problem of universal education by these men who were so closely identified with Negro education had a magnetic effect in drawing together the choice spirits of both sections and races, and laid the basis of sympathy and intelligent interest which soon bore fruit.

New Rural Civilization

The education of the Negro came to be looked upon, not as something which the South begrudged and which must be forced

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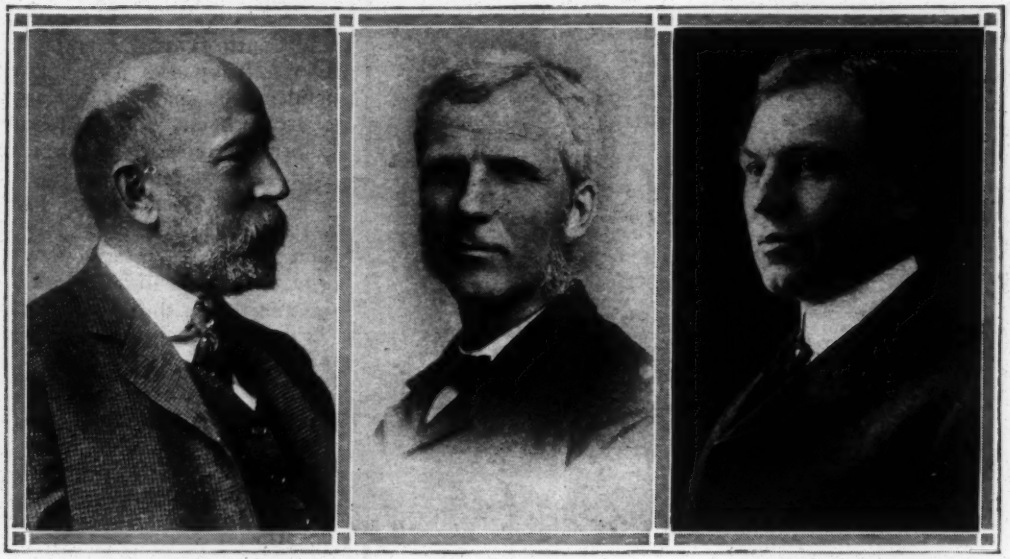

DR. H. B. FRISSELL 1893—1917 | GEN. S. C. ARMSTRONG 1868—93 | REV. JAMES E. GREGG, D. D. 1918—

THE THREE PRINCIPALS OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE

upon an unwilling people, but as a part of the larger human problem in the realization of the new rural civilization which the enlightened sentiment of the South was working to attain. The well-rounded type of education at Hampton, with its emphasis on character and skilled industry and its bent towards country life, at once impressed Southern educators as the type that promised the largest return in civic welfare and in which it seemed possible to enlist the support of tax-payers.

President Alderman of the University of Virginia said of Dr. Frissell's efforts: "No man in American public life has done more to heal the wounds of war, to bind the sections together, to unify the nation, to build up a finer and freerer civilization on the ruins of an old order, than this unobtrusive missionary to a backward race."

The devoted services of Mr. Ogden will be commemorated by the beautiful auditorium which stands in the center of the school grounds at Hampton and which will be appropriately dedicated at the anniversary exercises. At the memorial service held in Richmond in November, 1915, Dr. S. C. Mitchell said of him: "What war and politics failed to do constructively for the South, love, sympathy, coöperation, and business ability, applied to economic and social problems, helped wonderfully to accomplish. Robert Curtis Ogden capitalized the faith and initiative of the Southern people."

Hampton's Gifts to Tuskegee

It has been truly said that Hampton would have been worth while if it had done nothing more than train Booker T. Washington and send him to Alabama to found Tuskegee Institute and become the acknowledged leader and interpreter of 10,000,000 Negroes in their upward struggle. The story of his journey from the coal fields of West Virginia to Hampton, walking much of the way, passing his entrance examination by sweeping a room, and his brilliant career of service to the entire nation, as told in his "Up from Slavery," is a priceless heritage of his race. Dr. R. R. Moton, his able successor, was likewise trained at Hampton, and as Commandant there "The Major" handled all the delicate questions of race relations. Dr. Frissell said of Moton: "He has helped me to understand his people." In his larger task he is helping Negroes and white people to understand and believe in each other. There is a sort of apostolic succession in the relations of Armstrong and Washington and Frissell and Moton.

Educational Needs of 12,000,000

It is fortunate that at the end of fifty years there is available a complete study of Negro education in a large report of two volumes, issued in 1917 by the United States Bureau of Education and prepared by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones. This report is a valuable survey of the whole field, both of public

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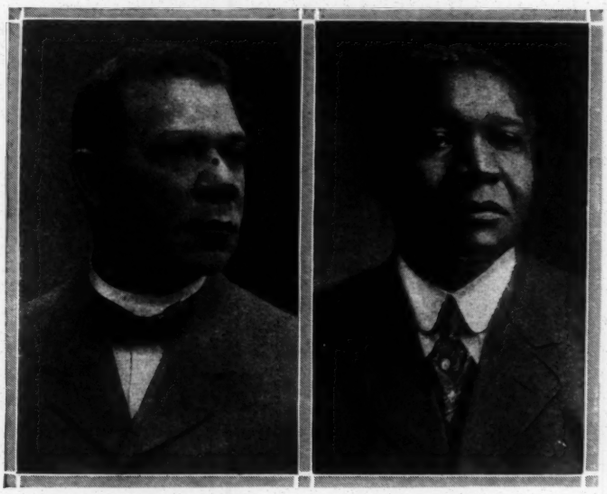


DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON MAJOR R. R. MOTON
TWO GREAT LEADERS OF THEIR RACE—BOTH PRINCIPALS OF TUSKEGEE

schools and of the private and denominational schools, with an account of the work of all private foundations. In this fifty-year period one finds many substantial beginnings in colleges and institutions of higher learning, the establishment by the States of normal and agricultural schools, and the public-school system, which is giving evidence of hopeful progress. Illiteracy has been reduced to 30 per cent. The crying needs are:

Greatly increased financial support from public funds and the extension of industrial training adapted to the needs of a people 73 per cent. rural.

Greatly increased provision for the training of teachers. The public elementary schools alone require about 30,000 teachers, and the vast majority of this number have had almost no training.

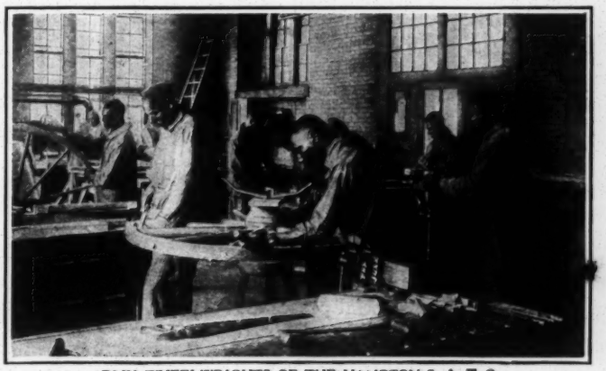
The establishment and maintenance of a system of secondary schools, supported by public funds.

The development and strengthening of a limited number of higher institutions in strategic centers.

Fortunately, a beginning has been made in each of the directions indicated, and there is more and more a disposition of all forces North and South to work together. One already sees a decided tendency of small, struggling church schools, supported by colored people, to coöperate with the local public school instead of duplicating its work. The church and mission boards are making new efforts to establish helpful relations with the States and localities of their schools, especially in the matter of preparing teachers to meet the greatly increased demands from the public schools. School officials are realizing this and are lending sympathy and encouragement.

States are giving increased attention to their Negro normal schools. Noteworthy progress has recently been made in the Negro normal schools of Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia. Georgia has just established such a school at Albany. One hundred white citizens of Winston-Salem, N. C., contributed $10,000 to the Slater Normal School, located in that city, in a recent campaign for the erection of a new building, which is perhaps the most tangible expression of the genuine efforts of Southern white people in the movement for better Negro schools. Much of this coöperative work has been quietly stimulated and encouraged by private educational foundations—the Jeanes and Slater funds, the General Education Board, and the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

What Hampton and Tuskegee are doing on a large scale, and what Calhoun and



ARMY WHEELWRIGHTS OF THE HAMPTON S. A. T. C.

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PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

New York City Review of Reviews - Nov. 1918

Penn, and a number of smaller schools not so well known are doing on a more modest scale, is of great practical value as a demonstration in holding up to the masses of the people in their simple country life attainable standards in a better civilization. It leaves no room for doubt that such training pays, but the task of Southern school men is to get this work known in their counties with a sentiment to support it, so that its benefits can be applied to the public schools. At this point private foundations are generously lending a hand.

HAMPTON GIRLS IN RED CROSS WORK

Jeanes Fund Work

The Negro Rural School Fund, established in 1907 by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, after conferences with Dr. Frissell and Dr. Washington, is doing much to stimulate progress under the wise administration of Dr. James H. Dillard. The income from the Fund has been used to assist counties in employing supervising industrial teachers who visit the small country schools, introduce practical forms of industrial work, tying up the school with the home, and lead the people to organize themselves to secure better schools, longer terms, better health conditions, and various community improvements. Learning to work together in neighborhood affairs is an education in itself.

CLASS IN AUTO MECHANICS, NATIONAL ARMY TRAINING BRANCH AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

In Caroline County, Virginia, an old colored man, speaking to a party of visitors, including the Governor of the State, at the dedication of a new school, said, "When the superintendent told us we could build this school just like the white folks had built theirs we didn't believe we could do it, but now we believe that we colored folks can do any good thing that we make up our minds to do." That discovery has brought ten new colored schools, longer terms by two months, and a better corps of teachers in this county. Work of this sort quietly going on in about 300 counties of the Southern States, where the Jeanes teachers are at work, is doing as much as any one thing to promote better relations between the races.

More Effective Team Work

Another forward step has been the employment of State Agents for Negro Rural Schools in practically all the Southern States. This was first undertaken in Virginia in 1910, after careful planning by Dr. Frissell and State Superintendent Eggleston. The possibilities of its extension attracted the attention of the General Education Board, which has since that time provided the necessary financial aid for this work in nearly all the Southern States. These agents are trained and experienced white men, attached to the office of the State Superintendent, working under his

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TUSKEGEE CLASS IN BASKETRY

direction and appointment, in stimulating and promoting the interests of the colored rural schools among the county superintendents, school boards, and local organizations of colored people.

Home Makers Get Results

Since the organization of the Home Makers' Clubs nearly all of the Jeanes teachers are now employed during the summer months to organize canning and garden clubs among the larger school girls and their mothers at their homes. During the summer of 1917, for example, Home Makers' Clubs were organized in 229 counties in nine States. There were over 5000 clubs with 76,219 members; 44,543 canning demonstrations were given, and 18,075 visits to homes were made by the agents; 2,774,777 quarts of fruit and vegetables were put up by members. These clubs were a valuable means of helping the colored people do their part in the nation's program of food conservation. Appropriations from the General Education Board for support were more than doubled by the local contributions that were received.

Training Better Teachers

One of the most hopeful movements in Negro education is the development of the county training schools. These are public schools doing two or three years of high school work with practical courses in the industries of country life and a simple course in teacher training in the last year. They are located in the country or in a village, in a center of Negro population, and are open to the Negro children of the entire county. The Slater Fund has fostered this movement, giving aid for salaries on condition that the counties provide the buildings and the necessary funds for support. From a beginning of four schools in 1912, the number has increased to seventy-five, and there is every indication that the number will be rapidly increased in the near future.

Many county superintendents, seeing that the majority of their colored teachers have had no training beyond what they were able to secure in the schools of their own county, have been led to establish a County Training School in the hope of gradually improving these conditions. Already there were 958 children receiving high-school training last year in these schools. This is a simple but a promising beginning to bridge the gap between the elementary schools of the country and the normal schools and colleges for the higher training of Negro youth. The General Education Board has assisted in providing equipment and in building teachers' homes at a number of these schools. Recently many of them have been able to qualify for

MEETING OF A HOME MAKERS' CLUB FOR CANNING DEMONSTRATION IN BROOKS COUNTY, GEORGIA

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Federal aid in teaching agriculture and domestic science under the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The People at Work

The State Agents for Negro Rural Schools are spending much of their time in helping to establish and develop the County Training Schools. Back of every new school there is a fine story of neighborhood effort. For example, in Fayette County, Tennessee, the people agreed to consolidate three small schools and establish a training school. Every lodge and organization of Negroes in the county became interested and at the appointed time 1200 men came forward with a gift of $1 each to start a fund for the new building. Altogether they have given in money, labor, and material, $3500 towards a building which cost $7000. A teachers' home has been built on land adjoining the school grounds and children may be seen walking and driving to this school from distances as great as seven and eight miles.

In Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, the principal was a real diplomat. He got the Methodists organized as Willing Workers and the Baptists as Busy Bees. In this friendly rivalry the colored people raised money enough to buy a tract of land, and give $750 in cash toward the building. This, with the help from the Slater Fund and the parish school board, provided a building fund of $2800. The superintendent of schools then called the people together and they decided that they would wait to begin work on the school until the last of July, when crops would be "laid by" and the people could give their labor. They responded nobly, hauling finished lumber in wagons thirty-two miles. So carefully had they figured on every item of expense that when the building was finally completed according to their plans they had $2.60 left in the treasury.

The Conecuh County Training School at Evergreen, Alabama, has recently been dedicated as a memorial to Dr. H. B. Frissell, Hampton's late principal. A white citizen of Evergreen gave the land on which this building is located and white friends in the town contributed $200.

Teaching Teachers in Service

The greatest difficulty in the establishment of the training schools has not been getting land and buildings, but capable teachers. To assist in training the teachers already in service the General Education Board has for the past four years defrayed the traveling expenses of a group of teachers selected from these schools in attending the Hampton Summer School. At Hampton the different groups of teachers were given just the equipment they would have in their own schools, and they proceeded to work out a program for the coming year. A group of men would be busy making wheelbarrows, and learning to repair shoes and harness, to mix concrete and paint, and to use ordinary carpenters' tools. A group of women would be busy with cooking, canning, preserving, laundry work, gardening, poultry raising, and at other times in the day they would be in the various academic classes in school management, English, community civics, hygiene, geography, reading, and arithmetic. At other times they would hold frequent conferences with one another, talking over their problems and their plans, and they went back to work with renewed courage and zeal.

Rosenwald Schools

The building of rural schoolhouses for Negroes has been greatly stimulated by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, a trustee of Tuskegee and a devoted friend of the colored people. He first offered to aid a few communities in Alabama, giving about one-third of the cost of a building, provided the colored people and the local school board would give the other two-thirds. The results were so encouraging that Mr. Rosenwald extended this offer through Tuskegee Institute to other Southern States, and up to March 1, 1918, 328 new schools had been built at a total cost of $392,000. Of this amount, Mr. Rosenwald gave $96,000 and the colored people $169,000, local white people $36,000, and the school boards the remainder. A still more extensive campaign of building has been temporarily halted because of war conditions. The building of these schools made it especially desirable that they should be manned with good teachers, and the General Education Board offered during the past summer to defray the railroad fares of teachers from these schools in attending Tuskegee Summer School. More than 200 of them availed themselves of this opportunity, and were given a course of six weeks, designed to strengthen them as rural teachers and leaders.

Bridging the Chasm

The president of a Southern university remarked fifteen years ago that he could see

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little hope for better relations as education became more general for the Negro. He said that between the whites and blacks on plantation life there were pleasant and kindly relations, but that between the young educated white man and the young educated Negro there was a great gulf fixed. He spoke with sincerity, for the best classes of the two races had been drifting apart. The Young Men's Christian Association, with characteristic foresight, took up this situation in 1910, and under the leadership of its Southern Student Secretary, Dr. W. D. Weatherford, a native of Texas and a graduate of Vanderbilt University, a movement was initiated to enlist the college students of the South in a serious, sympathetic study of Negro life in their midst as a part of their program of religious work. The response astonished the leaders in its popularity and earnestness. Since that time more than 20,000 students have been enrolled in these classes, with consequent results upon public sentiment of fairness and openness of mind. For example, the students from Auburn made trips to Tuskegee, and from William and Mary College to Hampton. They saw a new type of Negro and a new type of education, and acquired faith in the possibilities and character of both. It is no unusual thing to see a young educated white man and a young educated Negro consulting and working together for some local improvement.

Facts the Guide to Action

The University Commission on Southern Race Questions, which was organized in 1912 by Dr. James H. Dillard, with representatives of eleven State universities, proceeded to make inquiry and study and to foster such studies in their respective States. The minutes of the eight meetings of the Commission have recently been published, with reports of the committees on the civic status and the economic condition of the Negro. This Commission, by its high personnel and its ringing appeals in three open letters to the college men of the South on mob violence, education, and migration, has set many new minds to work. The center of gravity of the Negro question may be said to have shifted from the political arena to the colleges.

Another important force is the Southern Sociological Congress, which maintains a department of race relations. It is an open forum where white and colored people speak out frankly to each other, in the words of the chairman, "with a maximum of light and minimum of heat."

Problem Still Complex

Let no one imagine that the task of promoting Negro education and racial good will is completed or even about to be completed. The needs are so great and varied and the extent of country so vast that what has been done is, after all, only a beginning, a clearing of the way for reaching back to the remote country neighborhoods where most of the colored people are found, with all the helpful agencies of education. How soon the Southern States can meet the unparalleled demands of public education for Negroes in the face of the greatly increased demands for white schools in spite of the great progress of recent years, is yet an unanswered question.

The admirable conduct of the Negro in the Great War, his patriotism and readiness to answer every call of the Government, commands the respect of all people. The strong competition of the North for his labor is a new factor entering into the Southern economic situation just at a time when Southern agriculture, reaping the good seed sown by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp in the demonstration work, has under pressure of war conditions, become suddenly diversified and more prosperous than ever before. The small farmer and the tenant have perhaps the best chance of their lives to get ahead and to acquire land.

Good Sense Prevails

Under all these new conditions restlessness is apparent and perhaps this impatience will have some unlovely manifestations, yet on the whole the great majority of white and colored people are showing good sense and good humor. The colored people are expecting needed civic reforms, a larger share in the public school funds, and a larger share in the civic life of their communities. Whatever the developments of the future may be, there are at least three very hopeful things in the present situation:

First, the spirit of self-help which the colored people are showing;

Second, the efforts of Southern leaders to pitch the whole discussion of the question on a higher plane and to apply the economic and educational remedies which a thorough study of the situation shows to be needed;

Third, the happy form of coöperation which the various agencies at work in this field are assuming.

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

Leslies Weekly - New York City - Nov. 9, 1918.

The Negro American *in the* War

From the Moving Picture Series, "America Aroused," Produced by C. L. Chester in Cooperation with LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Under the Supervision of the Committee on Public Information

THE war has transformed the American negro into the negro American. Because he has been doing big things for his country his sense of nationality has grown—his citizenship become a living reality.

It is inspiring to see the strange and splendid things that the 12,000,000 colored Americans have been doing for the cause of liberty. They have, for example, contributed 300,000 of their young men to the American army. Of these nearly 1,000 are commissioned officers of the line. There are negro colonels, and many of every rank below this in increasing ratio.

A large proportion of these troops are already abroad and have, as all the world knows, been in action against the Germans and proved themselves magnificent fighters. One entire regiment was decorated for bravery and several individual soldiers have been cited for deeds of great valor.

But the negro Americans have been doing more than fighting abroad. Less is known of the faithful work that the folks at home have been carrying on to back up their boys, but it is not less excellent or less a revelation of the real heart of the race.

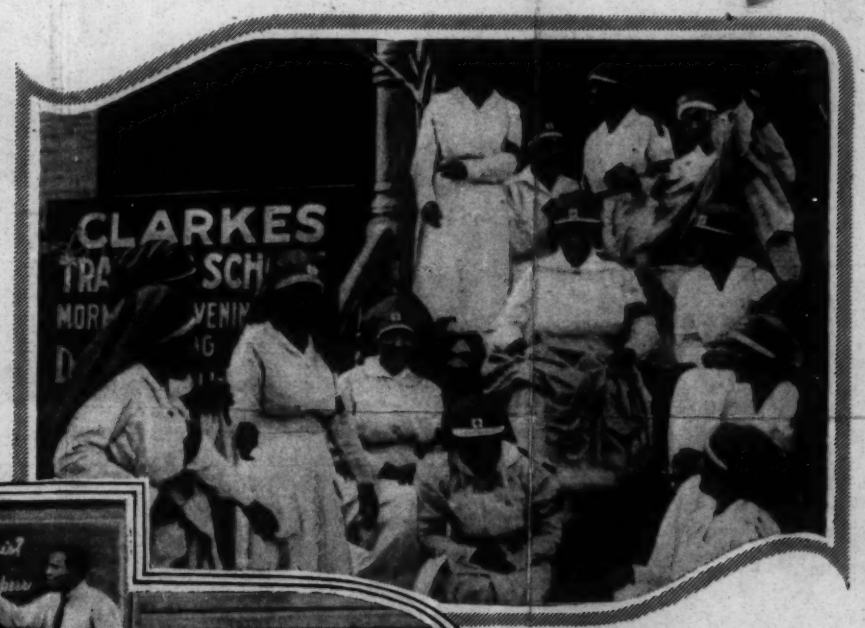
A radio class of negro soldiers. Over 20,000 negroes, unskilled laborers before the war, have been educated in technical schools in branches of army work requiring trained specialists.

Many important war posts are held by negroes, besides those in the active forces. Secretary of War Baker, for example, has a special assistant, Emmett J. Scott, who is, in normal times, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and who has an office and corps of assistants and wide powers in the adjustment of questions affecting his people. Dr. George E. Haynes is similarly a special assistant to the Secretary of Labor. Ernest T. Atwell is food administrator for the negro people and has organized them for united cooperation in most of the States. In the army there are 250 negro medical officers and 40 chaplains. In Y. M. C. A. work the colored folks have been exceedingly active and have contributed 150 well-equipped secretaries, among them many such men as George W. Cabaniss, who left a medical practice of many thousands a year to contribute his services to the good of his people.

But the women of the race have not been behindhand. They have organized Red Cross chapters; have equipped and sent over scores of nurses, and have been highly successful in the managing of recreational activities in the training camps. It all sounds rather like a catalogue, yet this is inevitable, for the story is a long chapter of group and individual achievements. The results as yet can be felt rather than seen, except in such signal achievements as the negro contributions to the Liberty Loans and the work of the negro technical schools in training 20,000 boys in skilled trades that form part of the army's work. Most of these boys started as unskilled workers and under the stimulus of intensive courses have become radio operators, carpenters, electricians and machinists. In such capacities they are going to France for the nation's service, and when they return will be fitted for useful employment that will earn them far more than they have ever earned before.

But far greater than all this is the negroes' awakened sense of citizenship. They have been serving under the American flag in a foreign land and that flag, perhaps for the first time, has become wholly and richly theirs. They will come home realizing that their country is a truly great one, proud of them and a fitting object of their pride. They have sat in on the greatest game in our history and learned to serve honorably in a great and unselfish cause, one in spirit with all of us. The reaction of this point of view on the folks at home will be profound, and it will inevitably go a long way toward healing old wounds and creating a better understanding and cooperation in this democracy.

One of the greatest benefits to the negro and the country growing out of the war is the increased interest of the negro in his citizenship. The daily and periodical press is followed more closely than before.



The colored chapters of the Red Cross have been particularly active, and the women have entered the war with the same enthusiasm and resolve to see the struggle through that the negro soldiers have shown.

Negro soldiers learning French at an army cantonment.

NEGROES ASK FOR AFRICAN COLONIES LOST BY GERMANY

Place in Hands of Col. House Memorial for Presentation to Peace Conference Providing for Black Democracy.

PAN-AFRICAN CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN PARIS.

American Delegates Already There—Base Their Petition on Wilson's Principle of Self-Determination.

By Louis Seibold.

(Staff Correspondent of The World.)

Copyright, 1918, by the Press Publishing Co. (The New York World.)

(Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

BREST, France, Dec. 11.—Pleading the privilege of self-government and self-determination, leading negroes of the United States will ask the Peace Conference to turn back to native control the German colonies in Africa for national organization by those now there and by other negroes who may wish to live under a government by and of their race in the old African land.

The transport Orizaba, bringing an advance guard to the Paris Peace Conference, arrived here on Monday, after an uneventful voyage of eight days. In addition to fifty representatives of American newspapers, the ship had as passengers a delegation of negroes, commissioned to urge the claims of the race on the conference. The delegation includes W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis, and Dr. R. R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee Institute.

House Has the Memorial.

A memorial has already been submitted to Col. House. It urges the Peace Conference to extend the principle of democracy to the negro race by recognizing the right of the race to self-government under the "self-determination" clause of President Wilson's peace terms.

The memorial points out that the transfer of the German colonies in Africa to the control of other nations would retard the progress of the negro race, whereas the application of the self-determination principle would result in the advancement of the race.

There is a general plan, which contemplates an agreement among the belligerents, to set aside not only the African colonies under previous German rule, but also those now governed by the French and Portuguese, and also the independent African states, and to make of these lands an African union, for the organization of a Government by native negroes and by negroes who may elect to emigrate and attach themselves to the proposed democracy.

One point the memorial emphasizes is that if German Africa were taken from one imperial master, even though a bad one, in order to pass it over to another, though a better one, that act would inevitably rouse suspicion of selfish aims on the part of the Allies, and would leave open grave questions concerning the future of colonial possessions and government.

The conference will be urged to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the negro in America, in August, 1919, by encouraging the present movement to hand Africa over to the Africans. Aims of the British Labor Party for the extension of the right of self-government and for protection under organized conditions are indorsed in the memorial.

Not a Colonization Scheme.

Mr. Dubois declares that the plan is not a colonization scheme, but it is basically a movement to give 12,000,000 negroes in the German colonies and in other African states opportunity to prove their capacity for self-government.

"In the western hemisphere," he said, "25,000,000 negroes have indicated intense interest in the plan. They will give every financial, moral, religious, social and educational encouragement to it. Whether negroes from other countries would emigrate is a problem less important than is the recognition of the right of negroes already in Africa to determine how and by whom they shall be governed.

"The movement is backed by the leading American churches, by 750,000 African Methodists and 2,000,000 Baptists. Domestic problems, while of dominant local interest, are actu-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

New York World (Morning)

Y. DECEMBER 12, 1918.

NEGROES ASK FOR GERMAN COLONIES

(Continued from First Page.)

ally subordinate to the fundamental justice of the right of the elements of the African race to govern themselves under the democratic conditions enunciated by President Wilson and by one or two of the Allied Governments. Treatment of the negroes by the Peace Conference will test the sincerity of the various declarations on this point."

The initial public step in the promotion of the movement will be taken in a Pan-African convention which will sit during the deliberations of the Peace Conference.

VIEWS OF NEW YORK NEGROES ON SCHEME

They Agree on Its General Demand, but Differ as to Some Details.

Negroes of this city are intensely interested in the proposed disposal of the former African colonies of Germany under the principle of self-determination. At attempt will also be made, they declared yesterday, to get before the Peace Conference the treatment of the negro in the Southern States.

A three-day meeting will be held in Washington, to begin next Monday, under the direction of the National Equal Rights Association. The purpose of that gathering was explained as follows by Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and Vice President of the association:

"We are going to select 'lobbyists' to represent us at the Peace Conference. Other negro organizations have already nominated men for this purpose. We shall probably select five, and other negro organizations will choose thirty or forty. I do not know if there will be any difficulty in obtaining passports.

"We shall send men to the Peace Conference in the same way that a railroad sends men to Congress to encourage the members of that body to vote on some bill. In some parts of the country men do not receive the rights their brothers have been fighting for in France. They are deprived of the ballot, of rights on common carriers, of equal school facilities and, above all, they are lynched without the semblance of trial by jury.

"We shall buttonhole delegates from this and other countries just as the Irish intend to do. Both races have some grievances, and now is the psychological moment to get them corrected."

"My own opinion," said Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, "is that if any country is to own them they should be given to Liberia, which has our own form of Government. With advice and aid from the United States, Liberia could educate them to self-government. There is no possibility of the American negro going back to Africa. He knows but one country and but one flag, and all he wants is for that flag to protect him as it protects other citizens. The American negro feels that he has done his full part in the war and that he is now entitled to all the rights under the law which other citizens possess."

"I don't see why the colored people should not have the same right of self-determination as other peoples," said George W. Harris, editor of the New York News. "As long as the black people of the world are granted their rights on sufferance they will remain political serfs."

"The demand for self-determination for the inhabitants of the former German colonies is a reasonable one," said James H. Anderson, editor of the Amsterdam News. "But I do not think that the Peace Conference should concern itself with the question of the colored man in the South, as that is purely an American question."

Bishop Shaffer Disavows Negro Delegation Abroad

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Bishop Shaffer of the African Methodist Episcopal

[PAN-African Congress, 1919]

~~Monsieur le Président du Conseil~~

Monsieur Clemenceau
Président du Conseil
Rue St-Dominique

Monsieur le Ministre de la Guerre
Cabinet

Monsieur le Directeur des Hautes Etudes
Commerciales
108 Boulevard Malesherbes

Mr le Directeur de l'Ecole normale
d'Instituteurs - Rue Molitor 10

Mr le Directeur de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure
Rue d'Ulm 45

Mr le General Directeur de l'Ecole
Polytechnique Rue Descartes

Mr le Dr de l'Ecole Centrale des
Arts et Manufactures
Rue Montgolfier

Mr le General Directeur
de l'Ecole Militaire de St Cyr

A Bord

Monsieur Raphael Levy
Cie des Vosges 14 V

American Chamber Commerce
32 Rue Taibout
Miss McDonald Sec

Ger Col in Africa embrace
1,032,280 sq. mi.

M. le Directeur de l'~~Instruction~~
l'Enseignement au Ministere
de l'Instruction publique

M. le General Directeur
des Troupes Coloniales,
Ministere de la Guerre

Mme Myriam Harry
Boulevard Bourdon 60
a Neuilly Seine

[Pan African Congress, 1919]

President C. H. King ✓

12 Rue d'Anjou

Mr. Denis Gregory (Cabinet) ✓

Inspecteur de Police

7 Boulevard du Palais

38-4-69

12 Rue D'Anjou ✓

Mr. J. Hunt Bailey ✓

Mr. Dudley Frank ✓

Mrs. A. Frank ✓

201 Faubourg St. Honoré ✓

Mr. W. H. Hunt, Lt. Chemin des Dames ✓

Mr. Arthur Brooks Ret.

Mrs. Rene Claparede —

" Leon Bourgeois

" Le Cadetan Canne-4 Rue Monsigny

Ambassadeurs { Japan, China, Siam, Liberia

Ministers { Colonies, Foreign affairs

Friday

Mr King Hotel Plaza

Elgee 14 23 47

Mr Carnot Parmande

get invitations printed 24

get letter heads

" Article

4 invitations to Conference

@ Drapiers office @ 6 pm.

Saturday.

Mr Le Baron de Constant d'Estournelles

Mr Carnot, Pres. des "Etats de Paix"

Mr Parmande, Peace delegate

Editeur Bahai Revelation + Literature

Norman Angel. Daily Mail London Paris

Mr Hughes Minister for Australia

" Bonar Law

The Minneapolis, Minn., News - Nov 19, 1919.

A2/18/10

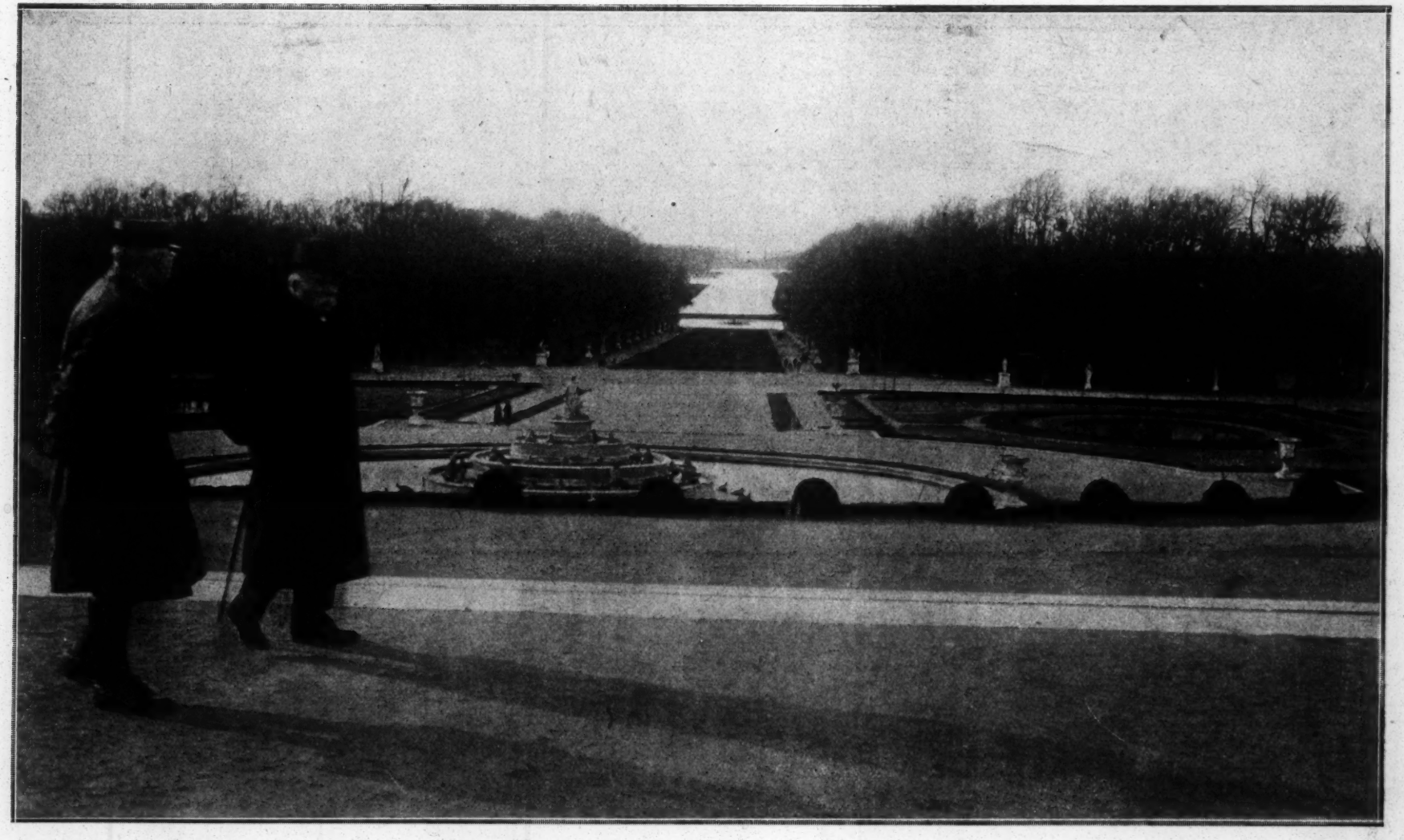
JUSTICE FOR THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The Journal.

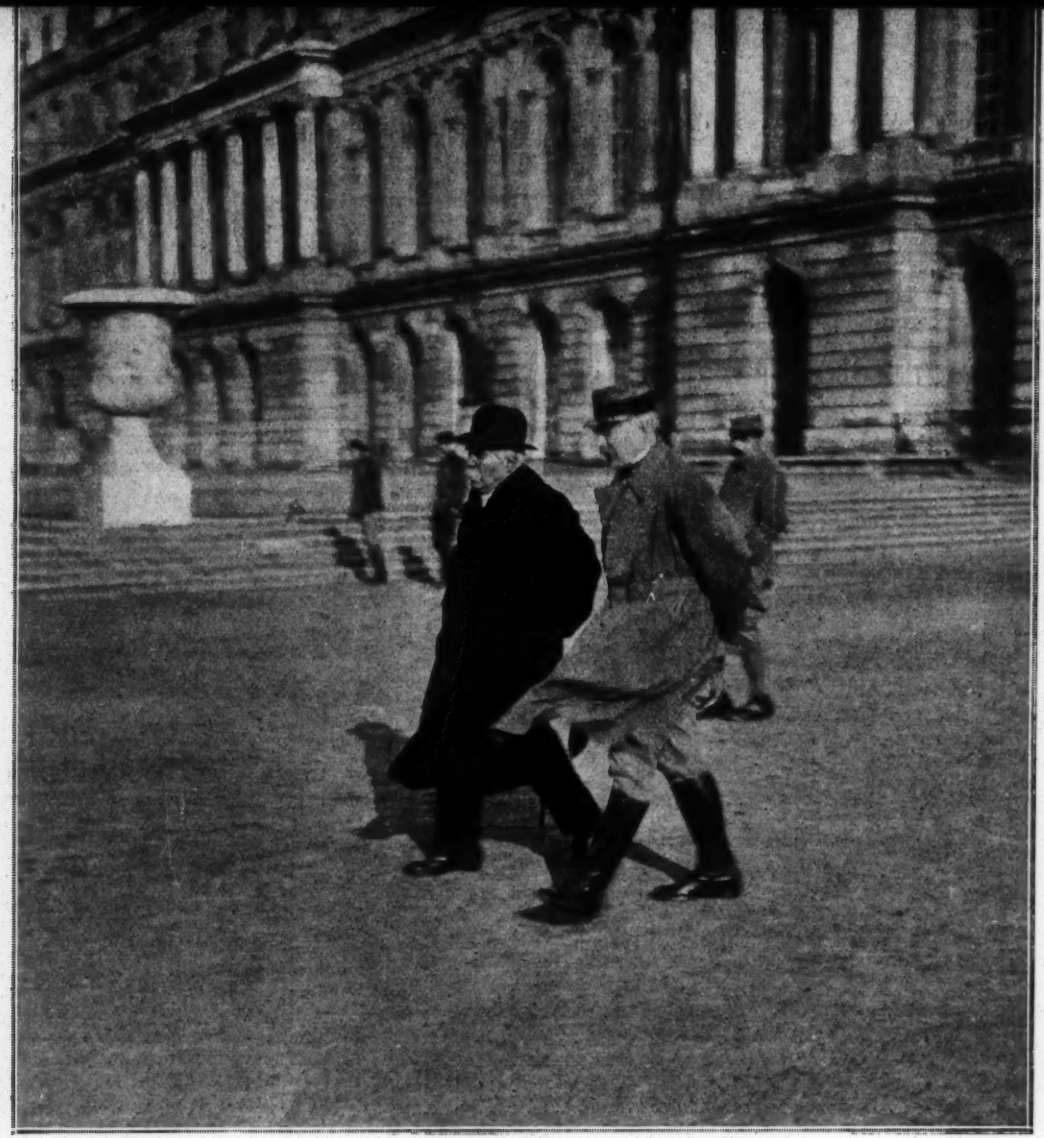
A few days ago a letter from some man in the state of Washington in this column suggested that the United States should take over German colonial possessions in Africa and thither transport the 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 persons of African descent who constitute a part of the great American public—more than 10 per cent of its citizenship—this, of course, without consulting the wishes of the people most vitally interested, or any consideration of their physical welfare, health and happiness.

Is it not tragic to contemplate that, when the roar of cannon upon the European battlefields has hardly ceased, and our armies have proclaimed victory of democracy over autocracy, rule of the people against the rule of the class, triumph of Christian justice over brute force (America striking the deciding blow), the question should now be raised as to the right of any element of the American people to live here and enjoy the blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? The Negro has been as long here practically as the white man, and has given to this country billions of wealth in unrequited toil, and now has cheerfully, aye, gallantly, bared his breast and shed his blood in defense of our country. When the record is made it will be found that no class of men have proved braver than the colored soldier.

Editorially you speak of the south and its disproportionate representation in congress, and admit that the colored people of the south have no representation in congress, no voice in making the laws of the state in which they live, or the selection of those who are to make, interpret and enforce them.



Sur la terrasse, devant le bassin de Latone, le Tapis Vert, le bassin d'Apollon et le Grand Canal.

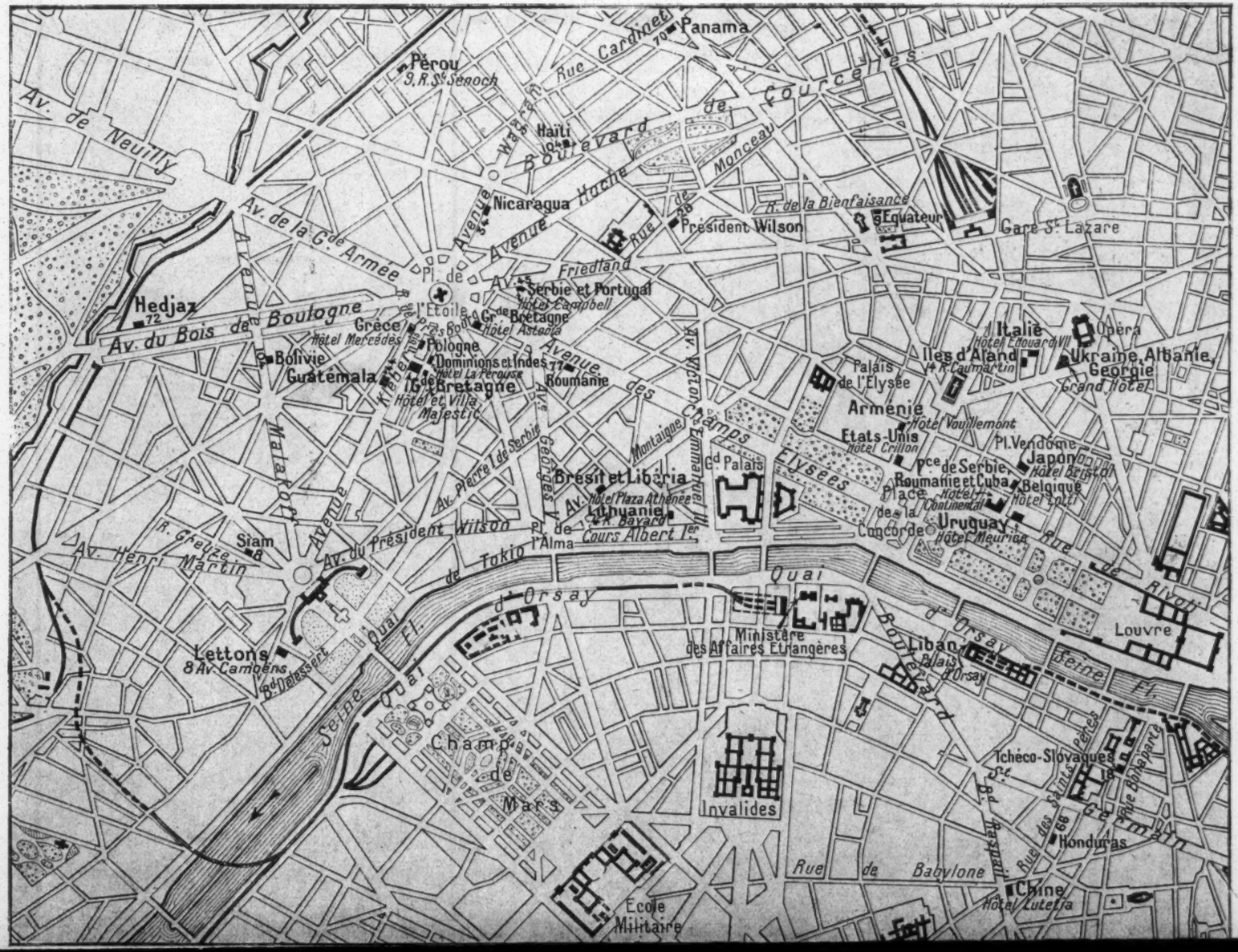


A bonne allure : M. Clemenceau et son médecin, le docteur Laubry.

M. Clemenceau rencontre des soldats austra

LA PREMIÈRE SORTIE DE M. CLEMENCEAU, LE SEPTIÈME JOUR

Photographi


Panama
Pérou
S.R.St Senoch
Haïti
Nicaragua
Rue Cardinet
Courcelles
Av. de Neuilly
Boulevard de Monceau
Av. de la Gde Armée
Avenue Hoche
Rue de Constantinople
R. de la Bienfaisance
Equateur
Gare St Lazare
President Wilson
Pl. de l'Etoile
Av. Friedland
Serbie et Portugal
Hôtel Campbell
Hedjaz
Av. du Bois de Boulogne
Grèce
Hôtel Mercédès
Gde Bretagne
Hôtel Astoria
Italie
Hôtel Edouard VII
Opéra
Bolivie
Pologne
Dominions et Indes
Iles d'Aland
Ukraine Albanie Géorgie
Grand Hôtel
Guatemala
Hôtel La Pérouse
Ibis Bretagne
Hôtel et Villa Majestic
Roumanie
Av. Victor Emmanuel III
Palais de l'Elysée
Arménie
Hôtel Vouillemont
Etats-Unis
Hôtel Crillon
Pl. Vendôme
Japon
Hôtel Bristol
Pce de Serbie Roumanie et Cuba
Hôtel Continental
Belgique
Hôtel Lotti
Brésil et Libéria
Hôtel Plaza Athénée
Lithuanie
Gd Palais
Champs Elysées
Place de la Concorde
Uruguay
Hôtel Meurice
Siam
Av. du Président Wilson
Pl. de l'Alma
Cours Albert 1er
Av. Henri Martin
Tokio
Quai d'Orsay
Rue de Rivoli
Louvre
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
Liban
Palais d'Orsay
Lettons
8 Av. Camoens
Seine
Champ de Mars
Invalides
Tchéco-Slovaques
Honduras
Chine
Hôtel Lutetia
Rue de Babylone
Ecole Militaire

PARIS PENDANT LA CONFÉRENCE

En regardant Paris sur ce plan, pour ainsi dire diplomatique, on a l'impression de voir sur une carte d'état-major l'emplacement d'un village occupé par des troupes en campagne. Les lettres qui indiquent les « cantonnements » de chaque délégation dominent si nettement l'ensemble que l'anatomie ordinaire de la ville, les tracés des rues, les plans des monuments se fondent comme les lignes qui marquent les ondulations de terrain, les champs et les bois dans la topographie militaire. Gardons cette impression pour examiner cette carte : elle est juste car il arrive aux diplomates de partager la vie errante des soldats ; mais, de tous temps, ils ont su l'améliorer.

Il est difficile de retrouver le nom de ce village. Les fourriers ont couvert la carte d'indications de cantonnement. On reconnaît leur souci d'installer chaque unité le plus près possible de la mairie où se tient le quartier général, afin que les officiers n'aient pas trop à courir chaque fois qu'ils iront au rapport. La mairie est le ministère des Affaires étrangères, siège de la Conférence des préliminaires de paix. Elle semble un peu éloignée des deux principaux hameaux. On n'avait pu prévoir cette concentration lorsque, d'année en année, le village s'étendait vers l'Ouest.

L'avenue des Champs-Elysées apparaît comme la grande route nationale qui coupe et unit en même temps les deux parties du village. A gauche, près de l'Etoile, qui semble sur un tertre comme l'église, le premier pâté de maisons ; à droite, de l'autre côté de la route, après des champs et des bois, un second hameau. Tout autour, disséminés comme des fermes ou des moulins sur la carte d'état-major, les cantonnements déjà plus lointains de diplomates...

Par bonheur, ces diplomates appartiennent à des pays encore plus lointains et la distance à parcourir pour arriver au quai d'Orsay ne saurait les impressionner. La délégation du Hedjaz, qui est placée avenue du Bois-de-Boulogne, passe par l'Etoile avec la silencieuse patience des anciens mages qui vinrent d'Arabie. Au fond des Ternes, rue de Saint-Senoch et rue Cardinet, les délégués du Pérou et du Panama n'ont qu'à mettre le cap droit au Sud comme les paquebots qui les amenèrent à travers l'Atlantique. Pour être plus septentrionaux, les Lettons, presque abandonnés en plein Sud de Paris, ont, du moins, le réconfort d'être logés dans une rue qui porte le nom du grand navigateur et poète portugais, chantre des *Lusiades*, Camoëns.

En face des Lettons, à travers une immensité nue comme le désert du Thibet et dans laquelle la carte indique l'Ecole militaire et les Invalides comme des bordjs dans le bled, la Chine s'est installée à l'hôtel Lutetia. Dans la rue des Saints-Pères, la petite République du Honduras, soucieuse apparemment de s'entremettre utilement, s'est placée comme un trait d'union entre la Chine ancestrale et la République tchéco-slovaque, nouvellement née. Le Quartier Latin se doit de souhaiter la bienvenue à ce jeune peuple affranchi qui vient habiter si près de ses écoles et de ses boulevards. En suivant le cours de la Seine et en se rapprochant du siège de la Conférence de la Paix, remarquez le hasard touchant qui a placé le Liban si près de ses protecteurs traditionnels...

On ne peut s'étonner de voir tant de délégués réunis autour de la rue de la Paix. C'est pour assurer la paix qu'ils viennent des extrémités du monde. Les plus près sont les Japonais, installés à l'hôtel Bristol, sur la place Vendôme. Les curieux qui guettent leurs sorties doivent être très patients, car les représentants du Soleil Levant sont les plus discrets du monde. A peine les voit-on passer de la porte de l'hôtel dans leurs automobiles sombres. Mais ils montent si légèrement dans leurs limousines que les curieux sont payés de leur attente par la grâce d'un mouvement qui rappelle toutes les images d'Orient. Vraiment, j'ai vu un diplomate japonais monter dans sa voiture, sans souci du marchepied, comme il aurait sauté dans un pousse-pousse pour aller visiter les cerisiers en fleurs.

Les Etats-Unis devaient habiter place de la Concorde, d'abord, et dans le somptueux hôtel Crillon, ensuite. Leurs automobiles jaunes leur conservent une sorte de rempart militaire, et à chaque instant les emportent délibérément à travers Paris. Dans la rue voisine, qui est discrète et presque triste, l'Arménie attend à l'hôtel Vouillemont les réparations d'un cruel abandon. Dans le mouvement de la rue Caumartin, près des flots des grands boulevards, les délégués des îles d'Aland ont accosté avec le calme des marins du Nord. Tout près d'eux, dans le vaste hôtel Edouard-VII, que gardent des carabiniers à tricorne, les Italiens opposent leur animation latine. Nouveau contraste au Grand-Hôtel où l'Ukraine, la Géorgie, l'Albanie préfèrent le silence des chambres closes pour leurs longues discussions ethniques.

Il faut suivre la longue, longue route des Champs-Elysées pour retrouver autour de l'Etoile l'Empire britannique. Ses hôtels sont aux angles des grandes avenues comme des vaisseaux de ligne, l'hôtel Astoria semblant porter le pavillon de l'amiral, l'hôtel Majestic, plus terrien, étant la caserne de l'armée khaki. Les Dominions et les Indes restent auprès des forces métropolitaines. On peut aisément trouver dans ce rassemblement un symbole de la puissance anglaise et de son organisation, sans jouer à remplacer Joseph Prud'homme. D'ailleurs, tout l'examen de cette carte, cette promenade à travers Paris, comme un voyage autour d'une chambre, vaut une leçon de géographie et d'histcire.

R. G.

MOTEURS D'AVIATION

L'auteur de l'article que nous avons publié le 15 février, sur la question du bombardement de Briey, précisait qu'en 1917 les avions de bombardement Voisin-Peugeot, à cause des pannes de leurs moteurs, n'étaient pas autorisés à dépasser les lignes de plus de 20 kilomètres. La Société qui construisit ces moteurs nous écrit qu'ils ont répondu, en leur temps, à un besoin et que, s'ils ont été remplacés sur le front de terre, à un moment donné, ce n'est pas pour mauvais fonctionnement, mais parce qu'un moteur plus puissant venait de naître. Les escadrilles Voisin-Peugeot furent alors appelées à assurer la surveillance de notre littoral, la chasse aux sous-marins et le convoi des transports, et elles coopérèrent à cette tâche jusqu'à l'armistice, « attestant ainsi, de la part d'un moteur dont la fabrication avait été terminée en 1917, une longévité respectable, à tel point qu'il avait pu être construit, avec les 775 moteurs Peugeot qui furent fabriqués au total, 847 avions, ce qui prouve que ces moteurs pouvaient encore servir après avoir été réparés... »

(7)

Actualités

Feb 27, 1919

30B-6c-43

[Ce sera l'éternel honneur de la France d'avoir préparé l'émancipation des races attardées qui lui devaient déjà la Liberté.]

Le Congrès Panafricain

Par M. Gratien CANDACE, Député

Il s'est tenu, les 19, 20 et 21 février, à Paris, un Congrès dont on a peu parlé dans la grande presse et qui, cependant, avait une importance capitale. Il s'agit du Congrès Panafricain pour la protection des indigènes d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine africaine.

Ces assises ont été organisées à la suite de nombreuses conférences qui ont eu lieu entre M. Du Bois, docteur en philosophie, rédacteur de la Revue « The Crisis », New-York City ; M. le docteur Jackson ; mon collègue et ami, M. Diagne, et moi-même.

Que voulions-nous ? Deux choses. Que le Congrès auquel ont pris part les gens de couleur, sujets ou citoyens de tous les grands pays du monde entier, fût une manifestation d'union de la race noire et une manifestation par laquelle cette race préciserait ses revendications dans la Société des Nations.

La France, l'Amérique, l'Angleterre, la Belgique, le Libéria étaient plus particulièrement représentés à ce Congrès. Nous avions, à côté des délégués des gens de couleur, des personnalités comme M. Franklin-Bouillon, ancien Ministre, Président de la Commission des Affaires Extérieures de la Chambre; M. Terrier, Directeur du Comité de l'Afrique Française ; Mme Siegfried ; M. Regismanset, représentant le Ministre des Colonies. Les délégués étrangers comprenaient, dans leurs rangs, des Américains comme MM. Simons, Hope, Du Bois, Jernagin, Mmes Hunt, Hunton ; des Anglais, comme MM. Archer, Taylor ; des Belges comme M. Cyr. Van Oberbergh ; tous les députés français de couleur assistaient à ce Congrès et voisinaient avec des hommes tels que M. le docteur Vitalien, ancien médecin du Négus Ménélick, un des hommes, en France, qui connaît le mieux l'Abyssinie ; MM. Baduel, Alcide Delmont, avocats à la Cour d'Appel, etc.

Après trois séances de délibérations au cours desquelles on a entendu d'éloquentes paroles, le Congrès a voté tout un ensemble de résolutions qui doivent être soumises à la Conférence de la Paix.

Ayant été désigné comme Président de la Commision qui a arrêté toutes ces résolutions, je peux dire dans quel esprit elles ont été conçues.

Ce qu'ont voulu fortement les noirs et hommes de couleur, réunis au Grand Hôtel, c'est que, au moment où le monde civilisé revise son statut politique et social dans un esprit de justice et d'humanité, on sente l'impérieuse nécessité de mettre en œuvre tout un ensemble de mesures qui favoriseraient efficacement la protection et l'évolution des 200 millions de noirs qui peuplent la planète. C'est, en un mot, une sorte de protection internationale qu'on sollicite des puissances alliées et associées au profit d'une race attardée qui, à la faveur de son émancipation, constituera demain, pour l'humanité et la civilisation, de nouvelles forces de progrès. Il faut donc qu'on fasse, pour la race noire, ce qu'on s'apprête à faire pour tout le monde du travail, c'est-à-dire instituer, sous les auspices de la Ligue des Nations, un organisme permanent, Secrétariat ou Bureau, qui s'occupera plus particulièrement de l'application des mesures d'ordre politique, social, économique, qui constitueront le statut des indigènes. Ainsi que l'a dit, avec juste raison, M. le Président Wilson, dans son discours du 14 février 1919, par lequel il a commenté le projet de statut de la Ligue des Nations :

« Ce sera le devoir de la Ligue des Nations de prendre soin de ces peuples arriérés et de faire en sorte que les puissances qui seront chargées de les guider et de les administrer, le fassent en vue de leurs intérêts, en vue de leur progrès et fassent passer cette considération dans tous les cas avant la considération de leur intérêt propre.

« Nulle part un progrès plus utile n'aura été fait. L'histoire montre les peuples faibles sans cesse la proie des nations sans conscience. »

Certes, l'article 19 du projet de Pacte de la Société des Nations a défini les principes qui devaient s'appliquer aux colonies et territoires qui ont appartenu à l'Allemagne ; mais, il convenait de définir, pour les noirs qui habitent ces colonies et ces territoires, comme pour les noirs habitant d'autres colonies ou placés sous la tutelle d'autres nations, quelles devaient être les mesures précises à envisager en vue de hâter leur évolution, mesures s'appliquant à la propriété du sol, à l'abolition de l'esclavage, au travail, au rapport entre les indigènes et les colons, à l'éducation des indigènes, à la liberté de conscience, à l'assistance médicale, etc. Nous voudrions aussi et surtout que, progressivement, les populations indigènes, dont le loyalisme aura été éprouvé, soient intégrées à la faveur même de leur évolution dans le cadre des nations tutrices, de façon à favoriser leur assimilation dans la mesure où celle-ci sera possible.

C'est là la politique de la France. Nous souhaitons qu'elle soit suivie par les autres nations alliées ou associées.

Tous les délégués étrangers qui ont assisté au Congrès Panafricain, nous ont dit qu'ils avaient compris vraiment que la France était la terre de la liberté et de la fraternité humaines. Des blancs américains comme le major J. E. Spingarn, ancien professeur à l'Université de Colombia, à New-York, ancien président de l'Association pour le progrès des peuples de couleur ; des mulâtres américains, comme MM. Simons et Du Bois, qui sont à la tête du mouvement d'émancipation des gens de couleur ; des noirs américains, comme M. Hope, ont été unanimes à souhaiter que la France, notre France généreuse, soit, demain, pour tous les martyrs de la terre, pour tous les peuples et les races qui souffrent de l'injustice et de l'oppression, l'irradiant foyer de la liberté et de la fraternité universelles.

Ces paroles et ces souhaits sont, pour notre pays, le plus juste hommage et pour tous ceux qui ont entrepris l'œuvre définie par le Congrès Panafricain, le réconfort le plus puissant ; ils seront retenus pour notre action dans l'avenir ; il sera toujours dit qu'à travers le monde, pour faire œuvre de justice et de liberté, il suffira de tourner le regard vers la France.

Gratien CANDACE,
Député.

" Actualités "

PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS

The Washington Evening Star - Feb. 25, 1919.

42/8819

EVENING STAR, TUE

WASHINGTONIAN HELPS FRAME CODE FOR AFRICA

Rev. W. H. Jernagin Assists in Drafting Resolutions Submitted to Peace Conference.

BY HARRY HANSEN.

Cablegram to The Evening Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1919.

PARIS, France, February 24.—The Pan-African congress has forwarded to the peace conference resolutions calling for the establishment by the allied and associated nations of a code of laws for the international protection of the natives of Africa and also the establishment of a permanent bureau of the league of nations to oversee the political, social and economic welfare of the natives; also the rights of the natives to participate in their government as fast as their education permits, with the view that eventually Africa shall be ruled by the consent of the Africans.

Further, the resolutions propose that the land and resources shall be held in trust for the natives; that concessions be regulated to prevent the exploitation of the natives, and that schools be developed. They demand of the league of nations greater security of lasting property and "equitable representation in all the international institutions of the league of nations."

These resolutions were adopted after a series of meetings at which W. E. B. Dubois first presented resolutions criticising the British control of land in Africa and demanding that the land be held in trust for the natives, that schools be established and that property rights be recognized throughout Africa.

This brought a protest from the French negroes, who were certain that France was treating the negro equitably, giving him rights practically on a par with the whites. The final resolution was couched in more general terms and was reported by the committee which is made up of Roscoe Conklin Simmons of Chicago, W. E. B. Dubois of New York, Rev. W. H. Jernagin of Washington, D. C.; Dr. John Hope, president of Morrow's College; J. R. Archer, former mayor of Battersea, London, and the following French delegates: Deputy Blais Diagne, Deputy Candace of Guadeloupe, Deputy Boisneuf, Deputy Annemarie Adrian and Deputy Layrosilliere. Among the Americans present were Maj. Joel Spingarn and several officers and Y. M. C. A. workers. An address was made by Charles Edward Russell last Thurs-

21/48/24

THE NEW YORK HERALD
(EUROPEAN EDITION)
49 AV. DE L'OPERA, PARIS.—Tel.: Gutenberg 04.28
EDITORIAL ROOMS: 38 Rue du Louvre.
Telephone: Gutenberg 03.18.

The NEW YORK HERALD is published every day in New York and Paris. The European Edition is sold:—

	Paris.	France.	Abroad.
DAILY	20c.	20c.	20c.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Daily, Sunday included

ONE MONTH	6fr.	6fr. 50c.	9fr.
THREE MONTHS	18fr.	19fr. 50c.	27fr.
SIX MONTHS	35fr.	38fr. 00c.	52fr.
ONE YEAR	68fr.	75fr. 00c.	105fr.

A supplementary charge of 2fr. 50c. a month (10c. a day) is made to subscribers in France who wish their paper sent to them while travelling abroad.

Manuscripts and other communications should be sent to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, 38 rue du Louvre, Paris. They will always receive prompt and careful consideration, but the HERALD refuses to return or to enter into correspondence about rejected articles, photographs or sketches submitted for approval, even if stamps be enclosed.

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NEW YORK.—Herald square.
WASHINGTON.—1,502 H street, N.W.
LONDON.—130 Fleet street.

84th YEAR - - - - No. 55.

THE NEW YORK HERALD COMPANY * INCORPORATED 1899 * LA NUIT PORTE CONSEIL

PARIS, MONDAY, FEB. 24, 1919.

"HERALD'S" WEATHER SERVICE

Temperature, mean, 7deg. Cent. (45deg. Fahr.). Wind, W.N.W.

Though the temperature was lower yesterday in Paris than it had been for some days, the absence of rain made the weather most favorable for a Sunday. There was much sunshine in the morning and quite extensive blue patches appeared in the sky. Later in the afternoon the sky was covered with horsetail clouds, a sure indication of wind.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.
Cloudy, misty and milder.

The Pan-African Congress.

There is nothing unreasonable in the programme drafted at the Pan-African Congress which was held in Paris last week. It calls upon the Allied and Associated Powers to draw up an international code of law for the protection of the nations of Africa, and to create, as a section of the League of Nations, a permanent bureau to ensure observance of such laws and thus further the racial, political and economic interests of the natives.

That some such international action is desirable will not be denied. If the League of Nations is to be something more than a pious aspiration, it cannot afford to display merely a platonic concern for some two hundred million human beings who have been shamefully exploited in the past. Germany's colonial record is, alone, sufficient to place her outside the pale of civilized States.

The programme decided upon at the Pan-African Congress is eminently practical. It stipulates that the land, and natural resources of Africa, shall be held in trust for the natives, and that the latter shall have a voice in their government to the extent that their civilized development may permit. To prevent the exploitation of native labor and the exhaustion of the country's natural wealth, the Congress demands that effective safeguards be established, and that concessions shall be always limited as regards duration and subject to State control. It also demands that profits from concessions, African products and industry, shall be taxed to provide the financial resources necessary to further the social development, education and material welfare of the nations. In other words, the Congress asks that serious effort be made to uplift the African races and provide them with the opportunity to enjoy their due share of the benefits of civilization. It is a demand that deserves the special sympathy of the Allied Powers, who have fought so heroically in the cause of human liberty.

REQUIEM AT SAINT-DENIS FOR BRITISH FALLEN.

At the Cathedral of Saint-Denis, near Paris, a special service in memory of the British soldiers fallen in the war, and of prayer for the work of the Peace Conference, will be held at 11.30 to-morrow.

The musical programme includes "Marche à l'Oriflamme," by M. Waring Chapel Master of the Basilica of Saint-Denis; "O Mysterium" (Clérambault); Handel's Mass; "Passis Angelicus" (Ch. Dubois); "Ave Maria" (Rousseau), and will open and close with the British National Anthem.

A British standard, embroidered by British Roman Catholic ladies, will be presented before the Mass, to be deposited near the "Oriflamme," the old banner of France and Christian civilization, which was first the labarum of Constantine, then confided by Pope Leo III., in A.D. 800, to Charlemagne as the Defender of Christendom, and subsequently figured at the defeat of the German Emperor Otho, in the battle of Bouvines, in 1214.

LATEST CABLE NEWS ITEMS FOR THE AMERICAN FORCES

You May Get News from Your Home Town in This Column.

High School as War Memorial.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Sunday. — Prominent educators are urging that one of the new high schools be dedicated as a memorial to Buffalo men killed in the war.

Defence in Peace as in War.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sunday.—The State Council of National Defence will continue its organization work as a peace council engaging in useful and patriotic work.

$30,000 for a Foot.

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Sunday. — The Supreme Court has confirmed the $30,000 verdict awarded to James Longacre, whose foot was cut off by a Yonkers trolley car.

Vermont Votes Bonus to Soldiers.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sunday.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill giving Vermont service men $10 for each month they served during the first year of the war.

Government Control of Meat.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sunday. — The Kansas Livestock Association has recommended Government control of private corporations, packing plants, stockyards and railroads.

Vetoes Suffrage Law.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sunday. — Governor Clement has vetoed the bill permitting women to vote for Presidential electors on the ground that it was contrary to the Constitution.

Bugbee Will Run for Governor.

TRENTON, N.J., Sunday.—Newton A. K. Bugbee has resigned the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, so that he can enter the race for the gubernatorial nomination.

State Buys Forest Lands.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sunday.—Governor Sproul has approved the purchase of 20,000 acres of forest land in Union, Lycoming and Clinton counties by the State Forestry Commission.

Fire Destroys Antiques.

WINSTED, Conn., Sunday. — Valuable antiques and records belonging to the Cornwall Foreign Mission School, established in 1816, were lost when fire destroyed the Frederick Loomis Home.

National Guard Reconstruction.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sunday.—Adjutant General Beary announces that the Pennsylvania National Guard Division will be reconstructed when it returns from France along the same lines it was before the war.

Harvard Summer Sessions.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sunday.—Harvard University announces that two sessions of the summer school will be held this year, one beginning July 1 and the other August 11, so that students may make up time lost through absence in military and naval service.

Big Timber Purchase.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sunday. — John Curry, of Connellsville, Pa., a lumber operator, and W. M. Rogers, superintendent of the West Pennsylvania Railway Company, have purchased 3,000 acres of timber in Hampshire County from E. W. Michaels.

Meat Packers Combine.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday. — A tentative export corporation, composed of meat packers exclusive of the five large packing companies, has been formed by representatives of forty firms in all parts of the country to enable small dealers to retain foreign trade.

Aviation Legislation.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday. — Improved aviation laws for Massachusetts were urged by army, navy and civilian aviators appearing before the legislative committee in support of the bill authorizing the Highway Commission to establish suitable aeroplane landing places.

Naturalization Appeals Denied.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sunday. — The Commissioner on Naturalization reports to Secretary of Labor Wilson that approximately 9 per cent. of the applications for naturalization made in 1918 were rejected. A total of 152,000 petitions were granted and 12,000 denied.

Spreckles' Yacht Did Good Work.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sunday.—After cruising more than 55,000 miles on war duty, the steam yacht Venetia, owned by John D. Spreckles, left here for San Francisco, where she will be released from service by the Government. The Venetia was officially credited with the destruction of one submarine.

Five Million Arch in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sunday.—Twenty-five delegates, representing District of Columbia civic organizations, yesterday submitted to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds a petition asking Congress to erect in the national capital an arch of triumph in memory of the dead soldiers at a cost of $5,000,000.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Sunday. — The following deaths are reported:—

At Washington, D.C.: Philip Lee Scantelton, musical composer; Major W. Bayliss, prominent Mason; Captain Richard W. Barfet and four-year-old son, killed in an auto accident; Captain Frank A. Howell, Civil War veteran.

At Atlantic City, N.J.: Texas Lindenberg, wealthy diamond manufacturer.

FISHMONGER'S RESTAURANTS.

All kinds of fish in season. 52 rue Lafayette and 39 rue St. Augustin.
(Communicated.)

DE PEYSTER PASSES CENTURY.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

NEW YORK, Sunday.—Peter Will de Peyster, descendant of the de Peyster family, which has lived in New York 300 years, celebrated his hundredth birthday at his home at Carthage, N.Y., to-day. He is still active and in good health. His father was prize master on the privateer, James Monroe, during the war of 1812.

Dr. Mary Walker, Who Wor... And Top Hat, Dies a...

Famous Figure in Washington for Half Century Was First Woman to Serve as Army Surgeon.

DR. MARY WAL...

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

WATERTOWN, N.Y., Sunday. — Dr. Mary Walker, for more than half a century one of the most familiar and conspicuous figures at the national capital, died at her home here yesterday after a short illness.

During the Civil War Dr. Walker served on the surgical staff of the Union Army, following important service in the Washington hospitals. She was commissioned as a first lieutenant, being the first woman ever to serve as an army officer in time of war, and was awarded the rare distinction of the Congressional Medal of Honor "for bravery and valuable services in the field."

As a result of her war experience, she renounced female attire, and insisted on appearing during the remainder of her life clad in male dress. Disdaining any of the compromises advocated by Amelia Bloomer and other dress reformers, she adopted, with trousers and frockcoat, the tall silk hat of medical men in her day, being particular indeed to follow the latest sartorial fashions and as precise as any dandy in the matter of "toppers," neckwear and trousers. Of course, she wore her hair cut short.

After having been arrested several times for the violation of the local ordinances prohibiting members of one sex from masquerading in the dress of the other, she went before Congress and succeeded in obtaining the s... special act for her way of d... enjoyed for years an exten... rative medical practice a... friends among political les... the esteem of Washington ... sturdiness of character and ... olences. She retired some ... to a country home near he... at Watertown.

Strangely enough, Dr. M... while so stoutly insisting ... masculine dress, first for... and convenience and later ... tion of woman's equality ... professional and political ... active in the suffrage move...

U.S. AGENTS TAKING ALL ROADS FOR ROME

Red Cross Mission and Shiploads of Supplies Going to Balkans.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

ROME, Monday.—As of old, all roads led to Rome, so to-day the Eternal City is a meeting place for the tides and forces and agencies which the Peace Conference is sending all over the earth. One gets here an ocular demonstration of America's part in reaching out to all the world in order to reshape the order of human life. Every day, in the hotels, on the streets, at the Y.M.C.A., where guides and information are furnished free to Americans in uniform, one sees a succession of soldiers, sailors, nurses, Red Cross workers and relief representatives who are bound somewhere at the behest of the American spirit.

In less public ways may be discovered State Department men, and civilian representatives of other branches of the Government, who are passing through Rome to the Near East upon some phase of the great American quest. They are the eyes and ears and hands of the Peace Commissioners sitting in Paris. For what the Conference knows is not at all dependent upon what is said by the delegations which present their special claims.

It may be announced publicly that an American Red Cross mission has gone to the Balkans. Rome visualises the personnel and the task. In the busy office of Colonel Henry M. Anderson, head of the Balkan mission, one learns that already scores of representatives as well as shiploads of supplies, have gone to Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Turkey.

At the moment, another Red Cross delegation, numbering seventy, bound for Palestine is passing through, as well as a food commission for Constantinople, headed by Mr. Howard Heinz, of Pennsylvania; and a relief commission led by Dr. James L. Barton, of Boston.

There has of late been such an intensification of the practical side of the big-brother diplomacy of America that no village in the Balkans or in Turkey is without knowledge that the Americans are running to and fro with hearts full of goodwill and hands full of helpfulness. The ideals of the President are being substantiated by the ministry of his country.

State Funeral of Sir W. Laurier Held in Canada

OTTAWA, Sunday.—The state funeral of Sir Wilfrid Laurier took place yesterday. It was a day of public mourning. Preceding the hearse were the officiating clergy; following it came several cars bearing floral tributes, and then came the pallbearers, including the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White; members of the Dominion Cabinet and former Cabinet colleagues of the departed statesman.

Next came the Duke of Devonshire and his staff and a representative of the Duke of Connaught; then in order came the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, archbishops, bishops and the heads of the churches; members of the Dominion Cabinet, the Speaker of the Senate, the Chief Justice of Canada and officials and representatives of all the Dominions.

Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Mgr. di Maria, apostolic delegate. A funeral sermon in French was preached by Bishop Mathieu, while one in English was delivered by Father Burke, of Toronto.

Among other striking tributes to the dead, there was one minute's suspension of traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway from coast to coast.—Reuter.

O'CONNOR POWER DEAD.

(FROM THE HERALD'S CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sunday. — The death is announced of Mr. John O'Connor Power, who played a notable part in the House of Commons, where he sat from 1874 to 1885, and figured as one of the finest orators of his time.

A native of County Mayo, where he was born in 1846, he was associated with the Fenian movement in his younger days, and it is said of him that he organized the raid on Chester Castle in 1867, which proved an abortive enterprise.

A.E.F. NEWSPAPERS SPRINGING UP EVER...

Topics of Interest to the Fo... and Particularly Sport, Leading Features.

The comparative leisure no... by the A.E.F. has been put ... the production of corps, divis... regimental newspapers, several ... have been received recently ... HERALD, which gladly welcomes ... fledged congeners. Naturally ... their contents are mainly rest... their interests, but their sporti... and jokes will appeal to most of ... diers, for the army is ever or... family of boys.

Among the latest of these servi... papers is "The ?" which is "of, ... for" the Lightning Division (78... asks for suggestions for a name ... printed at Dijon and, despite t... culties it experienced in regar... reporters and editors, is a ... good production and promises ... the future.

Of a somewhat different ord... "Fourth Corps Flame," pri... published at Mayen, Germa... the official organ of the Fo... Artillery Park, and, beside... mation on all topics intere... members of the corps, it p... American and other news ... terest.

"The Doughboy," the ... tion of the 7th Infantry ... Division) with the Army ... in Germany, appeared fo... on February 15 at Ader... It is a two-page sheet, w... highly appreciated by th... know that they "are just 'm... in Germany till the peace co... decide the fate of ex-Kaise... and the Government."

Generals Want Copies.

The second number of "Th... rage" "put over" by the 18th ... Artillery, and published on F... 7 at Polch, Germany, is anothe... example of its kind. It says ... mand for the preceding week's ... "proved greater than we antici... The generals in the Army of O... tion all asked for copies. So w... that it's worth while."

"The Jayhawkerinfrance" (un... organ of the 137th Infantry) ap... for the second time on February ... Sampigny. It has an "Interprete... its staff, but its news, which is ma... regimental, is given in sufficiently c... language to cause one to wonder w... his functions are.

"The Lorraine Cross," published ... the 79th Division, is a bright little ... duction in a small form. Its third ... sue was made on Thursday last.

The "St. Boring Barrage" is a r... lication designed to reflect the life ... the Second Battalion, Fifty-fourth ... fantry. It made its initial appeara... on February 5 at Saint-Broing-... Moines. Four small pages of light a... serious matter of interest to men a... officers.

The "Accelerator," published for ... by the men of the Motor Recep... Park, for the first time on January ... at Marseilles, contains eight s... pages of matters interesting to the ... mation and four pages of adver... ments, which, it says, make the p... possible.

TRIED TO KILL BRITISH PREMIER, IS NOW D...

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERA...)

LONDON, Sunday. — Mrs. Whe... who was the central figure in the c... the plot to poison Mr. Lloyd Georg... Mr. Arthur Henderson in 1917, die... terday from influenza.

The story of the conspiracy was ... sensation of the year. Also accuse... connection with the plot were ... Wheeldon's daughters and her so... law, Alfred George Mason, a South... ton chemist.

Mrs. Wheeldon was sent to Holl... Prison, then to Aylesbury, where she ... gan hunger-striking. The Masons w... released, on the Prime Minister's s... gestion, a few weeks ago. Mrs. Wh... don was fifty-six years of age.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF BLIND...

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

NEW YORK, Sunday.—The Red Cros... Institute for the Blind has started ... country-wide survey to ascertain wh... positions are available for blind ... maimed soldiers returning from over... seas. When the charts are completed ... they will show practically every indus... try in which disabled men may be used.

ORK HERALD

S. MONDAY. FEBRUARY 24. 1919. PRIX: Paris et France, 20c.; Etranger, 30c.

MUCH ER; 'REDS' LOT FOUND

eau and Other Members Governments Reported e Been Marked Men ing Swiss Meeting.

ins on the condition of M. issued yesterday morning were reassuring. Although rease in temperature was improvement continues. were as follows:—

The day was good. Tem- 2; pulse, 68. Only one y will hereafter be pub-

: The improvement con- erature, 36.9; pulse, 68." er passed another good oke at 7 a.m. As a meas- nce the doctors still pro- . Nevertheless M. Clemen- l M. Pichon, Minister of airs; M. Mandel, Chef de General Mordacq, of the with whom he discussed airs.

morning a large number called to inquire regarding ed Premier's health. The the concierge is taking the s of a directory of Parisian

Are Numerous.

re a Vendéen as I am: the are of rock: You will live M. " wrote one of M. Clemen- nsmen.

ree days I have not slept—" ther. "My heart unites in the Cottin and William II."

us demobilized soldiers, dele- f school children, veterans of and a great number of work- and women signed the register. erbian Minister, M. Vesnich, ong the callers and brought a for M. Clemenceau from the Serbia. Another message came Queen Amélie of Portugal. Lord MM. Léon Bourgeois, Barthou, and Ribot were also among the

d 3 o'clock a gathering of , which was frequently dis- y the police and then reformed, address of admiration and ar- hes. Each group bore a sign "Vive Clemenceau!"

Bouchardon, the judicial re- is investigating the case, aw Cottin's father and in- the antecedents of his son. expressed his great re- ttempted assassination.

Assistant Chief of the had an interview with d Noel, who worked at ctory at the same time archist. The witness did nything abnormal con- ung man except perhaps nced ideas.

eing Made.

conference was held in the aptain Bouchardon in which guy and Dumas, Chief of the nce section participated. Fur- estigations were planned.

rmes at Ferriéres-en Brie ar- André Douchin, aged 16 years. He sed of having made suspicious having relation to Cottin's at-

her inquiry was made at Lyons, Faralicq, Judicial Commissary, ing Cottin's sojourn in that city. aralicq, heard the testimony of the tor of the Xaour factory, where Cottin, sometime ago, almost pro- an incident and also the testimony irector of a silk concern.

discoveries have been made he Paris police regarding Bolshevist vities. After the general strike in tzerland at the time of the armistice Anarchists or Bolshevists were ar- ed. They are reported to have or- zed a plot against various members the Allied Governments, notably nst M. Clemenceau.

nce this plot the police have estab- d a clear connection with the ac- ties of a person known by the French ret Service who, furthermore, was in tions with the anarchist Misiani, ar- ed recently in Germany. Misiani is rted to be seriously compromised in attempt on M. Clemenceau's life. It rther reported that a secret meet- was held at Berne on February 17 hich the agents of the Bolshevist rnment decided to execute their nal project.

ACK ON CLEMENCEAU AS VIEWED IN AMERICA.

York, Saturday (delayed in ission).—The attempted assassina- f M. Clemenceau has provoked hout the United States profound n. The heartiest sympathy is neously and warmly expressed where. In all circles there are for his prompt recovery.

e immense effect of the news shows M. Clemenceau is regarded as the personification of valor, energy ntrepidity. In America his figure familiar as those of the great states- of national history.

the newspapers publish numerous ographs, and despatches three to columns long relate the event in all details. They are accompanied by biographical articles and anecdotes the brilliant political career of M. menceau.

Bulletins from the bedside are printed large type in box form. The news- pers refer to the attempt as anarchy, hich is attacking civilization in the son of the "Tiger" of France.

the press of New York abounds in logistic articles of recognition for ser- vices rendered civilization by means of France through the indomitable fighter and expresses itself in warm and spirited erms.—Havas.

PADEREWSKI SAYS NATIONAL ARMY IS NOW POLAND'S NEED

Members of Interallied Mission Attend Opening of Diet, Welcomed by President.

By JOHN BASS
Official Press Correspondent.

With the Interallied Mission, Warsaw, Friday (delayed in transmission).—The chiefs of the Interallied Mission occupied the diplomatic box at the opening of the Diet last night. The President of the Diet welcomed them in a brief speech and the members gave them rousing cheers.

At the first sitting, General Pilsudski tendered his resignation as Chief of State. This was in accordance with the promise he made last week to hand over his power to the Parliament. In view of the present conditions, however, the Diet requested him to retain his post for the time being, to which he consented.

M. Paderewski addressed the House for an hour and a half, his speech being warmly applauded. He discussed the whole situation at home and abroad, declaring that the organization of a strong national army was the most urgent need of the new Government.

In conclusion, he spoke strongly against Bolshevism. His address made a profound impression.

HUNS STILL HAVE DESIGNS ON POLAND; MORE TREACHERY

Warsaw, Saturday.—The Polish authorities here have learned from an absolutely reliable source at Berlin that a secret conference has been held there between Herren Ebert, Scheidemann, Noske and Landsberg and Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister, at which the Polish situation was fully discussed and the following plan of campaign evolved:—

Germany is to profess her readiness to make peace with Poland. Meanwhile, orders are to be given to the frontier guards to continue their military activities against Poland, notwithstanding the terms of the armistice. Germany is to get into touch with the Bolshevists for mutual anti-Polish action in the East. The Germans will send to Posen their best and most trustworthy troops, under the most capable officers.—Reuter.

ALLIED MISSION AT LEMBERG?

London, Sunday.—The correspondent of the "Weekly Dispatch" at Warsaw telegraphs that the special Interallied Commission is reported finally to have succeeded in reaching Lemberg.

As already reported, the Ruthenians had bombarded the train transporting the Interallied Mission and it was forced to turn back.—Havas.

ESTHONIANS CAPTURE "RED" CHIEF COMMANDER AND STAFF.

Stockholm, Sunday.—Official Esthonian communiqué Saturday:—

"In the Isle of Oesel our troops sent from Reval chased the enemy from the environs of Arensburg and advanced toward Svorbe.

"The capture of Arensburg permitted the taking of 97 prisoners, among whom the Bolshevist commander and chief of his staff.

"The Bolshevist losses are 120 killed. We have only one killed and two wounded."—Havas.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL FORESEES RUSSIA'S REBIRTH

(FROM THE HERALD'S CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Sunday.—Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking last night at the English-Speaking Union's dinner at the Criterion, at which he presided, said the world is faced by a big problem: the future of Germany and Russia. Ten or twelve years hence considerable changes will have taken place in the position and condition of both these tremendous branches of mankind.

Between the Teutons and the Slavs there was a great difference, for whereas Germany fell by her crimes, Russia fell because of her loyalty, which led her to overtax her strength in this terrible connection. Although she now lies prostrate in the bloody clutches of Bolshevist baboonery, Russia, he declared, will arise, and the good Russian people will once again enjoy the respect and prosperity which are their due. The Bolshevist plague will pass; its virulence will gradually become attenuated, and we must base our calculations for the future upon the confident hope that Russia will once again be a great united Power in the world.

We must be very careful not to let the brotherhood of adversity in some way unite Germany and Russia in a common hatred of Britain and the United States. "I don't quite see," he said, "what can happen to harm us if the English-speaking union stand together, true to the ideals of freedom and humanity and is resolved to work together in a spirit of practical comradeship for the stability and progress of civilization."

20 MEN ENTOMBED IN MINE.

Liege, Sunday.—Owing to the sinking in of a gallery at the Lorette coal pits at Retenne during the night of Thursday, twenty men were buried alive.

Happily they were extricated alive from the gallery after eleven hours of concentrated efforts.—Havas.

THE PROTECTION OF PARIS.

M. Emile Massard has advised the Prefect of Police that he will ask a question at the next assembly as to what measures he has taken, or is about to take, to protect Parisians against numerous thefts and violent assaults which have been so frequent of late.

JORGE MENDEZ IS PRESIDENT.

San Salvador, Sunday.—Congress has elected Jorge Mendez President and Alfonso Quinonez Vice-President of the Republic of San Salvador.—Havas.

GERMANY'S WESTERN FRONTIERS TO BE DETERMINED THIS WEEK

Peace Conference Likely to Reach Decision on This Question by Friday — Many Important Sessions of Sub-Committees Announced.

Probably the most important development of the week in the Peace Conference will be the fixing of the western territorial frontiers of Germany. If the schedule now in mind is carried out, this question will be passed on Thursday or Friday.

The Council of Ten will this afternoon begin the week by rushing through the agenda which had been set for Saturday's deliberations. Matters of general interest caused the postponement of such problems as the Albanian claims, the Polish report and the Moroccan issue.

In addition to the meeting of the Bureau, there will be important sessions of the first Sub-Committee on Reparations, the Committee on Ports and Waterways, which is well advanced in its work; the Committee on Greek Affairs and the Committee on Responsibilities.

The Committee on Roumanian Claims will meet to-morrow, but will, as usual, deal only with the questions not bordering on Italian claims against the Yugo-Slavs.

Hun Fleet Not to Be Sunk Entirely, Says M. Pichon

France's grave concern over the latest upheaval in Germany was reflected in the talk of M. Stephen Pichon yesterday morning with representatives of the foreign press in Paris. The Foreign Minister, referring to the reports from Munich showing that civil war is in full sway, declared that the situation made a quick treaty of peace even more incumbent on the Conference than ever.

M. Pichon was not as certain as others seem to be that the treaty would be ready for Germany's signature by the middle of May, but thought the signing might take place soon after that date.

What Can Germany Pay?

The Reparations Committee, he said, was nearly ready to report, though he would give no inkling of what its recommendations would be. He said the committee had proceeded with three questions in view:—

First—What can Germany pay?

Second—What is due each of the Allies?

Third—How will the Allies divide what Germany does pay?

M. Pichon rather startled his hearers by declaring that portions of the old Austrian Empire had expressed a willingness to share the Empire's pre-war debt. This was particularly true of Czecho-Slovakia. However, the war debt will be repudiated.

A Serious Problem.

When he was asked whether only Germany and Austria would be required to pay part of Germany's debt, while new nationalities would go free, he replied that that problem constituted one of the most serious now confronting the Conference.

M. Pichon declared that the entire Hun fleet would not be destroyed, but he thought that portions of it would be sunk spectacularly, as a lesson to Germans.

DESTRUCTION OF HUN FLEET.

France and Other Countries Strongly Oppose Proposal.

With regard to the proposal to sink the German fleet in the Atlantic, the "Liberté" says:—

"The campaign continues in certain circles in England in favor of the destruction of the German fleet. The proposal is naturally strongly opposed in France and in many other countries.

"We are able to state that the French Minister of Marine will vigorously oppose the proposal and that the parliamentary commissions are entirely hostile to it."

PAN-AFRICANS ASK PEACE COUNCIL FOR SQUARE DEAL

Negroes and negroids, who number 200,000,000 and who are represented in Paris by the Pan-African Congress, which met last week, are making a legitimate call upon the justice and humanity of the Peace Conference.

They urge that the Allied and Associated Powers establish a code of laws for the international protection of the natives of Africa, similar to the proposed international Code of Labor, and that the League of Nations establish a permanent bureau charged with the special duty of overseeing the application of these laws to the political, social and economic welfare of the natives.

The negroes also demand through their representatives at the Pan-African Congress that they and all the peoples of African descent be governed according to the following principles:—

1—That the land and its natural resources shall be held in trust for the natives and at all times they shall have effective ownership of as much land as they can profitably develop.

2—That the investment of capital and granting of concession shall be so regulated as to prevent the exploitation of the natives and the exhaustion of the natural wealth of the country.

3—That slavery, forced labor and corporal punishment, except punishment of crime, and the general conditions of labor shall be prescribed and regulated by the State.

4—That it shall be the right of every native child to learn to read and write his own language, and the language of the trustee nation, at public expense, and to be given technical instruction in some branch of industry.

5—That it shall be recognized that human existence in the tropics calls for special safeguards and a scientific system of public hygiene, and that the State shall be responsible for medical care and sanitary conditions without discouraging collective and individual initiative.

6. That the natives of Africa must have the right to participate in the government as fast as their development permits in conformity with the principle that the government exists for the natives and not the natives for the government.

7. That no particular religion shall be imposed and no particular form of human culture and that there shall be liberty of conscience.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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Temps

Le congrès panafricain

A l'issue du congrès panafricain, qui s'est tenu au Grand-Hôtel, sous la présidence de M. Diagne, député du Sénégal, les 19, 20 et 21 février, pour la protection des indigènes d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine africaine, diverses résolutions ont été adoptées, parmi lesquelles nous relevons les suivantes :

Que les gouvernements des puissances alliées et associées se préoccupent d'établir un code de protection internationale pour les indigènes, comme ils se préoccupent d'établir le code international pour le monde du travail ;

Que, dans la Ligue des nations, un secrétariat permanent s'occupe plus particulièrement de l'application de toutes les mesures d'ordre politique, social, économique, qui constitueront le statut des indigènes. Les noirs du monde demandent que, dorénavant, les indigènes d'Afrique et les peuples d'origine africaine soient gouvernés selon les principes suivants partout où déjà ils ne sont pas appliqués;

La terre : le sol et ses ressources naturelles seront réservés et sauvegardés pour les indigènes. Ceux-ci auront la propriété effective des terres qu'ils seront en état de faire valoir ;

Le capital : le régime des concessions devra être réglementé de façon à empêcher l'exploitation de l'indigène et l'épuisement des richesses naturelles du pays. Ces concessions, qui seront toujours temporaires, devront fonctionner sous le contrôle de l'Etat. Il sera tenu compte des besoins grandissants des indigènes. Une partie des bénéfices réalisés devra être utilisée pour des œuvres intéressant le développement moral et matériel des indigènes ;

Le travail : abolition de l'esclavage et des châtiments corporels, abolition du travail forcé, sauf en matière pénale pour le châtiment des crimes. Promulgation d'une réglementation officielle du travail ;

L'éducation : tout enfant indigène devra être instruit non seulement dans sa langue maternelle, mais aussi dans la langue de la nation tutrice. Il recevra également l'enseignement professionnel;

Assistance médicale et hygiène : il doit être reconnu que l'existence humaine sous les tropiques exige des sauvegardes spéciales ainsi qu'un système scientifique d'hygiène publique. L'Etat doit être tenu pour responsable des soins et conditions sanitaires sans que cela diminue l'initiative des sociétés missionnaires et les initiatives personnelles. Un service d'assistance médicale pourvu de médecins et d'hôpitaux doit être créé par l'Etat;

L'Etat : les indigènes africains seront admis progressivement à participer à la gestion de la chose publique au fur et à mesure de leur développement intellectuel, en vertu du principe qui veut que les gouvernements existent pour les peuples et non les peuples pour les gouvernements.

Le congrès panafricain

Durant les trois dernières journées qui viennent de s'écouler s'est tenu, sous la présidence de M. Diagne, député du Sénégal, le congrès panafricain des noirs du monde.

Dans l'intérêt de la justice et de l'humanité et afin d'apporter de nouvelles forces au progrès et à la civilisation, les congressistes ont estimé qu'il convenait, par tous les moyens, de favoriser l'évolution des 200 millions de noirs qui peuplent la terre.

C'est pourquoi ils ont émis une série de vœux demandant : 1° que soit établi un code de protection internationale pour les indigènes ; 2° que dans la Ligue des nations, un secrétariat permanent s'occupe d'un statut des indigènes, en ce qui a trait à la terre, au capital, au travail, à l'éducation, à l'assistance médicale, la culture, la religion ; 3° que les indigènes africains soient admis progressivement à participer à la gestion de la chose publique au fur et à mesure de leur développement intellectuel, et 4° que la législation internationale du travail soit étendue aux travailleurs indigènes comme aux travailleurs blancs ; enfin que les intérêts des populations noires soient représentés équitablement au sein des institutions internationales de la Société des nations.

BROYÉ PAR UN TRAIN

Près d'Etampes, ayant voulu se garer d'un express, deux poseurs, M. Chapelet, âgé de quarante et un ans, et M. J. Sadei, trente-trois ans, ont été surpris par un train qu'ils n'avaient pu apercevoir par suite de la fumée. Les lambeaux de leurs corps ont été trouvés à plusieurs kilomètres du lieu de l'accident.

Petit Parisien
Feb 22, 1919

1919

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

Feb. 22

Philadelphia Pub. Ledger - 1919.

NEGROES TELL COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL AIMS

Pan-African Congress Outlines Code for Protection of Race

Paris, Feb. 22.—The pan-African Congress, representing the negro peoples of six different nations, has passed a resolution for presentation to the Peace Conference, giving the outcome of its deliberations.

It proposes that the Allied and associated powers establish an international code for the protection of negroes, similar to the projected international labor code; that negroes be guaranteed the ownership of as much land as can profitably be developed in countries inhabited by them; that slavery, enforced labor and corporal punishment be abolished, except in punishment for crime; that the right be guaranteed to every native child to learn to read and write its own language and also the language of the trustee nation, and that the trustee nation be responsible for medical care and sanitary conditions in negro countries, without discouraging collective or individual initiative.

The resolution covers regulation of the investment of capital, granting of concessions, political and religious liberty and demands that negroes have equitable representation in all the international institutions of the league of nations.

42/8/12

1919

M_____ N° 19

LE COURRIER DE LA PRESSE
" LIT TOUT "
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Ch. DEMOGEOT, Directeur
21, Boulevard Montmartre, PARIS (2e)

Extrait du : PETIT PARISIEN
Adresse : 18, Rue d'Enghien

Date : 19 Février 19.
Signé :

Un congrès panafricain s'ouvre aujourd'hui à Paris

Un congrès panafricain pour la protection des indigènes d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine africaine se réunira, au Grand-Hôtel, aujourd'hui et durera jusqu'au 24.

Le comité comprend MM. C. D. B. King, ministre des Affaires étrangères de la république de Libérie ; Tertullien Guilbaud, ministre de la république de Haïti en France, tous deux délégués à la Conférence de la paix ; Gratien Candace, député de la Guadeloupe, président d'honneur ; Blaise Diagne, député du Sénégal, commissaire général chargé du contrôle des effectifs coloniaux français, président, et W. E. Burghardt du Bois, représentant la « National association for the advancement of Colored people », secrétaire.

Les délégués représenteront les pays suivants : Etats-Unis, Haïti, Antilles, Sud-Afrique, Afrique anglaise, française, belge, portugaise, Libérie, Abyssinie. En outre, assisteront au congrès des représentants de diverses associations intéressées à la protection de la race noire.

L'objet du congrès est de raffermir les liens qui unissent les peuples d'origine africaine et d'appeler l'attention du monde sur les réclamations de la race noire, pour la protection et la reconnaissance de leurs droits internationaux.

Un secrétariat permanent, chargé de la propagande, va être établi à Paris.

M_____ N° 29

LE COURRIER DE LA PRESSE
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Ch. DEMOGEOT, Directeur
21, Boulevard Montmartre, PARIS (2e)

Extrait de : Le TEMPS.
Adresse : [redacted] Rue des Italiens

Date : 18 Fevrier 1919
Signé : _____

Un congrès panafricain

Un congrès panafricain se réunira les 19, 20 et 21 février, au Grand-Hôtel, pour la protection des indigènes d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine africaine.

On s'attend à ce que ces réunions se composent de 50 délégués, représentant les pays suivants : Etats-Unis, Haïti, Antilles, Inde, Sud-Afrique, Afrique britannique, française, belge, portugaise, Liberia, Abyssinie.

En plus des délégués accrédités, des représentants de diverses organisations intéressées dans la protection de la race noire seront également présents.

Le congrès a été constitué par un comité se composant de M. Blaise Diagne, député du Sénégal, et commissaire général des troupes coloniales; du docteur W.-E.-D. du Bois, directeur du *Crisis* de New-York, représentant *the National Association for the advancement of colored People, et* M. E.-F. Fredericks, avocat, Guinée britannique.

4 (8) 23

(1919) J2

M_____ N°_____

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Ch. DEMOGEOT, Directeur
21, Boulevard Montmartre, PARIS (2e)

Extrait de LA PETITE RÉPUBLIQUE,

Adresse : 15 Place de la Bourse

Date : 18 Février 19

Signé :

Pour la protection des indigènes

Un comité se composant de M. Blaise Diagne, député du Sénégal, et commissaire général des troupes coloniales : du docteur W.-E.-D. Du Bois, directeur du *Crisis* du New-York, représentant *the National Association for the advancement of colored People*, et M. E.-F. Frericks, avocat, Guinée britannique, organise un congrès qui réunira, les 19, 20 et 21 février, au Grand Hôtel, toutes les personnalités françaises et étrangères s'intéressant aux questions africaines. Il a surtout pour but d'étudier les mesures à prendre en vue d'assurer la protection des indigènes d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine africaine.

On s'attend à ce que ces réunions se composent de 50 délégués, représentant les pays suivants : Etats-Unis, Haïti, Antilles, Inde, Sud-Afrique, Afrique britannique, française, belge, portugaise, Liberia, Abyssinie.

En plus des délégués accrédités, des représentants des diverses organisations intéressées dans la protection de la race noire seront également présents.

F7/13871/22

The Brooklyn Eagle - Feb. 16, 1919.

42/87/25

NEGROES WANT AFRICA

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

The colored people should urge the United States Government to accept control and trusteeship of the German possessions in Africa. The colored people inhabiting them, with the aid of this Government, will take charge, protect, develop, educate, and Christianize Africa. In fact, it is the signal duty of the United States to take hold of these possessions, and turn them over to a colored administration. We should insist that these territories, along with the ill-gotten others, should be turned over to us.

JOHN HAUGHTON.

135 State st., Auburn, N. Y., February 4, 1919.

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

Detroit Free Press - Feb. 12, 1919.

CONSIDERS NEGROES CAPABLE OF GOVERNING

To the Editor: In your editorial in the Wednesday Free Press on "What of the Negro?" you expressed a doubt as to his ability to govern colonies in Africa. During the past year the Free Press has frequently denounced the present congress as inefficient and labeled our national law makers rubber stamps. Charges of corruption and of malfeasance in office against public officials have not been wanting. Could educated, trained Afro-American leaders govern any less wisely in Africa than our present lawmakers have administered affairs in our own beloved and highly civilized country?

LESTER A. GORDON.

Detroit, Jan. 30, 1919.

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

42/8/30

Feb. 10, 1919 - Providence Tribune.

The East African Negroes.

Evidently the representatives of the great nations sitting in Paris in the interest of self-determination of the peoples as to their government are having difficulties with that great slice of the earth hitherto known as German East Africa.

Many years ago Germany went into this wild region and, after the usual application of kultur, gunpowder and rum, took it. That has always been a sharp bone in Great Britain's craw, because the territory would complete her territorial chain from Cairo to Cape Colony.

The territory has contained some seven million natives, all pretty black, and about two hundred thousand Germans, more or less white, and the question at Paris is not whether the seven million shall get self-determination but whether Great Britain shall run the country as she does India, Ireland, Egypt and similar people or whether the region shall come under the guardianship of the proposed league of nations.

Unless taken care of by such a league, it is mighty little self-determination that those seven million East African negroes will enjoy.

Feb 1, 1919

LA CONFÉRENCE de la Paix

La Liberté

12/8A/29

LES QUESTIONS COLONIALES

Paris. — Les échanges de vues ont continué sur la question des colonies allemandes dans le Pacifique et en Afrique, en présence des représentants des Dominions, de M. Henry Simon, ministre français des colonies, et de M. Salvago Raggi. Un arrangement provisoire satisfaisant a été arrêté en ce qui concerne le régime à appliquer aux colonies allemandes et aux territoires occupés de la Turquie d'Asie.

La délégation belge composée de MM. Hymans, Vandervelde et van den Heuvel accompagnés de M. Ortf, a exposé le point de vue de la Belgique relativement au Congo.

Il a été décidé, en outre, que les représentants militaires des puissances alliées et associées au Conseil supérieur de guerre de Versailles seraient invités à présenter un rapport sur la distribution meilleure et plus pratique des forces nécessaires pour le maintien de l'ordre dans les territoires occupés de l'Empire ottoman.

La prochaine séance aura lieu demain après-midi, à 3 heures.

LES ITALIENS EVACUENT FIUME

Paris. — D'après une dépêche de Fiume, les Italiens auraient quitté la ville, remettant le commandement entre les mains d'un comité interallié.

L'ENQUETE EN POLOGNE

Paris. — La délégation interalliée d'enquête en Pologne a tenu, hier matin, une réunion au ministère des Affaires étrangères dans le salon de l'Horloge. Elle a entendu contradictoirement MM. Pilz, Demonski, au nom de la Pologne, et MM. Bénès et Kramarks au nom des Tchéco-Slovaques, sur la question du bassin industriel de Silésie, intermédiaire entre la Bohême et la Pologne.

L'INTERNATIONALISATION DES COLONIES ALLEMANDES

Londres. — Du « Daily Mail » :

Des nuages de tempête étaient visibles hier à la Conférence de la paix. La cause en était la proposition d'internationalisation des anciennes colonies allemandes. Une importante décision fut prise par le cabinet impérial de guerre britannique qui décida d'appuyer le point de vue de M. Wilson en dépit des énergiques protestations des représentations des Dominions britanniques.

Ces protestations ont revêtu le caractère le plus grave. Les délégués sud-africains croient que l'acceptation d'une semblable politique est un encouragement aux éléments rebelles de là-bas. Les représentants de l'Australie craignent que l'opinion publique en Australie se montre extrêmement mécontente de cette proposition d'internationalisation et la considère inexplicable.

Les délégués des Dominions, en général, quoique cachant leur trouble et s'exprimant avec réticence, font montre de la plus grande agitation. Il est évident que pareille mesure menace l'existence de l'empire britannique. Elle a une corrélation : elle entraîne que les traités avec le Japon concernant les îles du Pacifique, avec les Arabes regardant la Syrie et avec la France au sujet du Cameroun, doivent être complètement modifiés, sinon déchirés. C'est pourquoi les Japonais ont fait entendre hier des protestations d'un caractère violent et ont insisté sur leur irrévocable détermination de revendiquer les îles en question qui leur furent promises dans leur traité avec l'Angleterre en 1916.

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

Philadelphia Public Ledger - Feb. 1, 1919.

DOMINIONS URGED TO YIELD CLAIMS

London Times-Public Ledger Service
Special Cable Dispatch
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Wellington, New Zealand, Jan. 31.—The Dominion says it is impossible for the British Empire honestly to ask Japan to abandon claim to the German islands north of the equator while persisting in its own claims south. The dominions, it says, must accept Great Britain's broad views and will only embarrass her purposelessly if they unduly press their individual claims.

The Post says that, treaty or no treaty, Japan as a faithful ally is entitled to a fair deal on the same basis as the other allies. The dominions should concede its claim without cavil or discourtesy.

Australians Oppose Japan Having Dominating Control

New York, Jan. 31.—Australians feel that the Marshall and Caroline Islands, rather than be dominated by Japan, should come under international control. Thomas Joseph Ryan, Premier of Queensland, en route to London on affairs of state, declared today before sailing on the liner Caronia for Liverpool. He also said that the reported secret treaty between Great Britain and Japan in regard to the islands "was news to us in Australia."

"Although the Japanese navy did convoy the ships carrying the Australian troops to the front," he said, "it is, and I believe always will be, the feeling in my country that immigration must be restricted to the white race.

"It always must be a 'white Australia,' and as to the Pacific, we feel that the Caroline and the Marshall Islands should be under international control; that is, Japan should not be the dominating nation, whatever the settlement. As to the so-called secret treaties that have come into prominence within the last few days regarding the Pacific possessions, I think that the people of Australia will want to know if Premier William Morris Hughes and Sir Joseph Cook, minister of the navy, knew of these secret treaties or concurred in them. Contrary to the protestations of Japan, their existence was news to us in Australia."

A pan-African conference to be held in Paris February 12, 13 and 14, in which representatives from North and South America, West Indies and Africa will be represented, has been sanctioned by Premier Clemenceau of France, according to a cablegram made public here today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The conference originally was called to place before the Peace Conference delegates the question of internationalization of the former German colonies in Africa.

408.1F.2D

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

Minneapolis Tribune - Jan. 12, 1919.

42/87/28

Can Negro States Prosper?

In dealing with the German colonies in Africa and the African question in general, the peace conference must face the facts. Liberia is an independent state, colonized by negroes from the United States, to whom we have lent a helping hand, but it has not met expectations and has not raised the status of the West Coast blacks. In Haiti and San Domingo, the negroes won their freedom a century ago and have been retrograding ever since. At present, San Domingo is being administered by the American government to save its people from themselves. In the days of the slave trade, one negro tribe would raid another and sell the captives to the slavers at coast points. The Arabs took some part in the trade, but most of it was in the hands of the blacks. From time immemorial strong negro tribes have enslaved weaker ones throughout Africa.

Left to himself, the African negro has never improved his position. In contact with the whites he has developed when fairly treated. It cannot be denied that the whites have sinned against the blacks, but the world has seen the dawn of a better day and the black race should have its place in the sun. African natives have become industrious and fairly progressive when led and encouraged by white men. They have never risen without the aid of superior races. They were free to work out their own destiny through all the ages that preceded the voyages of Vasco de Gama around the Cape of Good Hope, and made nothing of themselves. Here and there an individual black man has risen superior to his surroundings, but he never lifted his tribe to a higher plane.

With all his faults in dealing with the black races of Africa, the white man has done them more good than harm. Under intelligent direction the natives grow peaceful and industrious and the whole continent should be as rich in products as it is rich in natural resources. A system such as the British have applied to the "independent" states of India might solve the African problem, but it must be said with regret that there is little hope for any part of Africa in the hands of the negro natives, excepting the Christian Abyssinians, whose retention of their faith is one of the strange stories that has never yet been well told.—New York Commercial.

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

New York City Times - Jan 11, 1919.

42/18A/15

A Friend of the Colored Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can say that no persons have sustained a greater loss in the death of Theodore Roosevelt than have the members of the colored race in America. The strong bond of friendship and confidential relations which existed between him and the late Booker T. Washington will always constitute one of the brightest chapters in the story of the negro's upward climb.

For the spread of benefits and encouragements far and wide upon the life of the negro people nothing was more potent than the warm friendship and the combined influence of these two great Americans. When Mr. Roosevelt was President of the United States he raised the quality of the personnel of negro officeholders. And once he made an appointment to office he unflinchingly stood by it in the face of the bitterest opposition and protest. Witness the case of the colored woman appointed as postmistress at Indianola, Miss., and the appointment of Dr. Crum, Collector of Port at Charleston, S. C.

His mark upon the social structure of the colored race is imperishable. He was a Trustee of Tuskegee Institute. Through his visits to the school, his wise counsel as a Trustee, and his warm and enthusiastic support of all Tuskegee stood for he proved to be one of the best friends and helpers this institution ever had.

At the memorial services in memory of Mr. Washington at Tuskegee, December, 1915, Mr. Roosevelt said: "I owe him much. I know of very many people who owe him much. He was one of the men to whose counsel and guidance I frequently turned when I was President of the United States."

The East St. Louis race riots were a siege of murder, brutality, and arson, involving the slaughter of hundreds of colored men, women, and children. Every colored man's heart was made to bleed by these riots. At the time Mr. Roosevelt was the only man exercising any large influence on public opinion who had the courage to come forward, and in his Carnegie Hall address absolutely condemned these riots, and pointed out to the country that while it was all very well to send our soldiers abroad to blot out "injustice and oppression," it would be well to begin right here at home.

In public and private life, through the press, on the lecture platform, in the North and in the South, again and again Mr. Roosevelt has lifted his voice in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted negroes. Indeed, his whole life was a special benediction to them.

FRANK P. CHISHOLM,
Field Secretary, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

New York, Jan. 9, 1919.

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

The Baltimore American - Jan. 10, 1919.

A Charge That Self-Determination Omits the Negro—Plea for a State in Africa.

To the Editor: Statesmen of the Allied countries, in their desire to secure a just and lasting peace, seem determined that Alsace-Lorraine be returned to France, that the Czecho-Slovaks of Austria are to be allowed to determine the form of government under which they are to live in the future, and that the Poles are to decide their own destiny. Jugo-Slavs, Finns, Ukrainians and Armenians all are to enjoy the boon of self-determination. But when it comes to the natives of Africa, they are strangely silent. All are apparently agreed that the German colonies should never be returned to the ender mercies of the Hun, but not one of them seems to favor the setting up of a strong negro state in Africa.

Thousands of negroes from the French colonies in Africa, from the British colonies and from the United States have been engaged in this war to make the world safe for democracy, they have fought bravely, and many of them are now wondering if they made their sacrifices in vain. Some of our American statesmen are very quick to say that the Africans are not capable of self-government. I am thinking that they will never be capable unless they are given a chance to learn. All other peoples have learned by experience.

The negroes of the United States, while they are interested first and foremost in becoming an integral part of the American civilization, are not unmindful of the gross injustice meted out to them in the South. They are also interested in any general movement that will give the darker peoples of the world a chance to have a voice in their own government. Too often there is a glaring inconsistency between our democratic purposes in this war and the autocratic conduct of some of the state governments at home. This inconsistency is emphasized by such episodes as the brutal lynchings of men and women, the race riot at East St. Louis and the disfranchising and Jim Crow laws of the South. Negroes were called in the draft the same as other citizens. Can it be said that, after all the great speeches made by the President, that America is going to be so ungrateful as to refuse the ballot to those who are willing and glad to lay down their lives at her call?

Negroes all over America are now asking themselves, What did negroes die for? Negroes fought bravely in the Spanish-American War, and as reward they saw the Jim Crow law spread North into Maryland and the disfranchising laws of the South become more firmly entrenched. Lynching seems to grow apace in spite of the President's strong appeal against this form of lawlessness.

Negroes of America are proud of their country, they do not like to complain and they are asking for nothing but what belongs to them as American citizens: Justice before the law, a voice in their government, a chance to get an education, and, last but not least, equality of industrial opportunity.

BENJAMIN ALVIN ARNOLD.
Philadelphia, January 4.

12/18/27

LES COLONIES ALLEMANDES

L'OPINION DE M. BARNES

Londres, 11 décembre.

Parlant à Glasgow, M. Barnes a rappelé à ses auditeurs que certains de leurs alliés avaient combattu pour rentrer en possession de territoires qui leur avaient été volés.

Il y a aussi, a-t-il dit, des territoires qui sont venus en notre possession pendant la guerre et qui doivent faire l'objet d'une discussion à la conférence de la paix.

La conduite de l'Allemagne dans ses colonies a été si horrible que cette considération seule était suffisante pour nous rendre hostiles à toute proposition de retourner les colonies aux Allemands. (App.).

Il y a ainsi une question de l'Afrique allemande, ces pays ont été conquis et ne devraient pas être rendus à l'Allemagne.

Il en est de même des îles du Pacifique de la Mésopotamie et de la Palestine.

M. Barnes ne voudrait pas rendre la Mésopotamie et la Palestine à la Turquie ; il conclut en disant qu'il ne parlera pas en faveur d'aucune mesure qui serait de nature à diminuer la force de la flotte britannique.

Not a Colonization Scheme.

Mr. Dubois declares that the plan is not a colonization scheme, but it is basically a movement to give 12,000,000 negroes in the German colonies and in other African states opportunity to prove their capacity for self-government.

"In the western hemisphere," he said, "25,000,000 negroes have indicated intense interest in the plan. They will give every financial, moral, religious, social and educational encouragement to it. Whether negroes from other countries would emigrate is a problem less important than is the recognition of the right of negroes already in Africa to determine how and by whom they shall be governed.

"The movement is backed by the leading American churches, by 750,000 African Methodists and 2,000,000 Baptists. Domestic problems, while

(Continued from First Page.)

of dominant local interest, are actually subordinate to the fundamental justice of the right of the elements of the African race to govern themselves under the democratic conditions enunciated by President Wilson and by one or two of the Allied Governments. Treatment of the negroes by the Peace Conference will test the sincerity of the various declarations on this point."

The initial public step in the promotion of the movement will be taken in a Pan-African convention which will sit during the deliberations of the Peace Conference.

1919

Un congrès panafricain

Un congrès panafricain se réunira les 19, 20 et 21 février, au Grand-Hôtel, pour la protection des indigènes d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine africaine.

On s'attend à ce que ces réunions se composent de 50 délégués, représentant les pays suivants : Etats-Unis, Haïti, Antilles, Inde, Sud-Afrique, Afrique britannique, française, belge, portugaise, Liberia, Abyssinie.

En plus des délégués accrédités, des représentants de diverses organisations intéressées dans la protection de la race noire seront également présents.

Le congrès a été constitué par un comité se composant de M. Blaise Diagne, député du Sénégal, et commissaire général des troupes coloniales; du docteur W.-E.-D. du Bois, directeur du *Crisis* de New-York, représentant *the National Association for the advancement of colored People, et* M. E.-F. Fredericks, avocat, Guinée britannique.

Temps. 17 fév 19

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

POUR LA

PROTECTION DES INDIGÈNES D'AFRIQUE ET DES PEUPLES D'ORIGINE AFRICAINE

Février 19, 20, 21, au Grand Hôtel, Boulevard des Capucines, Salle 181

BUREAU A L'HOTEL DE MALTE

63, RUE RICHELIEU, SALON N° 45

TÉLÉPHONE GUT. 0.98

COMITÉ

M. BLAISE DIAGNE, DÉPUTÉ DU SÉNÉGAL
PRÉSIDENT

M. LE DOCTEUR W. E. B. DU BOIS
SECRÉTAIRE

M. E. F. FREDERICKS

MME IDA GIBBS HUNT
SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE

VISIBLE DE 10 HEURES A 6 HEURES

PARIS, LE

99
Rue Amerzann

84
Rue des Mail

30-26-3

Monsieur,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-inclus une copie des Résolutions votées par le Congrès Pan-Africain tenu à Paris du 19 au 21 février 1919, pour la protection des Indigènes d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine africaine.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Blaise DIAGNE,
Député, Président.

W. E. B. DU BOIS,
Secrétaire.

9, Rue Jasmin, Paris 16e.

30-26 -4

Monsieur,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-inclus une copie des Résolutions votées par le Congrès Pan-Africain tenu à Paris du 19 au 21 février 1919, pour la protection des Indigènes d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine africaine.

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Blaise DIAGNE,
Député, Président.

W. E. B. DU BOIS,
Secrétaire.

9, Rue Jasmin, Paris 16e.

125 + 18.38 = Aug 25-19

143.38

2298 Wrotburg

9/5/53

May 22, 1919

Dr. Nathan H. Rachlin,
48 Tompkins Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a check for One Hundred Forty-five Dollars Twenty-five cents ($145.25) second mortgage payment of $125.00 and interest amounting to $20.25.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

Enc. ck.
MGA-CF

[Radcliffe College]

3/5/18

May 23, 1919

Miss Bertha M. Boody, Dean,
Radcliffe College,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Miss Boody:

Miss Ophelia M. C. Davidson has written to Dr. Du Bois to be one of her vouchers for her application to the Radcliffe Scholarship Fund.

I regret very much that Dr. Du Bois is out of town, to be gone until early in June, so that he will not be able to write to you personally in Miss Davidson's behalf. I beg leave to say, however, that Dr. Du Bois would be pleased to be one of Miss Davidson's vouchers. He has known the family, visited in their home and been associated with Miss Davidson's father in a business undertaking in Washington,- all of which he has esteemed as praiseworthy.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary

MGA-C#

[Raon-L'Étape, Mayor's Office]

DÉPARTEMENT
DES
VOSGES
ARRONDISSEMENT
DE
SAINT-DIÉ

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MAIRIE DE RAON-L'ÉTAPE

D5-17

3/15/13

Raon-l'Etape, le 2 Mars 1919.

Le Maire de Raon-l'Etape
à Monsieur W. L. B. Du Bois,
9, rue Jadmin,
à Paris. (16e)

Votre lettre du 28 Février m'est parvenue hier. J'y réponds.
Nous n'avons eu qu'à nous féliciter de l'accueil
de logeurs des troupes noires dans notre ville.
La population a admiré la douceur de caractère des
soldats, l'esprit fraternel dont ils feront continuel
et la bienveillante attention pour la population civile.
Il n'est pas à ma connaissance que ces militaires
se soient comportés autrement que des citoyens d'élite.
Personnellement j'en suis très satisfait.
Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Le Maire,

MAIRIE DE RAON-L'ÉTAPE
L'ADJOINT

Lynching - P7

July 26, 1919

Mr. W. F. Reden, Principal,
The Delta Industrial Institute,
Doddsville, Miss.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of July Sixteenth, and so far as lynchings are concerned, I think you are quite right. There are fewer lynchings in black belt sections,-like the Mississippi Delta than in other parts of the south; outside of that fact, I am inclined to believe that there is much to be desired in making the lot of the Negro pleasant in the Delta. I am glad, however, to have any facts.

Very sincerely yours,

3/15/58

WEBDB-CF

(C O P Y)

Jackson, Miss.,

June 10, 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City

Dear Doctor:

I take this means of giving you the advantage of a little side light on southern outrages that you may turn on a little of the blessed light of publicity on the damnable situation.

First I would like to say that on last Saturday night, June 7th, several of the leading colored citizens of Macon, Miss., were taken out and mercilessly assaulted and beaten, among them being Prof. J. M. Hicks, Prin. of the Macon City school and once a professor in Alcorn College, the State College of Miss., Mr. Hames Little, Mr. Young, a prosperous merchant and two others, the charge being that they had advised the Negroes to organize and demand better pay for their services but one of the men when receiving his flogging was given to understand that his chastisement was for saying "yes" and "no" to white folk.

In the mob was a banker, a deputy sheriff and the city marshall. When the white rabble heard what the men higher up were doing they then broke loose to assaulting Negroes indiscriminately and to pillaging and robbing their stores and homes. The men taken out in the first instances were all men of property and means, but have been ordered to leave town and not return.

Many of them believe that the whole scheme was concocted to rob them of their holdings. No arrests of course have been made.

I would like also to call your attention to the fact that a white man raped a colored girl in Bovina Miss., one day last week. Bovina is only four miles from Vicksburg and in the same county. A charge was promptly made against him and he was arrested and placed in jail at Vicksburg but not one word has been heard of the kerosene can, the rope nor the outraged public conscience of this notorious old city.

I notice through the press that Eugene Bullard formerly of Chicago has been killed in Paris, France by an American officer. It should be said to the credit of Mr. Bullard that he rendered signal service to the French army in the aviation

department. He was a flyer of note, having served as pilot for Gene, the great French ace, who had 58 German planes to his credit at his death, for 16 months, after which time he was placed in charge of a machine and has 8 German planes to his credit. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Bullard when I was in France a few weeks ago and had several little outings with him.

He had been decorated several times by the French government was a great favorite of the French people and when ever he appeared in public it meant an ovation. He told me that when the Americans came over, being an American himself and possessed with love of country he thought he would prefer to fly for his country, pursuant to this thought he went to the American headquarters and tendered his services presenting his French credentials, medals etc., but of course was turned down on account of his color and remained with the French.

Guess you will now understand who "Mr. H. T. Johnson" was who wrote you a few days ago concerning the Vicksburg outrages.

Of course don't mention my name in connection with anything I report to you, I only do it as a duty.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) S. D. Redmond

3/2/75

3/1/10

Mr W. E. Burghart Du Bois

The Crisis "Editor"

Dear Sir. I am sending to a book that I have writen myself. the contents of which I hope that you will "note" carefully. as I personaly have experienced the naturel things herein stated. (in reading the Crisis a day or two ago. I wonder if I had sent "it" one of these book and in looking over my list of Negro News paper. I found I did not have the Adder of the Crisis. instead the Colored (American Review 2305 Seventh ave) and I writen this book to try and cement the Negroes closer to gether. the White man is naturely our enemy. (Ninty (90) Per cent of them are) and when we aid him or have him aid us in doing any thing to any negro. we not only degrade our self. But condem our selfs befor God our Creator. So I only hope that in reading the contents of this book. that you will give it your carefully consideration. Advocate the

3/18/91

Same cause that I have started
Keep up the fight in every way
in the name of Jesus Christ. (
(most negroes do not believe in
fight a white man but I have found
him to be such a dirty underminding
cur. that I say fight. (and I mean to dy
if myself)
and God the father will help and
Blessus all. I believe in followering
God's laws. And I have no use for the
curint White man. and I heave in
refere you to a certain passage of Scripture
Read Deuteronomony 23 chaptes 6 v.
which reads thusly. thou shalt not
seek their peace nor their prosperity
all thy day for ever. the book
its self clearly explains my position
in this matter. You might address me
at any time 2318 Vine St Kansas City Mo
I remain your Respectefully. a Booths
En Jesus Christ an Ethiopia.

James. R. Rhodes
#2318 Vine St
K C. Mo

July 25, 1919

Mr. James R. Rhodes,
2318 Vine Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Sir:

I have not as yet received the book which you sent me, but when it comes, I shall be glad to look it over.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

BELL PHONE EAST 3172

ANY CAR ON PAYMENTS

Roberts Co.

AUTOMOBILE LOANS AND INSURANCE

SECOND FLOOR
1509 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

3/19/68

NOV 13 1919

NOV 12 1919

DU BOIS

10 November 1919.

The Crisis.
New York N.Y.

Gentlemen:-

It has been called to my attention that you are desirous of securing a complete history of the organization and activities of the 325th.Field Signal Battalion which was attached to the 93nd. Div.A.E.F. to furnish communication.

I feel that I am in a position to give the most complete history of this organization available,as I was the first man enlisted there-in and afterward was commissioned First Lt.S.C. from the ranks. This same commission being the first issued a Negro in this branch of the Army Service.

If to date none of the many capable men who belonged to this organization have seen fit to communicate with you on this subject, I beg to assure you that I will be pleased to take the necessary time to give you the full data from which you may be able to get a comphrehensive story.

Respectfully,

Homer Roberts.

HOMER ROBERTS

War H.

3110/59

1000

November 21, 1919.

Mr. Homer Roberts,
1509 E. 18 Street,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Roberts:

I have your letter of November 10 and hasten to say I should like very much to have any information you can give me as to the history of the 325th Field Signal Battalion.

If you could write a full story this would be very much the better. Will you let me hear from you?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

BELL PHONE EAST 3172

ANY CAR ON PAYMENTS

Roberts Co.

AUTOMOBILE LOANS AND INSURANCE

SECOND FLOOR
1509 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

DEC 11 1919

3/8/4

4
Dec.
1919.

Mr.W.E.B.DuBois.
The Crisis.
New York N.Y.

Esteemed Sir:-

Yours of recent date,relative a story about the 325th.Fld. Sig.Bn., at hand and I beg to advise that I am working on the same at present and will be able to forward it to you with-in a few days.

Would very much appreciate your advising me if you care to use photographs and drawings of officers,men and locations?

To the best of my knowledge none of these last named have ever been published.

Respectfully,

Homer Roberts

HOMER ROBERTS

3/19/3

1920

M.B.

December 17, 1919.

Mr. Homer Roberts,
1509 East 18th St.,
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of December 4.

I beg to say that I should be very glad to see photographs, drawings etc., together with the story which you are writing.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Rogers, E.]

251.
(Roger)

U. S. S. Pastores
U. S. N.

August 31, 1919

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
Editor of Crisis
72 5th Ave.
New York

Dear Sir:

Upon receiving a furlough to Paris on my Voyage of last month arriving in Brest on the 6th of August and Paris on the 7th we were taken on a sight seeing tour of the City and there was one item that attracted my attention it was in the Phantom le Gurre sir:

U. S. S. Pantares
U. S. N.

"The Painting of the World's War" I noticed it quite closely and observed each Country's panel and found in them that their Black subjects were represented with the exception of one and that was the one I am a citizen of(?) I do not know if it was finished when you were in Paris are after. I feel as though we have had men who shed their blood and gave their lives

U. S. S. Pastores
U. S. N.

as did the other citizens and we should have been represented in the panel of "Old Glory" even if it had been the bust of Johnson or Roberts. I trust you will tell me the cause of this prejudice even though some of our men gave their lives.

Thanking you in advance for any enlightment you can give me and some of my friends on this

U. S. S. Pastores
U. S. N.

subject through your columns of any issue of the Crisis in the near future

I beg to remain

respectfully.

E. C. Rogers
535 S. Rampart St
New Orleans, La

3/20/27

P. S. Kindley do not mention name of the ship which is on letter head as I am expecting to get out in short and it may detain me awhile.

E. C. R.

June 17, 1919.

J. Rogers & Son Coal Company,
953 Fulton Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Will you please deliver at my residence, 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., at your earliest convenience six tons of furnace coal and two tons of stove coal?

Very sincerely yours,

1 [Romero]

Musc 251

-12

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE, INC.

HARRISBURG, PA.

WM. JENNINGS
CHAIRMAN

W. GRANT RAUCH
TREASURER

JOSEPH L. GARVIN
COMMUNITY ORGANIZER

A. W. NEATE
CLUB ENTERTAINMENT DIRECTOR

May 28,1919.

To the Editor of
"The Crisis",
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I could hardly believe what I heard recently about the exclusion from the mails of the Crisis Magazine. I received the May issue without any trouble, and was just wondering how I was going to get the June number.

The June number has just reached me, and I am very glad to get it. It contains such valuable information, that instead of passing it along as I have been doing with my copies, I am going to urge my friends to get a copy to preserve.

Although I promised Colonel Young before I left Camp Grant to write an article about my experiences in the Army for the Crisis, I have failed so far. Your publication of The History of the Black Man in the Great War, has inspired me to fulfil my promise. I am going to start right away on it, and if you think it will serve its purpose at this late date, I will send it to you.

3/20/63

During my military career, covering a period of about 19 months, from October 1917 to April 1919, I have risen from the ranks to a Second Lieutenant in the U.S.Army, and have since received a Commission of 1st Lieutenant in the U.S. R. I was drafted in New York and went to Camp Upton. I graduated from the 4th O.T.S. at Camp Pike on August 26,1918, and was assigned to the command of the 50th Company, 13th Training Battalion, 161st Depot Brigade, at Camp Grant, Illinois on September 5,1918. I retained the command of this company until the Battalion was mustered out on January 25,1919, and remained on special duty with the 161st Depot Brigade until April 5,1919 when I was honorably discharged, at my request, in order that I might accept a position with the War Camp Community Service.

I am in Harrisburg organizing the colored work, and the results so far are promising. As a member of the N.A.A.C.P. I feel it my duty to offer my services for the benefit of the cause so gallantly espoused by the Crisis. If I can serve in my present location to any advantage, be assured of my cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

E. A. Romero

S. A. BILLS, President | GEO. STEWART, Vice President | HENRY KIMES, Sec'y-Treas

DIRECTORS

S. A. Bills
Geo. Stewart
Henry Kimes
Ed. Vaiton
Frank Turner

Railroad Porters and Waiters Club

Ogden, Utah

Ogden, Utah, July 24 — 1919

Editor Crisis Publishing Co.

Dear

Sir I thought that the editorial of this San Francisco leading Journal would be of some intrest to you.

Truly Yours.

Elmer J Romine
3107 Adeline St.
Oakland. California

3/18/58

1920

New York, N. Y., U. S. A.,

Le 2 decembre, 1919.

Cher Monsieur Ronx:

J'ai recu votre lettre avec le cheque pour $807. J'en ai pris en échange hier 7935 francs, 81 centimes, et aujourd'hui je les envoie à Madame Chapoteau.

J'espère qu'il sera possible que je visite l'Haïti dans l'avenir et que je puisse faire votre connaissance et voir votre pays interessant.

Votre soeur est partie le 22 novembre sur LaFrance et est arrivee le 29, je pense, au Havre.

Veuillez, cher Monsieur Ronx accepter mes salutations les plus distinguées.

3/14/3

Copy on brown paper

Ile Fremont

1)

JUL 15 1919

Au Peuple Américain.

Pour S. Exc. le Ministre W. F. Powell, à l'occasion de la Mort du Président Mackinley.

"Il est beau que parmi les flambeaux du Progrès
"éclairant la Route des hommes, on en voie un
"tenu par la Main d'un Nègre." — (Victor Hugo)

Si vaillant que tu sois, O Peuple Américain!
L'anarchisme a courbé ton front grave et serein,
Et le monde te voit, confiant à la tombe,
Le pieux Mackinley dont la gloire succombe.

× ×
×

Mutilé par le plomb d'un monstre forcené,
Il te laisse aux douleurs pour des jours condamné;
Sans craindre le Destin, tu t'en allais, prospère,
Songeant à comprimer l'Espagnol en ta serre.

× ×
×

Ton but était celui du brave combattant
Dont l'aile s'élargit sous le ciel éclatant,
Sauvegardant l'honneur de sa patrie aimée
Et devenu l'orgueil de sa virile armée. —

× ×
×

Brillant par ton labeur et ton or aveuglant,
Tu suggéras aux arts un essor consolant;
Et la houille fumant en tes cités immenses,
Berçait ton avenir de glorieuses Chances!

× ×
×

Exemple édifiant offert aux nations,
Tu vis — largement — pour tes nobles actions,
Illusher ton ardeur par les races unies
Qui te contemplent, Peuple, en leurs sphères bénies!

× ×
×

Ta gloire est le produit de ton bras vigilant.
Tu la dois à tes fils dont le cerveau brillant
Se consacre, sans cesse, à ton apothéose,
Au seuil de ce siècle où se corse toute chose.

× ×
×

Tu la dois à Simpson, à Dewey, – ces géants
Qui, – narguant le péril sur les flots écumants, –
Rehaussent ta bravoure, un instant mécomme,
A la voix de l'airain intimidant la nue. –

× ×
×

Tu la dois à ta foi magnifique, à tes lois,
Qui, – de l'humanité consolidant les droits,
Rayonnent sous le globe enchanté de ta marche
O digne moissonneur saint comme l'Antique Arche!

× ×
×

Clamant la liberté de Cube en désespoir,
Tu parus, clair Soleil au magique pouvoir,
Pour vaincre des lions que l'on crut invincibles;
Et l'Espagne enterra ses projets irascibles. –

× ×
×

Jamais on ne compta de combats plus affreux.
Tes exploits sans seconds, scintillants et nombreux,
Le valant des héros l'approbation juste
Ont vite ceint ton front d'une auréole auguste. –

× ×
×

Grand entre les plus grands, tu sentis, orgueilleux,
Battre en ton cœur jaloux des espoirs précieux,
Qu'enrichit le triomphe en son vertige immense,
Après qu'on eût maudit des guerres la démence!!

× ×
×

L'univers attentif à tes cris déchirants,
Entonne en ton honneur des hymnes délirants;
Sans jamais te lasser de tes missions fortes,
Tu voudrais hasarder tes nautiques cohortes!

× ×
×

Ton Centre, – foyer où la science grandit, –
Ne procure aux lutteurs nul aiguisant souci. –
Tu n'as plus de rivaux dans ton positivisme,
Aidant des "Edisons" le merveilleux civisme.

× ×
×

Et voulant obscurcir ton renom si vermeil,
L'anarchisme inflexible aux progrès du réveil,
Sévissant en ton sein, – telle une horrible trombe,
A meurtri Mackinley dont tu baises la tombe!

× ×
×

3/2/98

3

Car son règne fut plein de ces pensers féconds
Qui nous font accomplir des travaux durs et longs.
Il eut en son esprit un rêve impérissable!
Seconder l'industrie en son rôle ineffable!

× ×
×

Quand son verbe vibrait pour le salut de tous,
Czolgosz inabordable en son haineux courroux,
Terrassa le Grand homme épouvantant le monde
Stupéfait et priant sous l'angoisse profonde. —

× ×
×

Et moi qui t'aime aussi, je viens mêler mon pleur
Au pleur qui, — t'affaissant, — a troublé ton sommeil.
Au nom de mon pays, de ma race adorée,
Je te salue, Ô Peuple! en ta gloire sacrée. —

(Les Envolées) 22 Sept. 1901.

Jules Rosemond

av.

Pièce no 2

Une copie de ma poésie
au Peuple américain.

J. Rav.

1

A l'Europe.

JUL 15 1919

A Paul Deschanel.—

Les purs accents du Droit, tout à coup, se sont tus,
Sous le geste hautain de la Diplomatie
Dirigeant le canon tonitruant, qui crie
Contre les vœux de paix par les races conçus.—

Des compétitions désagrègent le monde;
Et, malgré ses foyers sillonnés de progrès,
L'Europe ensanglantée et rivée aux excès,
Semble se fourvoyer sous l'orage qui gronde.—

La guerre interminable, aux sinistres revers,
Moissonne,- chaque jour,- des fils chers et robustes,
Résolus de montrer, debout, à l'univers,
Ce que coûte, pour eux, l'amour des choses justes.—

Pourquoi vous bombarder, alliés ou Teutons,
Quand vos illustres sols sont peuplés de merveilles,
Quand la science luit sur vos superbes fronts,
Procréant des chefs-d'œuvre aux formes non pareilles.—

Vous êtes des soleils, ô rayonnants pays!

Je ne sais trop pourquoi s'épuise votre sève,
S'altère votre gloire en vos sanglants défis
Qui vous font bouillonner de vengeance sans trêve.

3/2/52

Les temps marchent, la paix, productif idéal,
Refleurira dans vos seins que hante le mal,
Assignant à chacun son rôle sur la terre,
Grâce aux droits inlésés de la Raison austère !

La foi resplendira dans l'âme de vos fils
Dont l'intrépidité va jusqu'au fanatisme,
Et qui, - tels des géants, - sous leurs foudroyants cris,
S'acharnent, fièrement, à sceller leur civisme. —

Oubliant les arrêts de vos congrès féconds,
Vous placez la rancune au dessus de vos noms,
Le sang, le deuil, la haine où rien de grand ne passe,
Ont surtout assombri de vos cités la face. —

Vos massacres, vos plans du Créateur bannis,
Etreignent de douleurs les plus rudes esprits. —
Vous nous forgez, depuis, trop d'histoire tragiques. —
Cessez, vaillants Etats, vos querelles épiques !

Seul le fer ne saurait marquer votre génie,
Ni défendre l'orgueil qui vous absorbe tous,
Compromettant soudain, - par vos périlleux coups,
Vos intenses labeurs que le siècle apprécie. —

Et toi, France au renom immarcessible et beau,
Qui sus nous enseigner le culte de la gloire,
En rehaussant gaiement de tes fils le cerveau,
Salueras-tu bientôt l'aube de la victoire ?

3/

Oh ! il nous faut encor tes œuvres magistrales,
Tes fécondants appuis, tes magiques élans,
Pour remplir nos destins en leurs caprices grands
Et savourer le prix des sphères idéales. —

× × ×

Chérissant pleinement les dieux immaculés
Qui veillent sur Toi, Reine, en tes jours de désastre,
Tu dicteras tes lois aux nations, bel astre !
Les Continents, unis, t'applaudiront, ralliés !

× × ×

Et, campant sur les mers, les terres bouillonnantes,
La paix bienfaisante à laquelle nous songeons,
Tu nous feras goûter des époques brillantes. —
Nous découvrant encor de meilleurs horizons,

× × ×

Fais rayonner partout le geste du semeur ! —
Français, Germains, Anglais, Belges, Turcs, Russes, Serbes,
— Autres gens guerroyant, vous êtes trop acerbes. —
Vous avez dégarni l'œuvre du Créateur !!

Jules Rosemond

4 Avril 1915

Pièce, no 1

Une Copie de ma poésie
à L'Europe.—

J. Kar.

Joseph Rousseaux

78, Avenue Brugmann. Bruxelles.

[ROUX]

Auguste Roux
94 Rue du Magasin de l'Etat
Port-au-Prince (Haïti)
P. O. BOX 134

Port-au-Prince, le 22 Novembre 1919

Monsieur le Docteur W. E. Du. Bois
650 Green Avenue 650
Brooklyn

Cher Monsieur le Docteur

A son départ de Port-au-Prince, ma sœur, Madame L. L. Chapoteau m'a prié de vous expédier les chèques que vous aurez l'obligeance de convertir pour elle en franc.

Vous voudrez bien les expédier le plus tôt possible, le chèque s/ The Royal Bank of Canada N° 307049 de huit cent sept dollars à l'ordre de Auguste Roux.

Je n'ai pas encore l'honneur de vous connaître, mais Madame Chapoteau m'a souvent parlé de vous. J. aux espérer que très bientôt vous viendrez faire un voyage en Haïti et alors pourrai le plaisir de vous connaître.

Veuillez, cher Monsieur le Docteur, m'accuser réception de la présente et recevir en même temps, mes salutations très distinguées.

Auguste Roux

P. S. Ecrivez-moi toujours en français si cela ne vous dérange pas.

AR

3/14/2

3/15/10 [Saint-Die-Des-Vosges]

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MAIRIE
DE
SAINT-DIÉ-DES-VOSGES

Saint-Dié-des-Vosges, le 6 Mars 1919

D 5-17

Monsieur W. E. Dubois,
9 rue Jasmin à Paris

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître, en réponse à votre lettre du 26 février dernier, que de nombreuses troupes de l'armée américaine ont été cantonnées à St. Dié et dans la région, du 15 Juillet au 20 Septembre 1918 et qu'elles se sont très bien comportées vis à vis de la population pendant leur séjour en cette ville.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués.

P[illegible] le Maire
L'Adjoint délégué:

[Saint-Nazaire, Mayor's office]

D5-17

MAIRIE DE SAINT-NAZAIRE
(Loire-Inférieure)

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

CABINET DU MAIRE

OBJET :

Saint-Nazaire le 2me Mars 1919.

Le Maire de la Ville de Saint-Nazaire

à Monsieur le Docteur W. E. Du Bois,
Président du Congrès Pan-Africain,
9 rue Jasmin. PARIS (16e)

3/15/18

Monsieur le Président,

Par lettre du 2 février dernier vous m'avisez que vous vous interessez grandement aux soldats noirs de l'Armée américaine, et vous me demandez de fournir des renseignements sur leur conduite, à Saint-Nazaire, durant la période des hostilités.

Je regrette de ne pouvoir vous donner des indications, la question étant trop délicate; mais, à toutes fins utiles, je transmets votre lettre à M. le Chef de la Mission Française, près la Base américaine, à Saint-Nazaire.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le président, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Le Maire,
Adjoint délégué

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 1941

MARGARET SANGER
104 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

NOV 10 1919

Dear Friend and Sympathizer:-

I greet you as an old friend and a pioneer in the Birth Control movement. It has been my privilege to communicate with you in the past, ever appreciative of your sympathy and with the feeling that when an emergency is upon us you would like to be informed.

The Birth Control movement is about to face the greatest test of strength in its history. The United States government is about to express its opinion about this vital and momentous subject.

In 1916 I deliberately and consciously challenged the constitutionality of the law by opening a clinic in Brooklyn and giving information on how to prevent conception to more than four hundred overburdened mothers. I was arrested, convicted and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, which term I served.

3/12/71

Having consciously violated the law for the purpose of testing its constitutionality in the higher courts, I was determined to appeal my case, even after the sentence was served.

The case having gone through the various courts in this state, it is now before the United States Supreme Court and will come up for hearing the latter part of November.

Speaking of this case, a well-known Boston paper recently said:

The case "bids fair to become one of the most famous cases ever taken before the supreme court of the nation".

For the first time the United States Supreme Court will go on record concerning the principle of Birth Control. As the law now stands, it forces the mothers of America into incessant childbearing or the fathers into celibacy.

Never has there been greater interest in, and a greater need of Birth Control than today. Never has there been so crucial a moment for the women of America. This issue is greater than suffrage. Greater even than the Child Labor problem is this issue which decides the destiny of millions of women.

To win this fight -- to forward this movement, funds are needed. Urgently needed. Send what you can today.

Cordially,

Margaret Sanger

How about a lecture on Birth Control in your town?

If you belong to a club or organization, get Margaret Sanger to speak before it.

If you cannot do any other work for this movement, you can, at least, help in this way to spread the message of Birth Control among your neighbors.

3/17/72

3/13/68

September 9, 1919.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff,
Pine & William Streets,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

You have, perhaps, heard of the assault that was made upon our Secretary, Mr. Shillady, in Austin, Texas. I am enclosing an account, in case you have not seen it.

We are planning to hold in Ethical Culture Hall, on the night of Tuesday, September 16, a protest meeting.

We are very anxious indeed to have on the program at that meeting persons representing the best thought of America. If it is possible to misrepresent the aims and work of this Association and stop its effectiveness by brute force, our whole endeavor will be spoiled.

I am writing to ask, therefore, if you will be willing to come to that meeting and say a few words in behalf of law and order. I sincerely trust that you will find it possible.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

3/15/45

September 29, 1919

Mr. Jacob Schiff,
Pine & William Streets,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Schiff:

We have succeeded in getting a resolution introduced into the Senate, looking toward an investigation of lynchings and race riots. We are informed, however, that much depends on the attitude of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee as to whether this resolution will be reported to the Senate. This Chairman is Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota.

I am writing to ask if you would be willing to write to Senator Nelson personally and urge that this resolution be reported. I am enclosing a copy of the resolution.

I want to thank you for your continued interest andconsideration for us.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

1919 *

Schiff

Mr. Jacob Schiff,
Pine & William Sts.,
New York City.

My dear Sir

I presume you have read something of race disturbances in Arkansas. Among those who were arrested and accused of fomenting an uprise of Negroes was a white lawyer named Bratton.

He is still in jail but his father is here in New York. The officers of our Association have been in consultation with him and he seems to be a high type of man with a very interesting story.

We are trying to bring his story to the attention of people interested in Negro uplift. I am writing to ask if perhaps you will have time to let him call upon you and tell you of the conditions in Arkansas.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/15/19

251

October 10, 1919.

Mr. J. H. Scott,
568 S. Main Street,
Darlington, S.C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the photograph sent, which I shall be glad to use in the History and perhaps in THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

3/20/36

3/13/59

711 So. Jackson St.
Montgomery Ala.
June 26th '19

Mr. M. A. Allison,

Dear Sir.

Received your answer to my letter to mr. Du Bois. Sam indeed sorry that mr. Du. Bois cannot be here before July. But if possible please arrange a date for early July here. Any date that is best for your convenience will be O. K. with me.

Respt.

J. F. Scott

Pros. Leg.

568 S.Main St., Darlington,S.C.
September 24th.1919.

Miss I say you have this mgr

Mr.W.E.B.DuBois:
New York,N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

You have no doubt received under aeparate cover a package containing a photograph of Capt.J.H.Scott and Lieut.C.C.Scott along with a short statement as to the service each rendered in the Army. It was sent to you in order that it might be used in your book concerning the War. If same is not desired to be used by you,return postage is herewith enclosed.

Respectfully, J.H.Scott

3/20/37

251

Personal letters only.
No special value otherwise.

A9-11-4

Minneapolis, Minn. May 27th, 1919.

3728 Minnehaha Co

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.
Business Manager of Crisis.
#70-Fifth-Avenue.,
New York City, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:-

Having read the May editior of the Crisis, I send to you the enclosed letters of my Son's who is as yet in France.

Thinking it might be of some service to our History, I also inclose facts of his, enlistment.

If you can use them, so well if not nothing lost but at any rate return the same to me and oblige.

Mrs. R. Duncan Scott.,
#3728-Minnehaha-Avenue.,
Minneapolis, Minn.,

3/7/40

Charles Earle Duncan,
Radio Segt.,
#167th. Field Artillary, Brigade HeadQuarter.,
92nd. Div., A.E.F?,

Inlisted in Chicago-1917.,
Radio Reservice - left Minneapolis., for Camp Dix., New Jersey, June 1918.,

Was made Corpt, before leaving for overseas--June 1918.

Made Sgt., in France but his Letters explaines I hope more fully pertaining to what , you want.

Will have him to write also to you.

I remain

Yours Truly,

Mrs. R. Duncan Scott.,

3/7/41

[Enc.]

AMERICAN YMCA

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

April 27 1919

A.P.O. 717

Dear Mother:-
received papers pictures & magazines.
I like store looks prosperous and your picture is so natural I can look at it before going to bed & I am sure to dream of you & Grandma & I am back home again. didn't recognize two young ladies in picture
Received an Easter card from Irene Easter morn. and a nice long letter from Irma.
I think you can send packages now with out a coupon if they are mailed at Base stations.

3/7/42

several boys have received them & they didn't have coupons on.

I would like to write to all my friends you sent the names & ad. of but it isn't possible.

Give Eunice & Lady up stairs my regards & all other friends & if you want to you can explain. "Once a week only".

"Hurrah!" woman can now vote for president & when you vote keep one eye on the St. Railway Co.

Tell Grandma when she rolls up to the polls in that auto you wrote me of, for her not to forget to vote for a quick return for the boys in France

AMERICAN Y.M.C.A.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

_____ 191__

especially colored as it seems from the way they are being transfered from unit to unit a good part of them are good for to stay over here to do a little policeing up and build roads up in general. For Instance

3/7/43

How are the chickens coming along? guess granny has them multiplyed four or five times now. the way she keeps a poor hen setting.

haven't received Winslows Age yet. when you drop by that store see if they have any back numbers. best place then is just off Hemlinger on 2nd next to shoe factory.

The American and Blue Book were especially good and Americus had some good common sense stories.

I attend services regular and then I didn't keep tent in the true sense. I feel at times as if Jesus was at my side giving me advice and looking after your grandma answering my prayers. and feel we are together though many miles apart.

Am in good health

AMERICAN Y.M.C.A.
ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
_____ 191_____

and take good care of
my self.
Haven't received letter
from Viola for some
time.
Well I guess if you
didn't receive package
it must be lost. I sent
a pillow top and four
handkerchiefs. About that
photo coupon you returned
me, didn't you receive
two doz. picture postal
cards? if not write for
money or pictures.
Received check for
4 lbs. 15 shillings English.
X & can't cash check here
so returned it and they

3/7/44

will transfer it to Cunard Line Co. at Paris then I can cash it at French Post office. Haven't seen a Bank since I left the States. Guess the Frogs keep there money under the house.

Let me know how stand. ever so often and how debts are going. Take good care of Yourself and kiss Grandma good & strong for me.

Your Son
Charles Carl Duncan
U.S. Military Prison
Ft Sulphur Texas
A.P.O. 705.

2nd Lieut., Inf.

Chas. E. Duncan
A.P.O. 762
American Gift
YMCA
RECD FROM ARMY
MAR 28
6 PM
1919
BORDEAUX
Soldiers
3/7/45
Mrs. R. Scott.,
3728 Minnehaha,
ave.
Minneapolis,
Minn.
U.S.A.

Chas E Duncan
1st Lieut Infantry
APO 762 AMERICAN
YMCA
Soldiers Mail
U.S. ARMY M.P.E.
MAY 3
9 30 PM
1919
705
3/7/46
Mrs Robt Duncan.
3728 Minnehaha Ave.
Minneapolis
Minn.
2nd Lieut., Inf.

Sept 2943

3240-36 Auto
Machine

August 14, 1919

Mr. William E. Scott,
6430 Eberhart Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Scott:

As perhaps you know, we are beginning in November a magazine for children, to be called "The Brownies' Book." It is designed for all children, especially for colored children. I want very much that you should give us some of your best artistic work. Eventually, we shall pay for all your contributions, but we may not be able to give you any actual cash during the first year. I shall be glad to hear from you on the matter, and to have any suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

3/6132

WEBDB-CF

William E. Scott,
6430 Eberhart Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

38/324

Camp St.Sulpice,Gironde.
March 4th,1919.

From : Sec'y. Benjamin F.Seldon

To : Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. 9 Rue Jasmin, Paris.

Please find encloded a check for eighty (80) francs. Kindly send two (2) photos.

I hopetto be able to send you the paperswe were speaking of soon. When do you leave?for the States?

Hoping that you are well and with very best wishes,

I am sincerely Yours

Benj. F. Seldon

Sec'y Benjamin F. Seldon.

P.S. You can have this cashed at the American Express Co in Paris

3h/30

[Serqueux, Mayor of]

Département
de la
HAUTE-MARNE

Canton de Bourbonne-les-Bains

COMMUNE DE SERQUEUX

— 1 —

Serqueux le 17 Mars 1919

D-17

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de répondre à votre lettre du 15 Mars Ct. et de vous faire connaître que les soldats noirs de l'armée Américaine qui ont séjourné près de 8 mois dans notre Commune se sont bien conduits pendant tout le temps qu'ils ont demeuré à Serqueux ; ils ont bien agi et ne se sont pas rendus coupables de crimes, loin de là ils se sont toujours bien comportés.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

Le Maire de Serqueux,

31/5/17

MAIRIE DE SERQUEUX

TD

October 18, 1919

Mrs. F. W. Seymour,
420 New Britain Avenue,
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Mrs. Seymour:

I thank you very much for the information which you sent me and your most enlightening letter.

I am very glad indeed to know of your activities.

Very sincerely yours,

3/2/128

3/5/19

April 15, 1919.

Dr. James E. Shepard,
National Training School,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

I have just returned from France. I am very sorry indeed to have so upset your plans and failed in my promises, but the call to service was so insistent that I had to go. I trust you will understand.

The question is now, how much time you can give me for the preparation of the proposed book? When must you have the manuscript ready? Kindly write me at your earliest convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

Durham Corr.

WEBDB:CF

[c. May, 1919]

3/5/27

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL

JAMES E. SHEPARD, PRESIDENT

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
New York City-

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

In adding up my cash I think I gave you $69.00 ticket $18.85- making a total of $87.85 anyway to be on the safe side I am enclosing you my check for $20.00 and it is a real pleasure to do so-

Let me tell you I so heartily approve of your article in Motion Scott, that when you take your vacation if you will let me know 8 or 10 days before hand, I will send you my check for $100.00 to add to the pleasure of the same- Don't forget it-

I suppose you have read Neval Thomas letter which Scott is having R. W. Thompson send out, attacking you- The Planet had a good Editorial Saturday- and next week I will have the Bee to write a scathing one- I am interested anyway that the selfishness of that crowd be shown up-

In the Fall I can arrange two or three appointments for you before white audiences in New England & two or three in New Jersey. when you can make some influential friends & at the same time be paid for your lectures-

It was a real pleasure to have you here- Your visit did good and there are some bright days in store for you-

Sincerely Yours

J.E. Shepard

Suppose we make Sept or Oct the date for the meeting of the Commission- Will that give you ample time?

3/5/b6

May 17, 1919

Mr. James E. Shepard,
National Training School,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Mr. Shepard:

I thank you for the check which you sent. I am glad if you think my visit did good.

I will write you little later about the date of the commission meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

Durham Com

Personal

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I do not know whether you have seen complete copy of what Mr. Scott is sending out, if so please return this copy to me. After you are through with it anyway please return to me-

Saw Chase today- He says nothing further will be printed in his paper unless paid for at regular advertising rates-

Confidentially the Editorial against you last week was written by Tyler, as most of the anti-stuff is-

Am returning to Durham today

With best wishes

Sincerely yours

J. L. Shepard

3/18/14

Please will not publish the reply unless paid for at regular rates

June 14, 1919

Dr. J. E. Shepard,
National Training School,
Durham, N. C.

Dear Dr. Shepard:

I am returning the copy of Scotts' answer which you kindly sent me. I thank you for your thoughtfulness.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

August 15, 1919

Dr. J. E. Sheppard,
National Training School,
Durham, N. C.

Dear Dr. Sheppard:

Your book on Education will be written in February and March, 1920, and will be ready for publication early in the spring. We might have a meeting of the commission at Christmas time, if you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

3/15/79

Dr. J E. Chatfield

Dear ———

3/27/32

Your book on Education will be written in Feb & March 1920 & will be ready for publication early in the Spring. We might have a meeting of the commission at Christmas time, if you wish.

André Siegfried,

Docteur ès Lettres,

Professeur à l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques.

8, rue de Courty.

[Sigma Pi Phi, Grand Boule]

Copy.

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity

Grand Boule

November 16, 1919.

W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:

I send herewith, list of names for a proposed boule in Atlanta Ga. Please have Zata vote and return list as soon as possible.

I wish to say that I was exceedingly sorry not to see you at Philadelphia at Grand Session. If you simply stay away there are others who do not or have not répresented our ideas who perhaps will go to the firefront. I hope you understand me. I landed you and spoke of your courage in writing a Negro History of the war which would tell of the treatment accorded the Negro officer by the Southern Contingent. I was afterwards reminded that some other member of the Frat have also written etc. You must come out of your shell and be a good fellow. I hope the Boule will get together in New York and stir up things. Shall be glad to hear from you at any time.

With best wishes,

Allen A. Wesley

3/7/56

[Sigma Pi Phi, Grand Boule]

F 1919

Sigma

November 21, 1919.

Mr. Allen A. Wesley,
3102 State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Wesley:

I am sending your list of names for the Atlanta Boule to the Grammateus.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/7/55

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 - 5th Ave
New York, N.Y.

[Sigma Pi Phi Zeta Boule]

3/7/53

10. 16. 19.

1919

Dear Archon, just a reminder that Zeta Chapter meets Saturday, 9 P.M. at 101 W. 131 St. cor Lenox Av.

Archon Chambers

3/19/43

War history

1920

November 21, 1919.

Mr. Carl Singewald,
201 W. Monument St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Singewald:

I shall send you sometime within the next few weeks a list of the matter which we have which concerns the Maryland colored troops.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PT

A13-8

3/6/411

418th Service Battalion,
Camp Sherman, O., May 17, 1919.

W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

This informs you that I have this date completed the historical data of the 317th Engineers of the 92nd Div. I have thirty days leave commencing the first day of next month and as I shall be in New York I shall call at your office and bring the document with me. The data includes official reports of operations, the regimental history and the part the regiment played both in the Vosges, and in the Meuse--Argonne offensive as a part of the 1st Army Corps.

I have also about an hundred photographs of the work we did and of the areas in which we operated. There are some things which I shall not write but hope to have the good pleasure of an audience with you some time in June.

Wishing you continued success in your efforts to lead us, I am

Yours faithfully,

George A. Singleton,
Chaplain U. S. Army.

418th Service Battalion,
Camp Sherman, Ohio, July 2, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I had the good pleasure of passing thru New York last week but I knew that you were at Cleveland and I did not stop over. I inclose a sketch of the monthly reports of operations of the 317th Engineers and a few orders of commendation. Perhaps these will be of use to you. I have a few photographs of our Thanksgiving Day services in the Argonne Forrest and of the religious services held the Sunday morning before Thanksgiving Day.

Yours truly,

George A. Singleton

Chaplain U. S. Army.

3/18/29

July 8, 1919.

Chaplain George A. Singleton,
418th Service Battalion,
Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

3/18/28

I thank you very much for the data which you have sent me. I shall be glad to receive any photographs which you can spare.

Very sincerely yours,

[Sisters of Compassion]

September 19, 1919

To The Mother Superior,
The Sisters of the Compassion,
Wilton House, Warwick Road,
Acock's Green, Birmingham, Eng.

My dear Madam:

Enclosed is a draft for Nineteen pounds, five shillings and five pence which Madam Louise Chapoteau is sending to be applied to the tuition of her daughters. Will you kindly acknowledge the receipt?

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.
WEBDB:CF

Chapoteau

Jackson Mich 23/19

Z 51
St

Mr. W. E. Du Bois
Dear Sir.

I receive the monthly Crisis for one of your agent. I see where you have or going give a complete History of the Negro in the War. Will you state when you will have the complete as I would like to have the full set. Tell your price also. The June number was great showing what you did to let us know at home what part was played by them at such a handicapped.

Sincerely Yours
Chas Smith
11380 Jackson Mich

address →

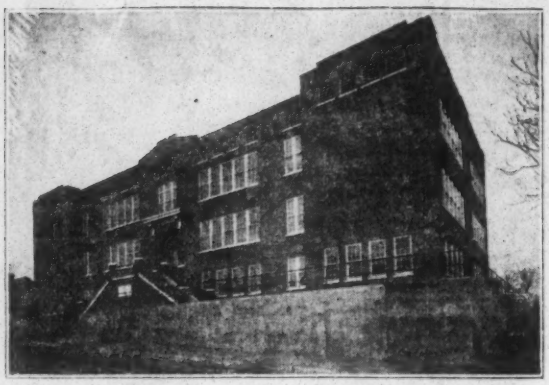
3/20/61

FACULTY

G. E. WASHINGTON, M. A.	MATHEMATICS
R. S. HARRIS, B. A.,	SCIENCE
J. I. WATSON, M. A.,	HISTORY
LENA T. JACKSON, M. A.,	LATIN
EMMA J. TERRY, B. A.,	ENGLISH
EDDIE M. DICKERSON, B. A.	MATH. & HIST.
E. B. COOKE	H'HLD ARTS & SUPERVISOR
JIMNIE L. CHILDRESS, B. A.	H'HLD SCIENCE
ILMA A. DUPONT	H'HLD SCIENCE
ETHEL JORDAN	H'HLD ARTS
C. A. MCKISSACK	MECHANIC ARTS
R. E. BATTLE, L. I.	ASST MECHANIC ARTS

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT

W. P. IRVINE	ARITHMETIC
FANNIE M. BANKS	ENGLISH



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H. J. JOHSON, B. S.,	HIST. & GEOGRAPHY
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LAURA E. WHITE	FIRST GRADE

3/16/74

PEARL HIGH SCHOOL

1000 PUPILS—28 TEACHERS

F. G. SMITH, M. A., M. D.

PRINCIPAL

~~NASHVILLE, TENN.~~

189 Chauncey St.

August 24. '9

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

New York City.

Dear Friend:

I appreciate your letter conveying information that you intended taking Lena and me for a drive. It was kind of you. Regret that we were out, when you telephoned, but that day we took a sail up the Hudson. I thank you just the same. We shall leave the city Wednesday and should we not have the pleasure of seeing you, permit me to wish for your continued success and prosperity.

Yours very truly,

F. G. Smith.

OBJECT: To furnish means of friendly intercourse between members of the profession

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES
200 Fifth Avenue
President

DR. V. MORTON JONES
105 Fleet Place, Brooklyn
Vice-President

Social Workers' Club

2303 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE { MORNINGSIDE 781-782
GRAMERCY 3978

MRS. MARY J. GORDON
2303 Seventh Avenue
Secretary

MRS. ADAH B. THOMS
Lincoln Hospital
East 141st St. & Southern
Boulevard
Treasurer

3/5/17

APR 14 1919

April 14th,1919.

The Social Workers Club of Greater New York will meet at Lincoln House, 202 West 63d St., Friday evening, April 18th, at 8:30 o'clock.

There are many things of importance which we should take up at this meeting, including our plans for spring and summer, and it is most important that you be present.

Please be prepared to present names of new members.

Very truly yours,

Louise Elgy

Sedretary

LE/J-

OBJECT: To furnish means of friendly intercourse between members of the profession

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES
127 E. 23rd St.
President

DR. V. MORTON JONES
105 Fleet Place, Brooklyn
Vice-President

Social Workers' Club

2303 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE - MORNINGSIDE 781-782

MRS. R. J. ELZY
45 Ashland Place, Brooklyn
Secretary

MRS. LILLIAN A. TURNER
127 E. 23rd Street
Treasurer

NOV 10 1919

November 7th,1919.

1919
Social Workers Club

TO SOCIAL WORKERS:

Greetings.

We have arranged to have our next meeting at the Community Service Headquarters, 200 West 139th Street, Monday evening, November 17th, at 8:30 o'clock.

Election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. Important as that is, this will be followed by something of far more importance.

The Reception Committee is planning to introduce new members and friends.

We therefore invite you-- and YOUR FRIENDS (through you) to attend this meeting.

Let us make this the best meeting of the year.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Louise B. Elzy
Secretary

Reception Committee
C. C. ALLISON, Chairman
MISS LOUISE LATIMER
" ROSALIE PINCKNEY
" BIRDYE H. HAYNES

3/17/69

HOURS: 9 TO 12 A. M.
1 TO 5 P. M.

TELEPHONE
SOUTH 2715

DR. J. A. SOMERVILLE

DENTIST

EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT

1800 SAN PEDRO ST.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Christmas Greetings
From
D. & Mrs J. A Lowell

3116114

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

CARTE PNEUMATIQUE

Expédié par
M. Spurgeon
Rue Hotel Continental

L'inscription du nom et de l'adresse de l'expéditeur est facultative.

Monsieur W. E. B. Du Bois
9 rue Jasmin
Paris XVI

La remise est gratuite. — Toute correspondance pneumatique déposée le soir avant la fermeture du bureau et portant la mention **" Jour "** n'est distribuée que le lendemain matin. **Voir au verso.**

636

AVIS

AFFRANCHISSEMENT DES CARTES PNEUMATIQUES :

Jusqu'à 7 gr. ..... 0 fr. 30 c.
Au delà et jusqu'à 15 gr. ..... 0 fr. 50 c. } Compléter l'affranchissement
Au delà et jusqu'à 30 gr. (maximum). 1 fr. } à l'aide de timbres-poste.

La carte pneumatique ne doit contenir aucun corps dur, ni valeur au porteur, ni objet dont le transport par la poste soit interdit ; elle doit rester assez flexible pour pouvoir être facilement pliée en vue de son insertion dans les boîtes des grands pneumatiques.

La carte qui ne remplirait pas ces conditions réglementaires serait assimilée à une lettre ordinaire et traitée comme telle.

Le service des communications pneumatiques de Paris est étendu, à l'aide de facteurs cyclistes spéciaux :

1° A la plupart des mairies ou annexes du département de la Seine pourvues d'un bureau de poste (pour connaître la liste de ces mairies, s'adresser au guichet télégraphique des bureaux de poste) ;

2° Aux villes d'Enghien-les-Bains, de Sèvres et de Saint-Cloud, (Seine-et-Oise).

L'heure de la dernière levée des correspondances pneumatiques de ou pour les villes ou localités dont il s'agit diffère suivant la destination. Se renseigner à ce sujet aux bureaux de poste.

Private

Paris, Feb 26/19

Dear Du Bois

I have just seen George Li Beer the historian at 4 Place de la Concorde; he is the Commissions official adviser on Africa, & is much interested in your Congress. He asks that you send him immediately a full report of its proceedings; & I suggest that you also have a talk with him. He wants you to write a letter to Col. House about Africa (also asking for an interview) & to send a copy to him.

Hastily, J. E. S.

[J. E. Spingarn]

Gallup, N. M., Aug. 13/19

8/16/51

WILLIAMSON HAFFNER CO. DENVER PUBLISHERS

POST CARD

This Space Can Be Used for a Written Message.

Greetings from the land of "Sun, Silence, & adobe" — En route to the Hopi Snake Dance, at the pueblo of Mishongnovi, Arizona, 113 miles from this railhead, Aug. 17th.

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York
N. Y.

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THE WILLIAMSON-HAFFNER CO., DENVER

604. A White Mountain Apache "Cupid," Arizona.
On Santa Fe Ry.

9380

HERMAN E. PERRY, PRESIDENT.
HARRY H. PACE, SECY.-TREAS.

GEORGE DYRE ELDRIDGE, BOSTON.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.

W. H. KING, DIRECTOR OF AGENCIES
DR. C. C. CATER, JR., MED. DIRECTOR

AUG 21 1919

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.)
OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE
HOME OFFICE, AUBURN AVE.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1520

August 19, 1919

Mr. John R. Shillady,
70-5th Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Shillady:

3/9/29

I am sending you enclosed photographic copies of an inspection report, which we obtained from the Retail Credit Company, which Company is engaged in the making of inspections for Life Insurance Companies all over the Country.

You are doubtless aware that it is the policy of the Life Insurance Companies today to secure an inspection report from confidential sources on every applicant for insurance in addition to the Medical Examination. This Company follows the usual line of procedure in handling its business, and uses the Retail Credit Company, whose Home Office is in Atlanta, Georgia, and The Hooper-Holmes Bureau, whose Home Office is in New York City. The two most widely known and best reporting concerns of this kind.

We received recently applications for insurance from the two sons of Scott Bond of Madison, Arkansas, whom you will recall as the giver of $1000, at the Anti-Lynching meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York. The comment of the inspector in these cases is very significant, and shows just how far and how complete the propaganda work of the South is.

It is interest to know that the actual inspector never knows the Company for whom he is reporting. The Life Insurance Company deals only with the Headquarters, and the inspector deals with the Headquarters so that the inspector never knows for whom the information is intended and very frequently we receive through these inspections much information that otherwise we would not get. Believing these two inspections will be of interest to you, I had them photographed leaving off, of course, the title of the reporting Company so that if you make use of them, you will not have to use the name of the concern. I am, therefore, sending same to you enclosed for the information which they contain.

Very truly yours,

Harry H Pace

Secretary-Treasurer.

HHP/DTH

Encl.

Bond, Ulysses Simpson (Col)

Madison, Ark.,
General Merchandise,
Age 52. [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL August 16, 1919.

OUR FILE NO.

1	A—About how long have you personally known applicant?	A 10 years
	B—Or, about how long have your acquaintances known him?	B -
	C—How long since you or your informants have seen him or heard of him? If not within two weeks, explain fully.	C Today
2	Is above age about correct? If not, try to learn correct age.	Yes
3	Has he any occupation other than given above? If so, what, and how much of his time does he devote to it?	No
4	A—Are any of his duties dangerous or unhealthful? If so, what are they?	A No
	B—Do any of his duties require him to handle intoxicants, live wires, drive cars, to go underground, or on high structural work? If so, explain.	B -
5	A—Please make a liberal estimate of his gross worth.	A $10000.00
	B—About what would you estimate his gross annual income? (Liberal)	B 1500.00
6	A—Is his general appearance healthy? If below par, what seems the matter with him?	A Yes
	B—Do you learn of any past illness, bodily afflictions or injury that might affect the risk? If so, what?	B No
	C—Has he any deformity, excess weight, or other peculiarity about his appearance? If so, what?	C Excess weight, probably
7	A—Do you hear of the applicant, or any of his family, having had consumption, cancer or any hereditary disease? If so, give particulars.	A No
	B—Do you learn that he has consulted [illegible] for some disease, or a person who had consumption, or any other contagious disease? If so, explain fully.	B No
8	To what extent does he drink, say 1 to 2 drinks a day, or more, or month, and a period [illegible] heavy or steady? (Answer as definitely as you can.)	None
9	A—Does he ever get so intoxicated or drunk as to need assistance or show other evidence that he has been drinking to excess? Answer correctly.	A No
	B—About how many times a year does he drink this way?	B -
	C—Does he get intoxicated for a few hours only, or for a day, or longer?	C -
	D—About how long since last occasion of the sort?	D -
10	A—Has he drunk to excess in the past?	A No
	B—If returned, how long? (Give number years—1, 2, or 3 years.)	B -
	C—For how many years would you say he was drinking to excess?	C -
	D—Did his excess last only a few hours, or for a day or longer?	D -
11	A—Does he use opium, cocaine or similar drugs? If so, details.	A No
	B—Has he ever taken laudanum or any other habit-forming drug or medicine to excess? If so, give date and place.	B -
12	Is his general reputation as to character and morals good? If not good, what is the nature of the reports against him?	Good
13	Do you learn of any heavy debts, financial troubles, personal difficulties of losses, or anything else that might impair the desirability of the risk? If so, please state what.	No
14	As a life insurance risk, do you regard him as desirable? If not desirable, give reasons why.	Yes, except as stated below.
15	Give a full statement covering his business connections, any working partnerships, and his general standing and reputation. Include any other facts of interest.	

Form 2.

This is one of the Bond family that is supporting equal rights for negroes, voting, railroad, hotel and anti-lynching, et c.. This does not set well in South and will not be tolerated, as stated on other application. The feeling is quite strong against the family for that reason, and a continuance by them is likely to lead to something bad. I feel it my duty to make mention of these facts, which can be easily substantiated by most of white people in county, otherwise the boy is all right from insurance standpoint.

Bond, Theophilus (Col)

Madison, [illegible]
Flint [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL August 16, 1919.

SPECIAL—Negro.

Form 502

In this report accurate information is necessary covering the applicant's financial responsibility. Give this feature more prominence in your report than is usual for a Life Insurance Inspection. Answer the following questions with as much accuracy as possible.

Does he own real estate?

No

Estimate the value of it?

-

Is it supposed to be mortgaged?

-

For how much?

-

Does he meet his financial obligations promptly?

Yes

What is his general standing as a negro?

Good, except as stated.

12 In his general reputation as to character and morals good?
(If not good, what is the nature of the reports against him?

13 Do you learn of any heavy debts, domestic troubles, personal difficulties or feuds, or anything else that might impair the desirability of the risk?
(If so, please state what.)

14 As a life insurance risk, do you regard him as desirable?
If not desirable, give reasons why.)

15 Give a full statement covering his business connections and working surroundings, also his social standing and home life. Amplify any items made in answering questions given above.

Form 2.

Good.

There is quite a bit of feeling recently against the Bond family explained below

There was recently been quite a deal of mental feeling against the Bond negroes. They have been supporting and pushing equal rights for negroes, and if they keep it up in the future it is liable to lead to serious trouble. The feeling just now is pretty strong against them, however if they go ahead as negroes are expected to act in the South, there will be no trouble. I can't say whether they will do this or not.

251

Paris, July 23, 1919.

(Stevenson)

Dear Dr. DuBois;

I forgot to state, when I sent you today the copy of the essay written by the little French girl, that it was taken from the originalin the hands of Sec. J. Harry Scroggins, who did work inth Savoie colored leave area. I mention this because I took theliberty of sending it without speaking to him about it.

Respectfully,

Wm Stevenson

Wm Stevenson

12 Rue d'Aguesseau

3/20/28

On board the Noordam,
August 20, 1919.

Prof. W. E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On the eighth of August nineteen colored "Y" secretaries sailed on the Noordam at Boulogne for the United States. The passengers are made up of many races, among which are ninety-two Belgian children whose parents went to the United States before the war,-Dutchmen, Italians, Chinese, Frenchmen, Belgians, and about two hundred and twenty white "Y" workers.

Today I had opportunity to talk with a man who resides at Hoboken, N. J. He is a Belgian but has lived in the United States for three years and is now returning there from a visit with his parents in Belgium.

During our conversation today this man said that he had noticed the color line in the United States,but that such a thing would not change his opinions, etc. He said that he was constantly reminding his son that he should treat all people alike, and that he himself could never forget the sufferings his people had endured. He pointed out to me two young women, whose names I have, and who are going to Michigan, there to join their brother. He said that one of the sisters had received a letter from their brother stating that in America it was the custom to treat colored people as inferiors and that, therefore, when they came to the United States they must not talk with or have anything to do at any time with colored people. He also added that these young women had been advising Belgian passengers on this boat to the same effect.

34-4-257

I have the name and address of the gentleman who gave me this information. He told me he was willing and anxious to help us in any way possible, ending the conversation by saying that "There is only one world and the sun shines for all alike."

Whether or not the writing of letters of the kind mentioned herein is the result of propoganda I do not know, but I do know something should be done to stop it or control the effect. Of course there is no way of knowing what people write, how many such letters have been written, to whom they have been sent or how long such correspondence has been carried on. However, there is no doubt in my mind but that something should be done, among foreigners in America, to undo the damage done by such letters, to say nothing ofthe attempts of certain members of the A. E. F. to leave bad impressions in France.

I am writing in this way because I feel that the effect of such letters as this man wrote his sisters is very bad and that our people at home should be placed on their guard. Each man should constitute himself a committee of one to set some foreigner right on the subject.

I expect to arrive some time this week and will call at the office of the Association.

Respectfully,
Wm Stevenson
"Y" Secretary.
Home address: 3085 Kerper Ave., W.H.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

3[illegible] Avenue,
Walnut Hills,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

D5

September 5th, 1919.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

The day after arriving from France I called at your office. However, I was advised by Miss Ovington that you were at Atlantic City. I told her I had some letters of commendation written by hotel keepers, teachers, etc, of the villiage of Challes-les-Eaux (Savoie) where I had charge of a Casino which was used as a Y.M.C.A. leave area amusement place. The translations I have were prepared very hurriedly. For this reason I am sending the originals which, no doubt, you would rather have. If, after reading them over, you feel they will be of any service, you are at liberty to use them. However, please return them at your early convenience.

8/15/98

Inasmuch as many uncomplimentary things were said by certain unfriendly members of the Army the enclosed, I am sure, will be appreciated by all interested.

Hoping you are well, I am,

Respectfully,

Wm Stevenson.

(Sec. now, Y.M.C.A., Washington, D.C.)

P.S. There are fourteen letters in all.
W.S.

AMERICAN
Y.M.C.A.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

_____ 19:

Challes-les-Eaux (Savoie)

Je soussigné, Curé de Challes-les-Eaux (France, Dépt. de Savoie et diocèse de Chambéry) atteste et certifie que les troupes noires américaines qui ont séjourné tour à tour à Challes-les-Eaux, pendant quatre mois et demi, ont eu, tout le temps qu'elles sont restées ici, une attitude et une conduite qui ont été irréprochables à l'égard de tous les habitants.

Ils emportent, en s'en allant, l'estime de tous pour leur tenue et l'amitié reconnaissante de toute la France

3/15/100

pour le secours qu'ils lui
ont prêté.

Curé de Challes-les-Eaux

Pierre Bellemin.

Châtelaillon-les-Bains 25
Hôtel Chateaubriand
ce 23 Mai 1919.

Monsieur,

Les derniers soldats
qui étaient ici sous
votre protection
viennent de partir.-
Je voudrais pouvoir
savoir vous dire le
regret très-vrai, très-
sentit, très-affectueux
qu'ils vous laissent
Ils ne sont succédés
nombreux à la
maison depuis 4 mois

3/15/107

et je puis dire et
dans pouvoir dire
sans que pas une
seule fois, aucun
d'eux n'a manqué de
correction, de politesse
toujours obéissants
aux habitudes de la
maison, toujours
tranquilles, empressés
à leur service,
reconnaissants de la
moindre preuve d'égards
de sympathie. -
Quand les 1ers de vos
hommes en arrivant
le sont trouvés mêlés
aux soldats blancs, nous
avions compris que

poids d'inégalité d'aujourd'hui
les apprime. Tous soldats
d'alors le même drapeau
protégés par la même
association Mutuelle
combattant pour la
même cause, encore
plus égaux et plus frères.
A notre sentiment français
de gratitude s'est mêlé
pour eux comme un
sentiment de révolte et
de défense contre cette
inégalité incompréhensible
Alors tous les appels
accueillis avec plus de
douceur pour compenser
cette injustice du sort,
injustice inconsciente
mais si épouvantable. —

Nous avons voulu qu'ils comprennent bien que nous leur étions reconnaissants à eux comme aux autres d'être venus risquer leur vie pour nous.

Et maintenant que le sacrifice des uns aux autres pendant ces 4 mois ils ont constitué une personnalité que nous connaissons nous espérons, nous voulons fortement, nous désirons de tout notre cœur que cette terrible école de la guerre qui fait les hommes si égaux devant la mort leur enseigne l'égalité équitable pendant la vie

le travail, l'intelligence
le dévouement, la bonté
sont des biens, des vertus
rendues par Dieu
possibles à tous également
La France, la Savoie
sont français. Ils
veillent avec ferveur pour
ceux qui les ont aidés,
défendus, que la justice
soit faite, qu'elle n'oublie
Ils laissent un grand
vide dans la maison
déserte vos pas, vos
recommandations, vos
obéissants soldats. Gardez
vous les regrets. Maintenez
dites-leur je vous en prie

Notre sincère regret. —
Dites-leur notre prière
à Dieu pour eux : —
que leur le drapeau
américain qu'ils suivent
la France victorieuse
écrive ces 3 mots qu'elle
a mis dans le cœur
de tous ses enfants :
Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité.

M. Marg. Buet

Chilles-les-Lacs
ce 23 Mai 1919.

Soir

3/15/1107a

$5

[Challes les Eaux, Mayor's Office]

Le maire de Challes-les-Eaux - Savoie
A Monsieur le Directeur de l'Y. M. C. A.

D5

Monsieur

Au nom de la population de Challes je vous remercie infiniment de l'amabilité de nous convier a chacune de vos fêtes pleinement reussies grace a vos bons artistes amateurs.

Vous faites l'admiration de la population par les soins paternel que vous ne cessez de temoigner à ces soldats noirs qui sont de grands enfants avides d'amusements très sympathiques, d'un cœur generex d'une bonne camaraderie et d'un caractère français; aimant et sachant se faire aimer.

Touchés de l'accueil qui leur est fait ils ont le cœur meurtri de ne pouvoir fraterniser avec leurs camarades blancs comme ils le font avec nous et plus d'un à promis de revenir en France pays de fraternité.

Vous garderont le meilleur souvenir de leur sejour dans la Station au nul incident n'est

3/15/109

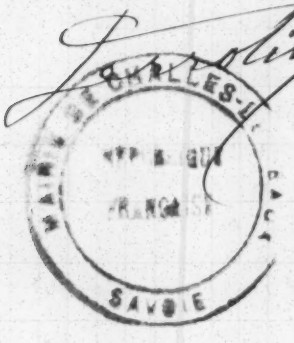
arrivé et nous leurs sommes grè de leur bonne terme.

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir porter un bonjour de Challes à leurs chères familles et les prier de bien vouloir agreer notre profonde reconnaissance et nos sympathiques sentiments.

Veuillez agreer Monsieur le Directeur l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

Challes. les. Eaux 27 avril 1919

Le maire



D5

CHALLES-LES-EAUX
(Savoie)
HOTEL du CENTRE
TOURNAFOND, Propre

3/15/112

3/15/111

Le 20 Mai 1919

Monsieur le Directeur de Y.M.C.A.
Challes-les-Eaux Savoie

Mon Cher Directeur

Au Moment ou les Permissionnaires
Americains quitte Challes-les-Eaux
et notre beau Pays de Savoie
Permettez-moi de venir Vous Exprimer
toute l'admiration que j'ai Eprouvé
pour vos admirable Soldats
pour leur bonne tenue et pour leur
Correction toujour parfaite
Ils vous rentre dans leur Famille
heureux et fier du devoir accompli
Mais vous les plus cher les accompagne
avec l'espoir qu'ils emporte de chez nous
un bon souvenir
J'ai fait personnellement mon possible
pour rendre le séjour de leur permission
agréable Et je suis très heureusement
payé par leur reconnaissance

A Vous Monsieur le Directeur ainsi
qu'à Tous et à tous vos Collaborateurs
toute mon admiration pour vos
Dévouements au bien être de vos Soldats
à tous un retour en bonne Santé
Et pour vous Monsieur le Directeur
mes Empressés Salutations

Hammond

Fait à Challes-les-Eaux Savoie
Hotel du Centre le 20 eMai 1919
F.H

D5

Monsieur le Directeur
de l'y, M, C, A, à Challes. les. Eaux

Je soussigné Debauge instituteur à Challes. les-Eaux, tiens à vous remercier vivement pour toutes vos délicates attentions à l'égard des enfants de nos écoles, et à vous dire aussi combien vos chers soldats étaient bons pour nos écoliers.

Beaucoup d'entre eux ont tenu à rendre visite à nos écoliers à la salle d'école même. Par cette visite touchante ils voulaient leur dire « Nous avons tout quitté, pour venir au secours des petits Français que nous aimons. Ne nous oubliez - pas ».

Non, Braves « Black. Soldiers », les enfants de France ne vous oublieront jamais.

Ils conserveront de vous, toujours le plus affectueux et le plus reconnaissant des Souvenirs.

Challes. les. Eaux 2 Juin 1919

L'Instituteur

Debauge

31/5/111

D5-23

January 27th 1919.

* (The Mayor of Chambéry's address of welcome at the reception of the colored american soldiers on leave at Chambéry (Savoie).

3/15/113

Ladies & Gentlemen,

As the representative of the town of Chambéry, I should fail to my duty if after welcoming your predecessors, the first men on leave, I did not also welcome you heartily in my name and in the name of all the people of our town.

I wish you to know how great our gratitude is to you all, both colored men and white men, for our gratitude makes no distinction of colour between the brave soldiers who have come over to help us.

France, the land of liberty, thinks it her duty to consider as her friends

all those who have fought with her, and she bows with heartfelt emotion at the thought of the many who have shed their blood in behalf of her holy cause.

Fair-haired men from the North, dark-haired men from the South, men from Africa, Japan, Canada, South America, North America, have come over to France and have unfolded their banners by the side of ours, because they knew our flag waved for the sake of liberty, and the reward of our common, our tremendous effort was Victory.

When you go back to your respective countries, pray tell your people at home that we were proud to welcome you, and that if our reception was not always such as you deserved it, yet it was always most hearty and sincere.

This beautiful part of France, our Savoie, is almost like a garden, and it did grows a lovely flower, the flower of gratitude.

May you, my friends ever remember the short time you spent among us.

Translated by E. Ullern
President of the Welcome Committee
for the American permissioners.

HOTEL DES BAINS
DELACHAT, Propre
CHALLES-LES-EAUX
(SAVOIE)

D5

le 1er Juin 1919

3/15/104

Monsieur le Directeur.

Je veux, avant votre départ; que vous regrettiez bien, vous dire toute la satisfaction que nous avons eu tous les rapports, avec les soldats permissionnaires. Jour et nuit; nous n'avons que des louanges à

leur faire, comme bonne ferme, politesse amabilité etc. Notre regret est de ne plus les avoir ils donnaient à notre petit poste une agréable animation, aussi nous ne leur disons bien qu'au revoir car nous espérons qu'ils en reviendra pour visiter notre chez Franz alors qu'ils sont venus si bravement la sauver ce dont nous les remercions tant. Notre joie sera grande de les revoir.

Daignez agréer Monsieur le Directeur avec notre reconnaissance nos sincères salutations

L. Delachal

Monsieur Le Directeur
Y. M. C. A
Challes les Eaux

Monsieur

3/15/19

Avant votre départ, je tiens a vous exprimer toute la satisfaction que m'ont donné les soldats américains pendant leur séjour chez moi.
Tant par leur correction, leur afabilité, et le bon souvenir qu'ils laissent dans la région

Recevez Monsieur Le Directeur avec mes bons souvenirs mes salutations empressées

J. A Gardien

Château Villetto le 29/5 - 19

CHALLES

25

* Expédié par

M

Demt à

Rue

* L'inscription du nom et de l'adresse de l'expéditeur est facultative.

N°

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

CARTE-LETTRE

Monsieur le Directeur

Y. M. C. A

Challes les Eaux

(Savoie)

829

HOTEL DE FRANCE
CHALLES-LES-EAUX
(SAVOIE)

TÉLÉPHONE 1

Le 191

D5

3/15/103

Monsieur William Stevenson

Au moment où prend fin la "saison américaine" de Challes je tiens à vous exprimer ma reconnaissance pour la correction, la tenue de vos permissionnaires pendant leur séjour à l'Hôtel de France. Les rapports de vos soldats avec le personnel de mon établissement et avec moi-même ont toujours été empreints de la plus parfaite cordialité, et,

de la plus sincère sympathie pour la France qu'ils admirent et qu'ils sont venus secourir. Je n'ai que des éloges et des remerciements aussi à adresser aux chefs de l'office Américain de Chambéry et au personnel de l'Y. M. C. A. du camp de Challes qui ont toujours fait de votre tâche.

Nous garderons longtemps à Challes le souvenir de votre belle armée, liée à notre victoire.

Veuillez agréer Monsieur William Thompson mes plus vifs remerciements et l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

C. Girardy

HOTEL DU CHATEAU
& GRAND HOTEL
Mme ROSNOBLET
CHALLES-LES-EAUX
(SAVOIE)
TÉLÉPHONE 2

June 2nd 1919

D5

3115/1102

Mr Kilian Stevenson
Manager Y. M. C. A
Challes-les-Eaux

Dear Sir

I am glad you gave me the opportunity to give you my opinion on the American coloured troops the U. S. Army sent to my place on leave.

The last batch arrived here on January 16th 1919 and the last I saw of coloured boys was May 28th, time the leave area was closed down.

During that period, I am most happy to say, all the boys behaved very well and pendered themselves very sympathetic to all who had anything to do with them. I had as you know as many as 180 and more staying at the Chateau and cannot say that any of them gave me the least trouble.

I take this opportunity for thanking you personally for all the good time you allowed myself, my family and friends to have at your Y. M. C. A.

Yours faithfully
A. Lugon Prop.

ABBAYE
DE
N.-D. d'Hautecombe
PAR CHINDRIEUX
(SAVOIE)

CHINDRIEUX
SAINT-PIERRE-DE-CURTILLE

Hautecombe, le 14 Juin 1919

D 5

Monsieur William Stevenson,

3/15/105

Vous désirez savoir si nous avons été satisfaits de la tenue et de la conduite des soldats américains noirs, qui sont venus visiter notre Abbaye :

Je n'hésite pas à vous rendre, à leur sujet, le meilleur témoignage. Ceux de nos Pères qui ont eu des relations avec ces braves soldats sont unanimes à les louer.

Agréez, je vous prie, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments respectueux

S. Marie-Jean de la croix
Prieur

Challes-les-Eaux, le 2 Juin 1919

25

Mesdames,
Monsieur le Directeur

3/15/106

Avant votre départ de Challes avec le foyer américain, je tiens à vous exprimer au nom des parents de mes élèves et au mien, tous nos remerciements pour les amabilités répétées dont vous avez comblé nos élèves à votre foyer du soldat.

Soyez assurés qu'en outre de la reconnaissance que nous devons à la grande Amérique, au réel soutien de laquelle nous devons en partie la Victoire, nous garderons un fidèle et excellent souvenir de tous vos soldats de couleur permissionnaires chez nous.

Nous n'avons sans cesse qu'à

admirer leur urbanité, leur politesse et leur courtoisie envers tout le monde et particulièrement leur grande douceur pour les petits enfants.

Ils emportent à tout point de vue toute notre estime et notre sympathie.

J'ai eu le plaisir de me rendre quelquefois à l'Y. M. C. A. de Challes où j'étais toujours très gracieusement accueillie. J'étais toujours doucement émue en constatant la cordialité toute maternelle avec laquelle tous les soldats sans distinction, étaient accueillis et réconfortés.

J'espère que nos deux peuples rapprochés par la guerre resteront unis dans la paix et se prêteront toujours un mutuel appui dans les œuvres qui en découlent.

Veuillez être Monsieur le Directeur Mesdames mon interprète auprès

de vos compatriotes pour leur transmettre mes meilleurs vœux pour un retour prompt et heureux au milieu de leur famille et recevez l'expression de ma plus cordiale amitié et mon meilleur souvenir

J. Pollard, institutrice
à Challes-les-Eaux (Savoie)

Hôtel des Alpes

D 5

Chaudfontaine

Chaudfontaine les Eaux

Mardi 3 Juin 19

3/15/108

Monsieur Le Directeur de
L.y. M. B. A.
à Chaudfontaine les Eaux

Monsieur.

Je viens par cette lettre vous faire tous mes compliments des soldats noir passés en mon hôtel.
Je puis vous certifier, que je n'ai eu qu'a me louer de leur Souvenir qu'ils m'ont laissé durant leur séjour, et je suis certaine que mes collègues en disent autant.
Veuillez agréer Monsieur et cher Directeur, mes bonnes Salutations en leur honneur, ainsi qu'un bon Souvenir

de Pirotte

CHALLES-LES-EAUX
(SAVOIE)

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE
PRÈS DE L'ETABLISSEMENT THERMAL
ET DU CASINO

Vve RIVIÈRE, PROPRIÉTAIRE

le 28 Mai

25

Monsieur le Directeur

Nous avons été très content a l'hôtel de l'Europe, des soldats Américains, tout s'est très bien passé pendant leur séjour.

En vous remerciant je
dis: Vive la France,
et vive l'Amérique,

Recevez Monsieur le
Directeur mes respectueuses
salutations.

Jve Rivière

3/15/01

HOTEL-PENSION SADOUX
CHALLES-LES-EAUX
SAVOIE

PENSION DE FAMILLE
VOITURES A VOLONTÉ

CH. SADOUX, PROPRIÉTAIRE

Challes-les-Eaux, le 20 Mai 1919

D5

3/15/110

M^sieur le Directeur de l'Y.M.C.A.

A la veille du départ définitif des Permissionnaires Américains j'ai le devoir de vous adresser mes bien sincères félicitations pour la bonne tenue et l'amabilité dont ces chers enfants ont fait preuve pendant leur trop court séjour parmi nous.

Ils emportent dans leur chère Patrie nos sincères amitiés et nos meilleurs souvenirs à tous nous leur disons adieu et

au Revoir

Recevez M^sieur mes bien sincères salutations

Ch^s Sadoux

3/41

LIFE-LINES IN THREE CONTINENTS

- AND -

SOME PUBLIC SPEECHES

-:-:-:-:-:-

By T. McCANTS STEWART, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
One time Professor of Mathematics in the Agricultural College of South Carolina and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Liberia.

FOREWORD

By

LONDON.....NEW YORK

192

PREFACE

To trace one's own life-lines for publication is a delicate undertaking, and it does not require much modesty to shrink from doing so. But in view of the tremendous struggle which Afro-Americans, whether residing in the United States, or emigrating therefrom to Liberia, have had and are still having to demonstrate their capacity, when given equality of opportunity, I am under the impression that there would likely be some interest in my "LIFE-LINES IN THREE CONTINENTS," especially among Africans and Afro-Americans.

Desiring to keep my story within a reasonable limit, I have not gone into all the phases of my life; and I have purpisely avoided making statements, which might lead to controversy.

As will be readily seen, I have drawn the facts, which I have used, largely from scrap books and letters; and I have been greatly aided by my daughter, Gladys McCants Stewart, and by my secretary, Everil M. Bailey, whose work in gathering and arranging material and revising the mannscript has been faithful and laborious.

McCANTS STEWART

112, Oxford Gardens,
North Kensington,
London, England.

11th. April, 1921.

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Clark University,
Worcester, Mass.
Oct 27, 1919.

1921

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor of the "Crisis"
70 5th Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am seriously concerned as to a position for next year. I would like a job with a salary of at least $1500 per year. Could you guide me in finding the location desired. I am fitted for a teacher. My training is as follows:

A.B. Lincoln Univ. (Highest Honors) 1915; A.B. Clark College (Mass.) 1916; Instructor in German and Psychology Lincoln University 1916-17; A.M. Lincoln Univ. 1917; Junior Fellow in Psychology Clark University 1917-18; Sergeant U. S. Infantry A. E. F. 1918-19; Senior Fellow in Psychology Clark University 1919-20. I am candidate

for the doctorate in Philosophy here in June. My major is psychology; my minor is philosophy.

I would refer you to Dr. G. Stanley Hall, this institution, in regard to my character and general intelligence.

If you can possibly aid me, I shall remain indebted to you.

Very respectfully,

Francis Cecil Sumner.

P.S. Something out of the line of teaching would also suit me.

3/13/4

THE SUNRISE CLUB

o o

MEMBERSHIP CARD

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois

8-1-1919 to 8-1-1920

Edwin C. Walker, SECRETARY

IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED THAT IF, ON THE RECEPTION OF STATEMENT AT THE EXPIRATION OF TERM OF PAID MEMBERSHIP, THE MEMBER DOES NOT NOTIFY THE SECRETARY OF A DESIRE TO RESIGN, NOTICES WILL CONTINUE TO BE SENT BY THE CLUB, AND PAYMENT MADE BY THE MEMBER FOR THE ADDITIONAL SERVICE

THE SUNRISE CLUB

Eat to Think and Think to Eat

EDWIN C. WALKER, Secretary Telephone Audubon 4295

211 West 138th Street, Manhattan, New York City 9--17--1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fith Avenue, Manhattan,

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Recurring to the request I made to you last night, that you preside at the dinner of The Sunrise Club on Monday evening, October 27, when Mr. Shillady and Mr. White will speak on the question of lynching--"Lynching a Menace to America"--I hope that the measure of encouragement you gave me may become full and heaping. I shall esteem it a great personal favor and no less a help to the Club, while it is certain that your announced presence will much increase the number of those who will be brought out and so be put in the way of hearing the truth concerning one of our most ominous national problems.

Did any of this morning's papers have a report of the meeting last night? I found nothing in The Tribune and Times.

The stress laid on the fact that lynching is a national and not a local issue, as all the other wrongs to which the Negro is subjected are national and not local issues, was one of the best elements of last night's protest meeting. In this connection, I hope you will pardon the my apparent egotism in inclosing a copy of a letter I sent to the Richmond Times-Dispatch on this particular aspect of the race question. Many of its correspondents were raving over the alleged denial of alleged "states' rights" by the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. Kindly return this copy when you answer regarding the chairmanship.

I am sorry Mr. Johnson said what he did last night; as the great war has shown us, racial cohesiveness is yet very strong and a threat of a minority to assert even the most just demands by force as against the majority composed of another race can tend only to solidify the dominating race. In another field, "labor" continually makes the a like mistake.

But I must not sermonize--we both are too busy for that. I shall be most grateful for an early reply to my requesting concerning the meeting of October 27.

Yours respectfully and sincerely,

Edwin C. Walker

Dom's Desk

[Sunrise Club]

September 20, 1919

Mr. Edwin C. Walker,
211 West 138 Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Walker:

Enclosed is the letter which you kindly sent me. I shall be glad to preside at the dinner of The Sunrise Club, October Twenty-seventh. Will you kindly let me know the hour and place?

Very sincerely yours,

3/17/17

Enc.
WEBDB-CF

THE SUNRISE CLUB

Eat to Think and Think to Eat

EDWIN C. WALKER, Secretary Telephone Audubon 4295

211 West 138th Street, Manhattan, New York City 9--27--1919.

My dear Professor Du Bois:

Thank you ever so much for promising to fill the chair for us at ~~the dinner~~ the dinner of October 27. Are there any to whom you would like to have me send this announcement? Or, could you use more yourself? Any names and addresses should reach me, or it would be best for them to reach me, in time for the announcements to go out in the general mailing of the coming Wednesday.

This machine needs more expert attention than I have been able to bring to the treatment of its ailments.

Yours sincerely,

Edwin C. Walker

Secretary.

3/17/39

Sunrise Club

October 9, 1919.

Mr. Edwin C. Walker,
211 West 138th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Walker:

Enclosed is one dollar for my dues.

I shall be glad to have two tickets for the dinner of the twenty-seventh, - one for myself and one for a friend.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

3/17/38

Dear Dr. DuBois: Thank you.

As you may recall, we do not issue tickets. So all you and your friend have to do on the 27th is to come right along.

With best greetings

Yours sincerely,

Edwin C. Walker

Secy

[Sunrise Club]

3/17/82

[The Sunwise Turn, Inc.]

Mary Mowbray-Clarke

Madge Jenison

THE SUNWISE TURN Inc.--A Modern Book Shop

Telephone Madison Square 2290

2 EAST 31st STREET, NEW YORK

August 16, 1919

3/16/63

My dear Mr. du Bois, —

In trying to think of some books for your daughter, I have attempted to choose those that would intrigue her into reading them, and then perhaps give her more than was expected —

— "Green Mansions" ($1.75) a novel by W. H. Hudson. (the naturalist) is one of the most completely beautiful books I have ever read —

"The Crock of Gold" ($1.50) — James Stephens — is a fantastic story of Irish whimsy, wit, folk-lore and real philosophy underneath it all —

— "Saga of Jösta Berling" ($1.75 — or $2.00 — or $3. for 2 vol. edition) by Selma Lagerlof — translated from the Swedish. a story of bigness — of life in the north lands — epic in character — and very stirring —

"An American Idyll": The story of the life of Carlton Parker — told by his wife — a very American story — ($1.75).

"Education of Henry Adams" ($5.00) — the most important autobiography in years. —

"A Schoolmaster of the Great City" (1.20) by Angelo Patri. A very exceptional public school teacher of New York, who has somehow managed to keep the joyous spirit alive in his school even under adverse conditions.

"Eminent Victorians" (3.50) a group of four essays by Lytton Strachey - on Florence Nightingale - Cardinal Manning - Dr Arnold - and General Gordon - so well done as to make it one of the biggest books of the year.

— "Russia in 1919" — ($1.50) by Arthur Ransome - is a very well told narrative - from an impartial point of view of recent events in Russia by a man who knows the country and people and who has lived there for years. He was Russian correspondent for the "Manchester Guardian."

— "On Some of Life's Ideals" (50¢) a second little volume by William James.

"Modern & Contemporary History" by Schapiro (3.50) an excellent book —

In the line of poetry - I should suggest "Cornhuskers" Sandburg $1.50 - or "North of Boston" Robert Frost - 1.30 or — "Spoon River Anthology" - Edgar Lee Masters $2.00 -

I hope you will find some among these that you think she will enjoy - I haven't mentioned any except great favorites of my own.

Sincerely

Margaret Ives

ATTENTION OF MISS LOEB. August 20, 1919.

3/16/67

The Sunwise Turn,
2 East 31st Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of August 16, will you kindly send to Miss Yolande DuBois, c/o Rev. H. B. Anderson, Motor Route B., Atlantic City, N.J., the following books by insured parcels post: "Green Mansions," by W.H.Hudson; "The Saga of Gosta Berling," by S. Sagerlof; "Russia in 1919," by A. Ransom; "On Some of Life's Ideals," by William James; "A Spoon River Anthology," by Edgar Lee Masters.

Kindly send me the bill, including carriage.

Very sincerely yours,

COPY

On Active Service
with the
American Expeditionary Force

231-t2a

~~June 10~~, 1919

No. 12 Rud d' Agnesseau,
Paris, France
c/o Y. M. C. A.

My dear Mr. Shillady-

~~They tell me it is "great game if you do not weaken"~~ I am here waiting to go to Verdun and Camp Ramisi 35 miles away where our boys are burying the dead. ~~[illegible]~~ On Decoration day General Pershing visited the Cemetery, supposed to contain the bodies of the soldiers that fell at Verdun. The Lieutenant-Colonel had the Negro troops make a camoflage grave yard, crosses erected etc., and the General thought he was looking at the New National Cemetery. The boys had dug the graves, and had to fill them up again, and place the cross at the head of each one, the General came saw and left, next day the colored boys were ordered to reopen the camoflage graves. There was a revolt, boys mutinied and 30 or more were placed in the guard house. A Machine gun was put in place. I am on my way there now, we don't know what may happen. Pershing ought to know that he visited a camoflage grave yard. Trotter is getting space daily in all of the papers. Wilson is heckled. I met and talked with two very prominent Frenchmen, M. Dupart and Collet and they tell me that there is a strong under current against Wilson. Tell Dr. DuBois I will get all I can for him. Send me June and July CRISIS. I have not seen a colored paper since May 20th. I shall go from Verdun to ChateauThierry and Belleau wood. The French do not like the white American soldier, they are proving to the French what they are. I think this is all for now. If you mention any news I send do not use my name, as I would be stopped.

49-13-41

Sincerely yours,

~~Mary D. Talbert~~

Metropolitan A.M.E.Church,
Washington,D.C. June 21st,1919.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find clippings from White and Colored dailies re the school situation in Washington. Kindly give this matter some publicity, as weare waging a great fight against the plot to curtail the higher education of the Negro in the District of Columbia.

A study of the circular entitled "The Moens Scandal" will reveal two clippings, the second of which is an excellent piece of camouflage. This will indicate the answer to the question,"Two parents moved Miss Wood, a white teacher, why can't twenty-thousand Colored parents move Bruce."

Very truly yours,

C.M. Tanner

3118/17

3 C7

Parents' League

3/18/21

Picketing Franklin School

The large banner in center has on it the following: "The Moen's Scandal existed in the Colored Schools for three years. BRUCE MUST GO."

The interest of 18,000 colored school children is greater than the interest of 1 man.

BRUCE MUST GO

A TESTIMONIAL

Board of Education of the District of Columbia
Franklin School Building

Washington, D. C., April 14, 1919

Mrs. F. S. Tanner,
1444 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Tanner:

Your invitation of April 11, 1919, reached me this morning. As you know, the Y. M. C. A. is conducting a membership drive and I am the General Chairman. The drive does not end until April 17, 1919, so that I will be forced to be at the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday night.

While I cannot be with you in person I am with you in spirit, and I want to emphasize here the conversation I had over the 'phone last week with you. The Parents' League was organized in a good cause, is capable of doing splendid work for our school system, and, as I told you then, you have my hearty support in your efforts.

Hoping you much success, I am,

(Signed) J. HAYDEN JOHNSON

Parents' League Mass Meeting
John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church
14th and Corcoran Streets, N. W.
Rev. W. C. Brown, Pastor
Tuesday, June 24th, at 8 P. M.

PRESS COMMENTS
Parents' League

Supt. Bruc

Eagle

METROPOLITAN CHURCH SCENE OF DEMONSTRATION

INDIGNANT CITIZENS WILL NOT CEASE AGITATION—TWO THOUSAND SEE AND HEAR SUPERINTENDENT BRUCE DISCREDITED—WHOLE CITY IN THE GRIP OF MORAL REFORM—"BRUCE MUST GO!"

Now that the citizens have had their first taste of victory, after the exposure of how their trust had been misplaced in the case of Miss Hunter, this teacher who was guilty of aiding and abetting Moens in his

PUPILS' STRIKE PROPOSED TO OUST BRUCE

Times

Parents' League Also Considers Picketing Colored Schools If Supt. Is Not Removed.

"Fifteen thousand members of the Parents' League will refuse to permit their children to return to school this fall unless the Board of Education removes Roscoe C. Bruce, colored assistant superintendent of schools.

"All the colored schools of the city and the Franklin School, where the Board of Education, in hope

SUMMARY WITHDRAWAL FROM SCHOOL NOT PLAN

Star

Colored Parents' League, Opposing Bruce, Will Appeal to Board Wednesday, Says Attorney.

immediate withdrawal of colored children from the public schools is not planned by the Colored Parents' League, which has asked the Board of Education to remove Roscoe C. Bruce as assistant superintendent in charge of public schools. . . .

Charles Hill, one of the attorneys for the parents' league, said a conference would be held this afternoon at Grant's Lantern to be sent to the Board of Education in time for its meeting Wednesday, rejecting the appeal for an investigation of Mr. Bruce's management of the colored schools.

The attorney said the colored parents felt that the board should do more Mr. Bruce, he also charged, by the petition already filed, which, he say was supported by 15,000 persons.

Urges Specific Charges.

George E. Hamilton, president of the school board, said today the board could not take steps to remove Mr. Bruce unless specific charges in writing are filed against him. The statement that he has lost his usefulness or is unsatisfactory is a stated number of boards to our knowledge on

run the schools, and which were published in these columns, hurled the most damaging and defiant assertions at the head of the schools.

Mr. Smith attacked Bruce's fitness both from the standpoint of education and experience. He contended that Bruce had not taken a full and liberal course in college, but had elected a few of the easier and cul-

11,000 Petitioners Of District Of Columbia Ask Removal Of Superintendent Of Negro Schools

Baltimore Herald

Board Of ducation To Hold Special To Consider Charges This Week

(By R. W. Thompson)

A special meeting of the Board of Education is being held this week to consider the charges filed by the Parents' League against Roscoe Conkling Bruce assistant superintendent in charge of the colored schools of the District of Colombia. At the re-

PARENTS PLAN ANTI-BRUCE MEETINGS

Times

Because of the failure of the Board of Education to take action on the petitions signed by 15,000 colored people of Washington requesting the removal of Roscoe H. Bruce, colored assistant superintendent of schools, three mass meetings of protest have been called by the Parents' League of the District for next week.

The anti-Bruce petitions were presented by a delegation from the Parents' League, including the Rev. Dr

A School Head Under Fire

Justice and Efficiency Demand That Action Be Taken At Once.

Times

Roscoe C. Bruce, assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools of the District, is again under fire.

A petition signed by thousands of parents of school children, asking for his removal, is in the hands of the Board of Education.

Here is a fire which has smoldered for a long time, and now threatens to leap into flame

The Board of Education must meet this situation NOW.

The man directly responsible for mental and spiritual development of thousands of children is the subject of accusation. Either he is unjustly accused, or he should be dismissed.

The Board has the machinery at hand to obtain all the facts in the case.

The time for immediate action has arrived.

Thousands of colored people of Washington, including many leaders in religious and civic development, have declared their intention, through the Parents' League, of insisting that Mr. Bruce be removed.

The action of these people, numbering, it is estimated, fifteen thousand thinking mothers and fathers, is worthy of consideration by any tribunal.

The names signed to the petition include those of some of the most substantial and respected colored people of Washington. The Board of Education should give them an opportunity to bring further facts to the attention of that august body.

The future of the nation lies in the development of our sons and daughters. The training of children in school is a big factor in the home life of the family.

Conditions in the colored schools in Washington are not matters merely of interest to the colored population. It is the right and duty of every resident of Washington to demand that the best possible be obtained for the students of our educational institutions.

The Parents League has taken an action of serious consequences.

Those who bring charges against Mr. Bruce must be prepared to show that, as their petition states, he has "forfeited the confidence and lost the respect of parents of the children in the public colored schools," and that "he has lost his usefulness."

An investigation of these charges can serve only to bring about good results.

If the charges are true, Mr. Bruce should be removed from office forthwith.

If he has been unjustly accused, he is entitled to have his name cleared.

Above all, the students of Washington schools are entitled to an efficient teaching staff, which is impossible while the head of that staff is under the shadow of accusation.

Charges against Mr. Bruce have been brought to the attention of every student of thinking age and of every teacher in the schools. The talk is widespread; and talk in matters of this nature breeds exaggeration and demoralization.

This talk must be stopped. The Board of Education has the means to stop it. Either Mr Bruce must be fully and completely exonerated for the sake of efficiency and justice, or he must be called upon to resign.

Washington schools are entitled to the best that can be had.

The assistant superintendent is entitled to justice.

It is the DUTY of the Board of Education to clear his name before the parents, teachers, and students of Washington, or remove him from office.

CHARGI

Bee

ATTORNEY HORNER CREATES A SENSATION

Bruce Denied All Knowledge of the Special Teachers Petition for a Slush Fund of Two Dollar Taxes.

THE STORM NO TERROR.

Two Thousand Greet the Great Reform Organization—Rev. J. Milton Waldron Hurls Defiance at the Guilty — His Speech Enthusiastically Applauded — Emma F. G. Merritt Commends the League and Terminates as a Plaintiff Pulling Chestnuts Out of the Fire for Others—No Ban Will Stem the Reform Wave.

Teachers Coerced to Subscribe Two Dollars or More—Is the School Law Being Violated? — Many Teachers Refuse to Subscribe—Six Out of Thirty in the Dunbar High School Subscribe—The Board of Education Asked to Act at Once.

Attorney Ralston Enters the Church in the Midst of a Great Demonstration—League to be Sued for $12,000,000.

The elements that threatened to tear the roofs from the houses in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, did not deter the assembling of 2,000 colored citizens and the Parents' League last Monday night at Metropolitan Methodist Church. People of every station in life were present. Prominent among some of

PARENTS JOIN IN BATTLE TO OUST BRUCE

Times

Plan Series of Mass Meetings to Demand Immediate Action by Education Board.

Because of the fa
of Education to t
petitions signed
people of Washing
removal of Roscoe
assistant superint
three mass meetin
been called by the
the District for nex

The anti-Bruce
sented by a deleg
rents' League, incl
Tanner the Rev

Colored People Demand Removal of Educator

Herald

The mass meetings will be held next Monday and Tuesday by those of whom are not-
Parents' League of the District to instigated by one
protest of the failure of the Board which many say is
of Education to act on the petition attendant Bruce, pru-
signed by 15,000 colored people of that they are seeking
the city to have Roscoe H. Bruce, fair name of the
colored, removed as assistant superin- in reality, they are

schools this grievous wrong. We have in mind particularly certain newspapers, certain newspaper correspondents, both professional and unprofessional, and all the officers, members, and associates of the so-called Parents' League, of which Mrs. Tanner is eminent.

We learn that you have already been informally advised by eminent legal counsel that it may not be feasible technically to enter a collective suit on behalf of the teaching staff as a whole, but that a series of individual suits entered in the names of the class-room teachers and supported by the entire teaching staff will attain exactly the same ends. So we hereby authorize you to pursue either course, as may seem to you best, but by emphatic preference to enter a collective field, if practicable. It is agreed by the undersigned that, should individual suits be entered, such damages as may be secured are to be distributed among the subscribers in proportion to the individual assessments.

The injuries wrought us are in the nature of things irreparable. But under the circumstances we would

SCHOOL MUDDLE ANALYZED

Eagle

Trouble is Deep-Seated — Bruce Forces Lack in Frankness and Unscrupulousness Act Openly and With Determination—Present Move Promises to Unsaddle "The Man on Horseback."

Meetings, public and private, announcements in the public press, letters pro and con, and even exchanges over teacups—this is meant literally, since the town is dry—have effected many and various reactions on the question of the colored public schools of Washington, D. C., and their administrative and teaching personnel.

If, however, one carefully studies and evaluates the present situation, it shape itself about as

and are those seeking
at they believe to be
the teaching group.
h these misled but
some of whom are

MASS MEETINGS

will be held

Tuesday, May 27, at 8 P. M.

At the following churches:

Countee's A. M. E. Zion Church
REV. LOGAN JOHNSON, Pastor — Burrville, D. C.

Ebenezer A. M. E. Church
REV. CHARLES H. WESLEY, Pastor — O Street between 27th and 28th Streets, N. W.

Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church
REV. H. J. CALLIS, Pastor — D Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets, S. W.

New Bethel Baptist Church
REV. W. D. JARVIS, Pastor — Ninth and S Streets, N. W.

Shiloh Baptist Church
REV. J. MILTON WALDRON, Pastor — L Street between 16th and 17th Streets, N. W.

Tabernacle Baptist Church
REV. LEVY WASHINGTON, Pastor — Burrville, D. C.

EDITORIAL PAGE
OF THE

The Washington Times

THE NATIONAL DAILY
Reg. U. S. Patent Office.
ARTHUR BRISBANE, Editor and Owner.
EDGAR D. SHAW, Publisher.
Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C.
Published Every Evening (Including Sundays) by
The Washington Times Company, Munsey Bldg., Pennsylvania Ave.
Mail Subscriptions: 1 year (Inc. Sundays), $7.50; 3 Months, $1.95; 1 Month, 65c
THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919.

Let There Be Justice

The Bruce Charges Should Be Met at Once for the Good of the Schools.

The charges against Roscoe C. Bruce, assistant superintendent in charge of Washington's colored schools, are being bandied about in a manner that defies the efforts of Mr. Bruce's supporters to run them down.

Mr. Bruce's character is being blackened every day by repetition of stories which undoubtedly grow with repetition.

The Parents' League of Washington, an organization of several thousands of colored citizens, has laid charges, more or less general and indefinite, before the Board of Education, asserting that Mr. Bruce has lost his value as a head of the colored schools.

In justice to Mr. Bruce and to the men and women who have signed their names to a great petition in which they register their opposition to his continuance in office, the Board of Education must clear this matter at once.

There is no justice in the board's taking the stand that it cannot recognize non-specific charges. Assertions of more than fifteen thousand parents that they do not want Mr. Bruce to continue as educational leader of their children is sufficient justification for action.

Every day that innuendo and word-of-mouth slander continue marks another step down in Mr. Bruce's potential efficiency. He cannot achieve real results while his name is tarnished with charges, specific or general, written or spoken.

Either Mr. Bruce is entitled to stand before his organization with no marks against his name or he is not entitled to his job. There can be no halfway business in a question of as vast import as this, affecting the children of a large number of Washington's schools.

Members of the Parents' League who have made charges against Mr. Bruce must stand ready to go before the Board of Education and reduce their general charges to actual cases. They have made a serious move. They must go through with it.

Scores of them declare they are ready to testify against Bruce.

Scores of others are as willing to stake their reputations on him and will give him their unstinted support in every way toward his retention in his position.

In justice to the assistant superintendent and in the name of efficiency in the public schools, the talk and gossip, charges and countercharges, should be stopped at once.

The only way to settle this question for all time is to settle it NOW by public hearing

3/18/13.

Opinion

...astly, and Avoid Trouble.

Particularly foolish is the brutality with which big employers treat women, giving them cause for just resentment. A street railway system, having posted up in its cars praise of women and their devotion in war time, now discharges them hundreds at a time. The order is, "Clear them out."

A railroad is discharging all its women, having used them when they were necessary, and offers as excuse for wholesale discharges the fact that in ONE case there was a wreck at a grade crossing where a woman was the watcher. There have been wrecks at dozens of grade crossings where men were watching that did not bring about the discharge of all the

3/18/18

The Moen's Scandal

existed in the colored schools for 3 years. If R. C. Bruce, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of Colored Schools, didn't know it he has been negligent.

1909

Citizens Committee filed charges asking for the removal of R. C. Bruce, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of Colored Schools, on July 2, 1909.

The following is from the STAR of July 22, 1909.

Bruce Replys to Critics

Discussing the charges made by a Colored Citizens Association that he has used his influence in favor of the technical high school [Armstrong Manual Training School] over the classical high school [M Street High School], Roscoe Conklin Bruce, assistant superintendent of Colored Schools, said to-day:

"The Negro peasant is wholly unprepared for the complications, the competitions, the moral stress of city life and little or no provision is made to train him in the arts and industries by which he might sustain himself. Memphis, Atlanta, Washington, New Orleans, Louisville, Baltimore, St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York, nine cities in which the Negro population varies from 2% of the total in New York to 40% in Memphis, and from 36,000 in St. Louis to 87,000 in Washington, containing a total black population of over half a million souls, and in not one of these cities does there exist a trade school for Negroes comparable to the Barob de Hirsch School in New York City for immigrant Jews.

"It is certainly to the interest of these cities to place within the reach of their Negro population not only the usual facilities of good grammar schools and good high schools, but also adequate training directly for economic independence."

1919

Parents' League filed charges asking for the removal of R. C. Bruce, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of Colored Schools, on May 6, 1919.

The following is from the STAR of June 2, 1919.

Would Change System In Colored Schools

Reorganization of the system of education in colored schools of the District is contained in plans to be submitted by President George E. Hamilton of the Board of Education to the board at its meeting Wednesday afternoon.

The proposed plan has been prepared by Dr. F. Harrison Hough of the Miner Normal School faculty. It would prepare pupils to become more self-supporting. There is advocated in the plan the enlargement of the curriculum in some subject and a reduction in others.

It is suggested that more attention be paid to drawing, manual training, domestic science and domestic arts, and that these subjects be grouped under the one subject of industrial arts. If put into operation the new plan will also reduce history, English, geography, mathematics and applied physics.

3/18/22

1919 TO-DAY 1919

R. C. Bruce Indorsed

The Slush Fund letter of *May 5*, signed by Miss E. F. G. Merritt, Miss M. P. Shadd, Miss Charlotte Atwood, Mr. J. C. Bruce, Miss Z. E. Dyson, Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Dr. C. M. Thomas, Miss Anita J. Turner and Mr. G. C. Wilkinson, for the purpose of fomenting and prosecuting lawsuits against all who should venture to criticise Mr. Bruce in his activities in a public capacity, and it proposes in effect to pool the moneys and reputations of those who are asked to sign it, to bring suits for damages and to divide the proceeds among the contributors to the fund.

3/18/22

A Mass Meeting was held at Calvary Episcopal Church, 25 persons present, Rev. F. I. A. Bennett, pastor.

Following from the *Times* of June 3, 1919.

Resolutions condemning the agitation against Roscoe C. Bruce, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Washington's colored schools, were adopted at a meeting in Calvary Episcopal Church last night.

The resolutions were signed as follows:

F. I. A. Bennett, clergyman, Calvary Episcopal Church; Albert H. Adams, Treasury, 338 C Street, southwest; Theodore A. Bradford, Treasury, 338 C Street, southwest; Albert J. Beverly, real estate broker, 1326 Wallach Street, northwest; C. W. Childs, physician, 1911 L Street, northwest; Thomas H. R. Clarke, U. S. A., real estate, 810 F Street, northwest; M. O. Dumas, physician, 1817 Thirteenth Street, northwest; W. L. Houston, attorney-at-law, 615 F Street, northwest; R. L. Holland, monotype operator, 623 Eighth Street, northeast; George W. Jackson, Treasury Department, 720 Sixth Street, northeast; S. N. Landers, cabinet [illegible]ker, 29 A Str[illegible] W. H[illegible]

R. C Bruce Opposed

Parents' League organized March 21, 1919.

22 mass meetings held in 15 different churches.

35,000 people in attendance and voted unanimously for the removal of R. C. Bruce from schools of D. C. and withdraw their children if their request was not granted.

20,000 persons petitioned the Board of Education that

"Roscoe C. Bruce, Assistant Superintendent of Colored Schools of the District of Columbia, during his administration of said schools has, by his many acts of omission and commission, forfeited the confidence and lost the respect of the parents of the children in the Public Schools in the District of Columbia.

"That the said Roscoe C. Bruce has lost his usefulness in the Schools and we therefore ask his immediate removal, for the good of the service."

The work of the Parents' League is indorsed by 18 organizations and over 40 ministers.

The mass meetings of the Parents' League and its branches as the Eagle Crusaders, are attended by overflow congregations.

A Street, northeast; A. M. Curtis, M. D., 1939 Thirteenth Street, northwest; Charles E. Lane, Pension Office, 502 T Street, northwest; Henry W. Freeman, M. D., 1937 Thirteenth Street, northwest; George F. Richardson, M. D., 309 Eleventh Street, northeast; E. H. Smith, 1208 Linden Street, northeast; W. A. Taylor, clergyman, 2021 Thirteenth Street, northwest; William H. Wilson, M. D., 1505 Tenth Street, northwest; E. C. Williams, librarian, Howard University.

8/18/22

Bruce Must Go

Next Parents' League Mass Meeting at

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

27th Street & Dumbarton Avenue

Rev. Jas. L. Pinn, Pastor

Tuesday, June 17th, at 8 P. M.

[Tarrant]

B/16/57

Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Rivers

announce the marriage of

Miss Sara Regina Wilson

to

Mr. Garfield Warren Tarrant

New York City

Saturday, August Ninth

Nineteen-hundred and nineteen.

Residence
The Attucks Court
117 West 141st Street Apt. 32

August 14, 1919

3/14/52

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Warren Tarrant, on the occasion of their marriage.

Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Tarrant,
117 West 141st St.,
New York City

REV. STEPHEN L. THEOBALD
319 FULLER AVENUE
ST. PAUL, MINN.

July 24, 1919.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

3/18/50

Dear Dr. DuBois :

I have read your Opinion in the July number of the Crisis with unusual interest. As far as it goes, your case against Mr.Scott demands an explanation which he owes to the people he represented in the War Administration of the Government. Although I have my doubts that you will succeed in wringing it from him, there is much to be gained, I think, in helping your readers and supporters to form their opinion by giving them the facts. It seems clear to me now why Colonel Young was forced into retirement. I trust that neither health nor courage will fail you in the campaign you have undertaken so courageously for the recognition of principles which will prove an enduring benefit to our race and even to the nation. We may not live to enjoy the full fruits of your labor, but we should be unselfish enough to help you prepare the way for future generations. No truly great work is of mushroom growth.

I have always thought it a great pity that the National Association has never, to my knowledge, made an effort to get the Catholic Hierarchy interested in its work. I have always regarded the Association as making an unbiassed appeal to every fair-minded American for support in an eminently just cause, but I am surprised that it is so little known among Catholics and its activities savor so much of sectarian control. Perhaps you have heard of a movement headed by Bishop O'Connor of Richmond, Va.,who has a plan for a Catholic N.A.A.C.P. I intend to write for information about it. With the opportunities for effective organisation in the Church there is no knowing how much such an association will accomplish when it makes an appeal to nearly 20 millions of its American followers. If there are to be two associations in the country, why could not steps be taken at the outset to arrive at some understanding by which they might be co-operative, since they are seemingly aiming at the same object ?

You are thinking in advance of your time and, in consequence, you have too many reactionaries among our people to give you much hope of unifying them in support of your views. I have no doubt, however, of your ultimate success.

Yours very truly,

S.L. Theobald

3/2/50

August 12, 1919

Father T. L. Theobald,
319 Fuller Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Father Theobald:

I thank you for your letter of July 24. We will be very glad to co-operate with the Catholic Church, but I must say frankly that there are some sinister anti-Negro influence in the American Church largely among Irishmen, who oppose the just treatment of Negroes. I hope that these influences can eventually be overcome. I shall be glad to have any further information concerning Bishop O'Connor's plan.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

→ D

October 23, 1919

Rev. H.H.Thomas,
108 Lincoln Place,
Long Branch, N.J.

My dear Sir:

I have your extraordinary circular of October 9, saying that the Crown Prince of Abyssinia is going to visit this country.

Frankly, I have every reason to believe that this is not true, since no member of the Royal Family of Abyssinia would come to this country except through the Department of State.

If, however, you have any proof that your statement is true, I should be very glad to hear from you by return mail.

Very sincerely yours,

3/163

H. H. THOMAS, PASTOR
TELEPHONE 1027-W

PARSONAGE
108 LINCOLN PLACE

Trinity A. M. E. Church

LIBERTY STREET

LONG BRANCH, N. J. Oct. 24, 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois;
70 Fifth Ave;
New York city

1919 *
Abyssinia

Dear Sir;

Yours of the 23 inst. at hand and in reply, I wish to refer you to Mr. Geo. Grabriel 647—3rd Ave, New York city, for information desired.

Sincerely yours
H. H. Thomas

312/129

OUR ORDER NO. 4082 3/15/44

YOUR ORDER NO. Letter 9/16/1919

613-615 LOWRY STREET
KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 27, 1919.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
Attention of Mr. W. E. B. DeBois New York City.

THOMPSON BROTHERS

PHOTOGRAPHERS

OF STILL-LIFE AND MOTION PICTURES OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

TERMS--NET CASH

BILLS DUE THE FIRST

		TO	FIRST PHOTOS			
		4 6x8	DUPLICATE PHOTOS	@ $1.00	$4	00
			AMATEUR FINISHING			
			MOTION PICTURES			

SUBJECT— 1 each, 4 negatives,

Race riot

DELIVERED VIA Mail

St Cloud Ave, Orange N.J.

September 26th 1919

My dear Mr Dubois:

Do you remember that two years ago I told you that when I had my country home that I would send you word, I have a shack now and wish very much that you might be tempted to bring a load of people in your auto one of these glorious Saturday or Sunday afternoons, I always tell people that I keep an Open Hearth that every one is free to enjoy every thing I have so long as they look after them selves,

If you auto out you come through Orange till you strike Northfield Avenue and then follow a very winding road to St Cloud Ave I have a little shack about half a mile from the turn

Our plans for the Colored Art Community Centre are working out very well.

Yours sincerely

Amelia Thane

3/16/88

JAN 13 1919

251

E. St. Louis Cotton Oil Co.,
National City,
Ill.

Dear Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Please inform me as to your book on the Colored Soldier in the "World's War"? I understand you have or are writing such a history. I want to be an agent of same as soon as it is out. I want E. St. Louis, Ill. as my territory. Do not fail to let me know.
Am, Ever yours for X. and the Race,
(Rev.) J. E. Tice, S.T.B.

3/20/57

251
-t1

January 15, 1919

Rev. J. H. Tice, S. T. B.
E. St. Louis Cotton Oil Company,
National City, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois is now in France Collecting material for the History of the Negro in the Great War. The book will not be issued for several months, at least.

In the meantime, I beg to thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

MGA/CF

1919

Dec B

October 27, 1919

Title Guarantee & Trust Company,
175 Remsen Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

3/16/131

Gentlemen:

I am the owner of the property at 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., upon which you hold a mortgage for $4,500. This mortgage is due January 20, 1920.

I write to ask if it can be renewed.

Very sincerely yours,

October 18, 1919

Mr. W. F. Trotman,
583 Franklin Avenue,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Trotman:

Judge Norman Dyke called on me Sunday, with regard to certain rumors that are being circulated concerning his alleged unfairness to a Negro he had before him. He explained the matter plausibly and I told him that you knew colored people in Brooklyn, and I write to ask that you get in touch with him and see what can be done or what ought to be done.

I, of course, know nothing about him.

Very sincerely yours,

3/2/27

3/16/117

October 18, 1919

The Editor,
Tulsa Star,
Tulsa, Okla.

My dear Sir:

The enclosed clipping has been printed in a number of papers. It does not seem to me that it can possibly be true.

Will you kindly give me the names of colored doctors in Tulsa, or if possible, find out what their comment is on this statement?

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

3/19/58

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF War Hist

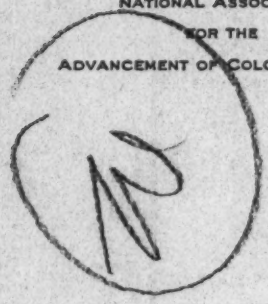
THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

1920

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS



December 1, 1919.

Underwood & Underwood,
417 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I understand that you had photographs of Sgt. Henry Johnson and a group picture of nine Negroes of the 15th Infantry who were decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

I should like very much to have these pictures for use in the War History which I am preparing.

Could you let me have these pictures, or inform me where I could get them? I should be glad to pay for them.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois,
per Mga.

Enc.

[U.S.-Amer. comm]

AMERICAN COMMISSION
TO NEGOTIATE PEACE

Paris, 8 March, 1919.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Colonel House directs me to acknowledge your letter of March 6th, and to say that it will give him great pleasure to receive you if you will call at the Hotel Crillon at 5:45 on Monday afternoon.

This notification was sent to the address on your letter paper; namely, the Hotel de Malte, this morning but our messenger was there informed that you had moved. In view of this uncertainty, would you kindly acknowledge the receipt of this letter, so that Colonel House may count on seeing you at the hour named?

Very truly yours,

Arthur Hugh Frazier.

Counselor of Embassy.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
9, rue Jasmin,
Paris.

[U.S. Army]

Cx-2

HEADQUARTERS NINETY SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
A. P. O. 766.

Spiritual

C+

1 January, 1919.

S E C R E T

EMO:

To Intelligence Officers -

21-1-31

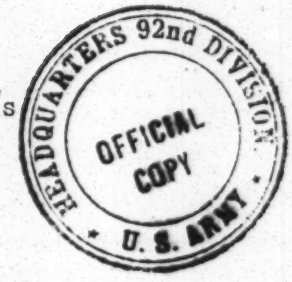
1. A man by name of DUBOIS, with visitor's pass, reported on his way to visit this Division. His presence at station of any unit will be immediately reported in secret enclosure to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, these headquarters. Likewise prompt report will be made to G-2 of all his moves and actions while at station of any unit.

2. The fact of this inquiry as to DUBOIS and his moves will not be disclosed to any person outside the Intelligence Service.

By command of Brigadier General ERWIN:

F. P. SCHOONMAKER,
Major, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2.

FPS/s



5 XIV [U.S. - Army]

C+-2

HEADQUARTERS NINETY SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
A.P.O. 766.

1 January, 1919.

S E C R E T

EMO:

To Intelligence Officers -

1. A man by name of DUBOIS, with visitor's pass, reported on his way to visit this Division. His presence at station of any unit will be immediately reported in secret enclosure to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, these headquarters. Likewise prompt report will be made to G-2 of all his moves and actions while at station of any unit.

2. The fact of this inquiry as to DUBOIS and his moves will not be disclosed to any person outside the Intelligence Service.

By command of Brigadier General ERWIN:

F.P. Schoonmaker,
Major, General Staff,
A.C. of S., G-2.

FPS/s

HEADQUARTERS [illegible] DIVISION
[illegible] EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
A. P. O. 766.

1 January, 1919.

SECRET

Intelligence Officers -

1. [illegible] DUBOIS, with visitor's pass, reported on his way to visit this Division. His presence at station of any unit will be immediately reported in secret cipher to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, these headquarters. Likewise prompt report will be made to G-2 of all his moves and actions while at station of any unit.

2. The fact of this inquiry as to DUBOIS and his moves will not be disclosed to any person outside the Intelligence Service.

By command of Brigadier General [illegible]:

F. P. SCHOONMAKER,
Major, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2.

FPS/s

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY SECOND DIVISION
A.P.O. 766, A.E.F.

1, January 1919.

S.E.C.R.E.T

TO INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS.

1. A man by name of DU BOIS, with visitor's pass reported on his way to visit this Division. His presence at station of any unit will be immediately reported in secret enclosure to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, these headquarters. Likewise prompt report will be made to G-2 of all his moves and actions while at station of any n unit.

2. The fact of this inquiry as to DU BOIS and his moves will not be disclosed to any person outside the Intelligence Service. (White)

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ERWIN:

F.P. SCHOONMAKER
Major, General Staff,
A.C. of S., G-2.

OFFICIAL COPY.

3/9/134

HEADQUARTERS NINETY SECOND DIVISION
A.P.O. 766, A.E.F.

1, January, 1919.

S.E.C.R.E.T.

TO INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS.

1. A man by name of DU BOIS with visitor's pass reported on his was to visit this Division. His presence at station of any unit will be immediately reported in secret enclosure to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, these headquarters. Likewise prompt report will be made to G-2 of all his moves and actions while at station of any unit.

2. The vact of this inquiry as to DU BOIS and his moves will not be disclosed to any person outside the Intelligence Service (White)

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ERWIN:

F.P. SCHOONMAKER
Major, General Staff,
A.C. of S. G-2.

OFFICIAL COPY.

FCS/s

[U.S. Army, 92nd Div.]

Duplicate Copy F-1-3

Headquarters Ninety Second Division
American Expeditionary Forces
A P O 766

1 Jan. 1919.

Secret

E.M.O.

To Intelligence Officer -

1. A man by name of DuBois with visitors pass reported on his way to visit this Division. His presence at station of any unit will be immediately reported in secret enclosure to Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 these headquarters. Likewise prompt report will be made to G2 of all his moves and actions while at station of any unit.

2. The fact of this inquiry as to DuBois and his moves and actions will not be disclosed to any person outside the Intelligence Service.

By command of Brigadier General Erwin

F. P. Shoemaker
Major, General Staff
A. C. of S. G-2.

F.P.S./s.

[U.S. Army, 92nd Div.]

HEADQUARTERS NINETY SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
A. P. O. 766

1st January, 1919.

3/3/5-

SECRET

MEMO:

To Intelligence Officer -

1. A man by name of DUBOIS, with visitor's pass, reported on his way to visit this Division. His presence at station of any unit will be immediately reported in secret enclosure to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, these headquarters. Likewise prompt report will be made to G-2 of all his moves and actions while at station of any unit.

2. The fact of this inquiry as to DUBOIS and his moves will not be disclosed to any person outside the Intelligence Service.

By command of Brigadier General ERWIN:

F. P. Schoonmaker,
Major, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2

FPS/s

[U.S. Army] 26 Jan

Press Bureau
G.H.Q. A.E.F. Paris

From: Capt. Virgil M. Boutte, Engineers
[redacted]
G.H.Q. A.E.F. Paris

To: Commanding General, G.H.Q., A.E.F.

Subject: Activities of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

---

1. Nothing new to report.

Virgil M. Boutte
Capt. Inf. N.O.S.
Conducting Officer, G.H.Q.

[U.S. - Bureau of Educ.]

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

April 25, 1919.

No record of this letter kept in Bureau of Education. If you write again about the matter, please enclose this letter.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION RECEIVED APR 26 1919

3/9/114

Department of Interior,
Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me at your earliest convenience the latest report of the Commission of Education?

Very sincerely yours,

M. G. Allison
Secretary.

Education

MGA:CF

MAY 1 1919

6

[Enc.]

8–301

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Respectfully returned to the writer. Directions have been given to forward all the publications requested that are available for distribution by this office. As all Government publications are mailed from a central warehouse there is at times congestion, and it may be several days before this order is reached.

~~Attention is called to the inclosed~~ circular.

By direction of the Commissioner.

6—3038

3/9/13

[U.S. BUREAU OF ED

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

1653

No record of this letter kept in Bureau of Education. If you write again about the matter please include a copy of this letter.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

September 13, 1919

BUREAU OF EDUCATION RECEIVED SEP 15 1919

U. S. Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

We would like very much to have in this office a copy of your latest annual report, and to be put upon your mailing list.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

3/8/53

WEBDB-CF

6327C
United States

[L. Sept. 15, 1919]

8—301

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

3/8/54

Respectfully returned to the writer. Directions have been given to forward all the publications requested that are available for distribution by this office. As all Government publications are mailed from a central warehouse there is at times congestion, and it may be several days before this order is reached.

~~Attention is called to the inclosed circular.~~

By direction of the Commissioner.

6—3038

[U.S. Dept. of Agriculture]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

October 20, 1919.

Association for the Advancement
of the Colored People,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We understand that you are to publish a magazine to be called the Brownies' Book. For use in it we are submitting the inclosed article, "Food for Young Children," prepared in the Department's Office of Home Economics. We are also sending you four photographs to illustrate the article.

If you have any suggestions in regard to articles that you think would be valuable, we shall be glad to give them attention.

Very truly yours,

Carlan Smith
Assistant in Charge.

FWP-P
Incl.

[U.S.-Dept. of Agriculture]

October 27, 1919

Mr. Harlan Smith,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of October 20, with very interesting photographs of colored children.

3/9/7

I shall be glad to use these, providing, of course, that you do not furnish the same photographs to any other magazine until we have published these.

They are very excellent, indeed, and we are anxious to give them widest circulation.

Very sincerely yours,

Make Income Tax folder [U.S. - Dept of Internal Revenue]

April 2, 1919.

3/9/119

Collector of Internal Revenue
at New York,
Post Office Building,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

dDear Sir:

Enclosed please find my Income Tax Return, with a check for Fifteen ($15.00) Dollars.

The reason for the delay of this matter is that I sailed for France, December 1, 1918, to report the Peace Conference, returning to the States on March 31, 1919.

Very truly yours,

Enc. 2.

Form 1108.
UNITED STATES
INTERNAL REVENUE.

[U.S. Internal Revenue]

MEMORANDUM FOR TAXPAYER—INCOME AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX FOR 1917.

FEB 1918

INSTRUCTIONS TO TAXPAYER.

Detach this part of the form and retain it as a record of the payment of your tax unless you want a receipt other than the endorsement on your check. If a receipt is desired forward this part of the form and the notice with your remittance. Otherwise no receipt will be issued.

3/9/17

TAXPAYER'S RECORD.

CHECK.	MONEY ORDER.
No.	No.
Bank	Office of issue
Date	Date

4013884 W E Burghardt
DuBois.
650 Greene Ave
Brooklyn N Y

a$15.00

Collector of Internal Revenue

PAID
JUN 13 '18
F. U. BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Income tax,

Excess profits tax,

Total,

2—4212

[919]

DETACH THE RETURN (CONTAINING AFFIDAVIT) AND DELIVER OR SEND IT WITH PAYMENT TO COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE ON OR BEFORE MARCH 15, 1919

KEEP THIS WORK SHEET AND THE INSTRUCTION SHEET

Page 1 of Work Sheet

Form 1040A.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

WORK SHEET FOR INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

FOR NET INCOMES OF NOT MORE THAN $5,000

For Calendar Year 1918

4013884

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
650 Greene ave.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE GO TO A DEPUTY COLLECTOR OR TO THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE BUT FIRST READ INSTRUCTIONS AND FILL OUT THIS SHEET (FACE AND BACK) IN PENCIL AS WELL AS YOU CAN

RETAIN THIS SHEET AND INSTRUCTION SHEET

3/9/18

1. Did you make a return for 1917? yes
2. If so, what address did you give on that return? 650 Greene ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
3. To what collector's office was it sent? Brooklyn N.Y. (Give district or city and State.)
4. Give number, if any, assigned to you for 1917 if it does not appear in address at head of return 4013884
5. Were you in 1918 married and living with wife (or husband)? yes
6. If not, were you the head of a family as defined in instructions under "Personal Exemption?"
7. How many dependent persons under 18 (or mentally or physically defective) received their chief support from you during 1918? One
8. If you claim any additional exemption on account of dependent persons other than your children, what was their relationship to you?
9. Write "R" if this return shows income received, or "A" if it shows income accrued R

10. Did your wife (or husband) or minor child make a separate return? (If so, give name and address thereon.) No

11. Did you or your wife (or husband) or dependent minor children receive any interest on U. S. Liberty Bonds, or any salary not reported elsewhere in this return or in a separate return? (If so, give sources and amounts.) No

12. Enter name and address of each organization to which you made contributions claimed as deductions, and amount paid to each.

Natl assoc. Advancem't Colored People, 70 Fifth ave., N.Y. $10.00
Music School Settlement 6 W. 131st. N.Y. 50.00
Circle Negro war Relief 489 Fifth ave. N.Y. 5.00

13. Enter in this table details concerning repairs, wear and tear, and property losses claimed as deductions in Schedules A, E, and I on page 2 of return (see instructions):

1. Refer to "A," "E," or "I."	2. Kind of property. (If buildings, state also material of which constructed.)	3. Year acquired.	4. Cost of property (or market value March 1, 1913).	5. Repairs not offset by claims for wear and tear or losses.	Wear and tear (depreciation) and depletion charged off— 6. Rate.	7. Amount previous years.	8. Amount this year.	Losses not compensated for by insurance. 9. Cause of loss.	10. Amount of loss.

CALCULATION OF TAX

M. Net income shown on page 2, Item J	$ 3175 50	P. Tax due (6% on amount of Item O)	$ 58 53
N. Less personal exemption (see Instruction VI)	2200 00	Q. Less normal tax of 2% on amount of Item F	
O. Balance (income taxable at 6%)	$ 975 50	R. Balance of tax due	$ 58.53
NOTE.—If the amount on line O exceeds $4,000, the excess is taxable at 12%, and your return should be made on Form 1040.		S. Amount of tax paid on submission of return	$

TAXPAYER'S RECORD OF PAYMENTS

PAYMENT.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CHECK OR M. O. No.	BANK OR OFFICE OF ISSUE.
First	$ 15.00	April 1 1919		
Second	$ 15.00	June 15		
Third	$ 15.00	Sept 15		
Fourth	$ 13.53	Dec 15		

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN TAXABLE INCOME

A. INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.

Report here income from—

(a) Sale of merchandise, or of products of manufacturing, construction, mining, and agriculture. (For farm income see Instruction IV on the back of this sheet.)

(b) Business service, such as transportation, storage, laundering, hotel and restaurant service, livery and garage service, etc., if you own the business. If you are engaged in the business as an employee, report your salary or wages in Schedule B.

(c) A profession, such as medicine, law, or dentistry, if you practice it on your own account. If you are employed on a salary, report your salary in Schedule B.

In general, report in Schedule A any income in the earning of which you incur expenses for labor, rent, etc. Do not report here partnership profits or profits of personal service corporations, which should be entered under C, or dividends from other corporations, which should be entered under K.

If you are a farmer (or a farm owner renting your farm to another person on shares), enter on line 21 your net income from farming, as shown by your "Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses."

Kind of business.—Enter "grocery," "retail clothing," "drug store," "laundry," "doctor," "lawyer," etc.

If you keep books showing income accrued, report such income instead of cash received, and report expenses incurred instead of expenses paid.

Income received from sale of lands, buildings, equipment, stocks, bonds, and other property not dealt in as a business should be reported under D.

Total sales and income from business or profession.—Report the total amount derived from sales, less any discounts or allowances from the sale price.

Other business deductions.—Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, expenditures for permanent improvements to property, or living and family expenses. Do not deduct interest on your own investment in your business or salary or wages for your own services or the services of your family, unless these items are included as income in Schedule B or G.

Rent.—Report here rent for business property (not including rent for dwelling you occupy).

Interest.—Report here interest on business indebtedness, including indebtedness incurred to purchase or carry business property.

Taxes.—Report here only taxes on business property or for carrying on business. Do not include taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, as for paving, sewers, etc., nor Federal income taxes.

Repairs, wear and tear, and property losses.—Report here (a) ordinary repairs required to keep property in usable condition, (b) depreciation during the year on business property, only to the extent not offset by repairs or losses claimed in this or previous returns, and (c) losses of business property by fire, storm, theft, etc., not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and for which no claim for insurance is pending. Explain these deductions in table, page 1 of the return, Item 13.

Do not claim depreciation or losses on articles that have been taken into your inventory at a figure reflecting the reduction in value.

Bad debts.—Report here only debts arising from sales that have been reported as income, which have been definitely proved to be worthless and have been charged off within the year.

Other expenses.—Do not include your personal exemption here. This is to be reported as Item N.

Net loss.—If the net cost of goods sold plus other business expenses is in excess of the total amount of sales and income from business or professional services, report the difference as a loss by using red ink or a minus sign.

B. INCOME FROM SALARIES, WAGES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES, DIRECTOR'S FEES, AND PENSIONS.

If salary, wages, or other compensation received by you, your wife (or husband), or dependent child was at the rate of $1,000 or more per annum, report it on a separate line, together with the occupation or position and employer's name and address. All other income from salaries, wages, commissions, etc., at a rate less than $1,000 per annum should be reported on a single line.

Do not report pay, not exceeding $3,500, for active service in the Army or Navy (see Instructions III, paragraph 1, on the other side of this sheet).

Explain deductions in any convenient blank space on the return. Do not enter your personal exemption here.

C. INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS, AND ESTATES AND TRUSTS.

Report your share (whether received or not) in the profits of the partnership or personal service corporation or in the income of estate or trust (if placed to your credit), not including the part of such share that consisted of dividends on stock of ordinary corporations (to be included in Item K), interest on obligations of the United States (see question 11), or (in the case of estates and trusts) interest on corporation bonds containing a tax-free covenant, upon which a tax of 2 per cent was paid (or will be paid) by the debtor corporation (to be included in Item F).

Report in Schedule B salary received from partnership or personal service corporation.

D. PROFIT FROM SALE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Use this schedule for all sales of real estate, and for sales of other property that you do not deal in as a business.

Kind of property.—Describe the property as definitely as you can in a word or two, as "farm," "house," "lot," "stocks," "bonds."

Sale price.—State the actual consideration or price, or, in case of an exchange, the fair market value of the property received.

Cost.—Enter the original cost of the property or, if it was acquired before March 1, 1913, its fair market value on that date. Expenses incidental to the purchase may be included in the cost if never claimed in income tax returns as deductions from income. Enter in column 7 the amount of wear and tear (depreciation) or depletion sustained since March 1, 1913 (or since date of acquisition if subsequent to March 1, 1913). (This is a deduction from cost, though treated for convenience as an addition to the sale price.)

Losses.—If the total of columns 5 and 6 is in excess of the total of columns 4 and 7, report the difference as a loss by using red ink or a minus sign.

E. INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES.

Kind of property.—Describe briefly, as in D.

Cash or equivalent received.—If a tenant rented your property on a cash rental basis, but paid the rent in crops or other property, report the amount of the rent as income for the year in which you received such crops or other property (unless your return shows income accrued).

Wear, tear, repairs, and property losses.—See instructions for Schedule A, above. Explain in Item 13, page 1 of the return.

Other expenses and losses.—Report taxes on rented or leased property and interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry it. Do not include taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed.

F. INTEREST ON CORPORATION BONDS CONTAINING TAX-FREE COVENANT, ON WHICH TAX OF 2% WAS PAID BY DEBTOR CORPORATION.

This item should include all interest received directly or through fiduciaries on bonds of corporations organized or doing business in the United States, containing a clause by which the debtor corporation agrees to pay the interest without any deduction for taxes, provided exemption from withholding was not claimed by the owner of the bonds. If exemption was claimed, the interest received must be reported in G. (The amount of tax paid by the debtor corporation is treated as a credit against the tax due. See Item Q, page 1 of the return.)

G. OTHER INCOME (NOT INCLUDING DIVIDENDS).

Report in this schedule interest received on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, etc., and all other income not reported in Schedules A to F, except—

(a) Dividends received from corporations organized or doing business in the United States (see Item K).

(b) Receipts exempt from tax, as stated in Instruction III on the other side of this sheet.

State separately income from each source.

Deductions.—Interest paid on loans secured by bonds may be reported here as an offset to the interest received. Explain deductions in any convenient blank space on the return.

I. GENERAL DEDUCTIONS.

Interest.—Report here interest paid on personal indebtedness as distinguished from business indebtedness (which should be reported under A, E, or G above). Do not include interest on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of bonds and other obligations, the interest on which is exempt from tax (see Instruction III, page 1).

Taxes.—Report here taxes paid on your dwelling and household property, not including those assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed. Do not include Federal income taxes, nor estate or inheritance taxes.

Losses.—Report here losses of property not connected with your trade, business, or profession, sustained during the year from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft, which were not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and for which no claim for insurance is pending. Explain such losses in Item 13 on page 1 of the return.

Contributions.—Report here only contributions made within the year to corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation. The total amount of contributions to be entered here must not exceed 15 per cent of the net income computed without the benefit of this deduction.

Other deductions.—Bad debts arising out of personal loans may be reported here.

Page 2 of Work Sheet. **TAXPAYER'S WORK SHEET FOR RETURN OF TAXABLE INCOME** (Including income of wife (or husband) and dependent minor children, unless reported in separate returns (see Instruction I))

A. INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.

1. Kind of business _____ 2. Business address _____

3. Total sales and income from business or professional services _____ $ _____

COST OF GOODS SOLD:		OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS:	
4. Labor	$	12. Salaries and wages not reported as "Labor" under "Cost of Goods Sold"	$
5. Material and supplies		13. Rent	
6. Merchandise bought for sale		14. Interest on business indebtedness	
7. Other costs		15. Taxes on business and business property	
8. Plus inventories at beginning of year		16. Repairs, wear and tear, and property losses	
9. TOTAL	$	17. Bad debts arising from sales	
10. Less inventories at end of year		18. Other expenses	
11. NET COST OF GOODS SOLD	$	19. TOTAL OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS	$

20. NET COST OF GOODS SOLD PLUS TOTAL OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS _____ $ _____

21. NET INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION _____ $ _____

B. INCOME FROM SALARIES, WAGES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES, DIRECTOR'S FEES, AND PENSIONS.

1. By whom received.	2. Occupation.	3. Name and address of employer.	4. Gross income.	5. Deductions, if any.	
W. E. B. DuBois	Editor	Natl Assoc. Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth ave., N.Y.	$ 3800 00	$	$ 3800 00
NET INCOME FROM SALARIES, ETC. (total of column 4 minus total of column 5)			$ 3800 00	$	$ 3800 00

C. INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS, AND ESTATES AND TRUSTS (not including amounts reported under F and K).

(State name and address of partnership, etc.) _____ $ _____

D. PROFIT FROM SALE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

1. Kind of property.	2. Year acquired.	3. Name of purchaser or broker.	4. Sale price.	5. Original cost or market value March 1, 1913.	6. Cost of subsequent improvements, if any.	7. Depreciation subsequently sustained.	
			$	$	$	$	
NET PROFIT FROM SALES (total of cols. 4 and 7 minus total of cols. 5 and 6)			$	$	$	$	$

E. INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES.

1. Kind of property.	2. Name and address of tenant or lessee.	3. Cash or equivalent received.	4. Wear, tear, repairs, and property losses.	5. Other expenses and losses.	
		$	$	$	
NET INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES (total of col. 3 minus total of cols. 4 and 5)		$	$	$	$

F. INTEREST ON CORPORATION BONDS CONTAINING TAX-FREE COVENANT, ON WHICH A TAX OF 2% WAS PAID BY DEBTOR CORPORATION

(including such interest received through fiduciaries) _____ $ _____

G. OTHER INCOME (not including dividends) (State each source separately).

	1. Cash received.	2. Deductions, if any.	
	$	$	
NET TOTAL (total of column 1 minus total of column 2)	$	$	$

H. TOTAL NET INCOME FROM ABOVE SOURCES _____ $ 3800 00

I. GENERAL DEDUCTIONS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE.

1. Interest paid on indebtedness	$ 367 50	3. Losses by fire, storm, or casualty not claimed above	$	5. Other deductions, if any	$ 624 50
2. Taxes paid	192 00	4. Contributions	65 00	TOTAL	$ ~~712 00~~

J. **Total net income on which normal tax is to be calculated (H minus I)** (Enter as Item M, page 1) _____ $ ~~3488 00~~

K. **Dividends on stock of corporations organized or doing business in the United States** (including dividends received through partnerships, personal service corporations, and fiduciaries) _____ 3175 50

L. **Total net income** (if this amount is over $5,000, make your return on Form 1040) _____ $ ~~3488 00~~

$3175.50

[U.S. Internal Revenue]

IF YOU SHOULD SPOIL THIS FORM CUT FROM IT YOUR NUMBER, NAME, AND ADDRESS AND PASTE ON A NEW FORM

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN FOR NET INCOMES OF NOT MORE THAN $5,000

I. HOW TO DECIDE WHETHER TO MAKE A RETURN.

1. Calculate your net income by filling in page 2 of the work sheet according to page 2 of the instructions.

2. Add the net income of your wife (or husband) and dependent minor children, if any, except as provided in paragraph 4.

3. The total family income, calculated in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, must be reported, either in your return or in a separate return by wife (or husband), if it equals or exceeds—

(a) $2,000 if you are married and live with your wife (or husband).

(b) $1,000 if you are not married or do not live with your wife (or husband).

4. Income of a minor or incompetent, if derived from a separate estate under control of a guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary, must be reported by his guardian or other legal representative.

II. ACCRUED OR RECEIVED INCOME.

1. If you keep books showing income accrued and expenses incurred during the year, make your return from your books, but do not fail to include all your income even if it is not entered in your books.

2. If you do not keep books showing income accrued and expenses incurred, report income received and expenses paid.

3. If you report income accrued, you must include all income that accrued in 1917 but was not received until 1918, unless it was reported in last year's return.

4. If you report income received, you must include all income constructively received, as bank interest credited to your account.

III. RECEIPTS EXEMPT FROM TAX.

The following classes of receipts are exempt from income tax, and need not be reported on page 2 of the return:

1. Pay, not exceeding $3,500, for active services in the military and naval forces of the United States.

2. Gifts (not made as a consideration for service rendered) and money and property acquired under a will or by inheritance (but the income derived from money or property received by gift, will, or inheritance is taxable and must be reported).

3. Interest on bonds and other obligations of the United States issued before September 1, 1917, and on such bonds and other obligations issued since that date, provided your holdings do not exceed the exemptions allowed by law.

4. Interest on bonds and other obligations of United States possessions (Philippines, Porto Rico, etc.).

5. Interest on bonds and other obligations of States, territories, political subdivisions thereof (such as cities, counties, and townships), and the District of Columbia.

6. Interest on Federal Farm Loan bonds.

7. Proceeds of life insurance policies paid on the death of the insured.

8. Amounts received by the insured under life insurance, endowment, and annuity contracts, provided such payments do not exceed the premiums paid in. The amount by which the total payments that have been received exceed the total premiums paid in is income and must be reported in Schedule G.

9. Amounts received from accident and health insurance and under workman's compensation acts plus the amount of any damages received by suit or agreement on account of injuries or sickness.

IV. FARMER'S INCOME SCHEDULE.

If you are a farmer, get from the collector and fill out a "Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses." Transfer the net farm income to line 21 of Schedule A of the return. Report income from salaries, rents, interest, sales of property, etc., in Schedules B to G of the return. Send your Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses with the return to the collector.

V. PERIOD TO BE COVERED BY RETURN.

1. You must report your net income for the **calendar year 1918**, except under the conditions stated in paragraph 2.

2. If you are engaged in business and keep books of account which are regularly closed each year at the end of some month other than December to determine your annual profit or loss, you may, after obtaining the collector's approval, make a return covering the period from January 1, 1918, to the date on which you closed your books, and thereafter for each period of 12 months.

3. If you make a return for a part of the calendar year 1918, your personal exemption shall be as many twelfths of the amount that would be allowed for a full year as there are months in the period covered by the return.

4. The dates on which the period covered by the return begins and ends, if other than the calendar year 1918, must be plainly stated at the head of the return; answers to questions 5, 6, and 7 must be given for that period; and the affidavit must be changed accordingly.

VI. PERSONAL AND FAMILY EXEMPTION.

1. If you were married and lived with your wife (or husband) or were head of a family in 1918, you may subtract from your net income, before calculating your tax, a family exemption of $2,000 plus $200 for each person under 18 (or mentally or physically defective) who received his chief support from you. If husband and wife make separate returns, this exemption may be claimed by either (but not by both) or may be divided between them.

2. If you were not married or did not live with wife (or husband) and were not head of a family in 1918, you are entitled to a personal exemption of $1,000 plus $200 for each dependent person under 18 (or mentally or physically defective) who received his chief support from you.

3. If you were entitled to any of the foregoing exemptions during a part of the year only, you may claim as many twelfths of the exemptions stated as there were months in such part of the year. Any part of a month may be counted as a month.

4. The personal or family exemption must be reported on line N, page 1, of the return, and must be supported by answers to questions 5, 6, 7, and 8.

5. A "head of family" is a person who is the chief support of one or more persons living in his household, who are closely related to him (or her) by blood, marriage, or adoption.

VII. WHEN TO USE FORM 1040 INSTEAD OF THIS FORM.

You must make your return on Form 1040—

(a) If your net income is over $5,000.

(b) If the net income reported in this return exceeds $4,000 and the entire family exemption has been claimed in a separate return made by wife (or husband).

(c) If this form does not provide for all the facts you have to report (as, for example, if you receive income from a partnership or personal service corporation with a fiscal year falling partly in 1917 and partly in 1918).

VIII. AFFIDAVIT.

1. The affidavit must be executed by the person whose income is reported unless he is a minor or incompetent or unless he is ill, absent from the country, or otherwise incapacitated, in which case the legal representative or agent may execute the affidavit.

2. The oath will be administered without charge by any collector or deputy collector of internal revenue, or (if you are in the military or naval service of the United States) by any military or naval officer who is authorized to administer oaths for purposes of military or naval justice and administration. If an internal revenue officer is not available, the return should be sworn to before a notary public, justice of the peace, or other person authorized to administer oaths.

IX. WHEN AND WHERE THE RETURN SHOULD BE SENT.

Send your return to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which you live or have your place of business so that it will reach him on or before March 15, 1919. If the address of the collector is not printed on the return and you do not know it, ask at the post office or bank.

X. WHEN AND TO WHOM THE TAX MUST BE PAID.

1. The tax should be paid, if possible, by sending or bringing with the return a check or money order drawn to the order of "Collector of Internal Revenue at [insert name of city and State]."

2. Do not send cash through the mail, or pay it in person except at the office of the collector or a regularly established internal revenue stamp office.

3. At least **one-fourth** of the tax is due at the same time that this return is due.

4. An additional amount sufficient to bring the total payments up to **one-half** of the tax is due on or before June 15, 1919.

5. An additional amount sufficient to bring the total payments up to **three-fourths** of the tax is due on or before September 15, 1919.

6. The entire remainder of the tax is due on or before December 15, 1919.

7. If any payment is not made when due, a penalty of 5 per cent of the amount due but unpaid will be incurred. The entire unpaid balance of the tax will also become due 10 days after demand therefor by the collector.

8. If you pay in cash, do not fail to get a receipt at the time of payment. If you pay by check or money order, your canceled check or your money order receipt will serve as a receipt.

XI. PENALTIES.

For Making False or Fraudulent Return.

Not exceeding $10,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and, in addition, 50 per cent of the tax evaded.

For Failing to Make Return on Time.

Not more than $1,000, and, in addition, 25 per cent of the amount of tax due.

For Failing to Pay Tax When Due.

Five per cent of the amount unpaid, plus 1 per cent interest for each full month during which it remains unpaid.

1919

[U.S. Internal Revenue]

DETACH THE RETURN (CONTAINING AFFIDAVIT) AND DELIVER OR SEND IT WITH PAYMENT TO COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE ON OR BEFORE MARCH 15, 1920

PAY YOUR TAX IN FULL WHEN YOU FILE YOUR RETURN, THEREBY REDUCING THE COST OF COLLECTION AND AVOIDING POSSIBLE ANNOYANCE TO YOU

Page 1 of Work Sheet

Form 1040A—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

WORK SHEET FOR INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

FOR NET INCOMES OF NOT MORE THAN $5,000

For Calendar Year 1919

IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE GO TO A DEPUTY COLLECTOR OR TO THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE BUT FIRST READ INSTRUCTIONS AND FILL OUT THIS SHEET (FACE AND BACK) IN PENCIL AS WELL AS YOU CAN

PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY BELOW

A. S. & D. Davis
(Name)

650 Greene ave
(Street and number or rural route)

Brooklyn N.Y.
(Post office and State)

1. Did you make a return for 1918? yes
2. If so, what address did you give on that return? 650 Greene ave
3. To what collector's office was it sent? Brooklyn N.Y. (Give district or city and State.)
4. Were you married and living with wife (or husband) Dec. 31, 1919? yes
5. If not, were you on that date the head of a family as defined in instructions under "Personal Exemption?"
6. How many dependent persons under 18 (or mentally or physically defective) were receiving their chief support from you on Dec. 31, 1919?
7. Write "R" if this return shows income received, or "A" if it shows income accrued R
8. Did you pay during the calendar year to any individual rent, wages, salaries or other fixed or determinable income amounting to $1,000 or over?
(If so, secure from the collector Forms 1096 and 1099 and file a return of information.)

9. Did your wife (or husband) or minor child make a separate return? no
(If so, give name and address shown thereon.)

10. Did you, your wife (or husband) or minor children receive any interest on U. S. Liberty Bonds or any other income not reported elsewhere in this return or in a separate return? no
(If so, give sources and amounts.)

11. Enter name and address of each organization to which you made contributions claimed as deductions, and amount paid to each.

12. Enter in this table details concerning repairs, wear and tear, and property losses, claimed as deductions in Schedules A, E and I on page 2 of return (see instructions): If property was acquired prior to March 1, 1913, attach statement explaining how value as of that date was determined.

1. Refer to "A," "E" or "I."	2. Kind of property. (If buildings, state also material of which constructed.)	3. Date acquired.	4. Cost or market value March 1, 1913, if acquired prior thereto.	5. Repairs ordinary and incidental.	Wear and tear (depreciation) and depletion charged off— 6. Rate.	7. Amount previous years.	8. Amount this year.	9. Losses not compensated for by insurance. Cause and how amount was arrived at.
			$	$		$	$	

Attach a detailed statement of repairs showing nature and amount of each item of expenditure.

CALCULATION OF TAX

M. Net income shown on page 2, Item J	$ 3687	85	P. Tax due (4% on amount of Item O)	$ 67 39
N. Less personal exemption (see Instruction VII)	2000	00	Q. Less normal tax of 2% on amount of Item F	
O. Balance (income taxable at 4%)	$ 1687	85	R. Balance of tax due	$
NOTE.—If the amount on line O exceeds $4,000, the excess is taxable at 8%, and your return should be made on Form 1040.			S. Amount of tax paid on submission of return	$

TAXPAYER'S RECORD OF PAYMENTS

PAYMENT.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CHECK OR M. O. No.	BANK OR OFFICE OF ISSUE.
First	$ 17	March 15 '20		
Second	$ 17	June 15, 20		
Third	$ 17	Sept 15 '20		
Fourth	$ 16.39	Dec 15 '20		

KEEP THIS WORK SHEET AND INSTRUCTION SHEET

3/9/119

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

A. INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.

Report here income from—

(a) Sale of merchandise, or of products of manufacturing, construction, mining, and agriculture. (For farm income see Instruction VI on the reverse side of this sheet.)

(b) Business service, such as transportation, storage, laundering, hotel and restaurant service, livery and garage service, etc., if you own the business. If you are engaged in the business as an employee, report your salary or wages in Schedule B.

(c) A profession, such as medicine, law, or dentistry, if you practice it on your own account. If you are employed on a salary, report your salary in Schedule B.

In general, report in Schedule A any income in the earning of which you incur expenses for labor, rent, etc. Do not report here partnership profits or profits of personal service corporations, which should be entered under C, or dividends from other corporations, which should be entered under K.

If you are a farmer (or a farm owner renting your farm to another person on shares), enter on line 21 your net income from farming, as shown by your "Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses," Form 1040F.

If you keep books showing income accrued, report such income instead of cash received, and report expenses incurred instead of expenses paid.

Income received from sale of lands, buildings, equipment, stocks, bonds, and other property not dealt in as a business, and from liquidating dividends, should be reported under D.

Kind of business.—Enter "grocery," "retail clothing," "drug store," "laundry," "doctor," "lawyer," etc.

Total sales and income from business or profession.—Report the total amount derived from sales, less any discounts or allowances from the sale price.

Other business deductions.—Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, expenditures for replacements, or for permanent improvements to property, or living and family expenses.

Salaries.—Enter as item 12, all salaries and wages not reported as "Labor" under "Cost of Goods Sold." Salary or wages for your own services or the services of your dependent minor children if deducted must be reported as income in Schedule B.

Rent.—Enter as item 13, rent on business property in which taxpayer has no equity. Do not include rent for dwelling you occupy for residential purposes.

Interest.—Enter as item 14, interest on business indebtedness to others. Do not include interest on your capital investment in or advances to the business.

Taxes.—Enter as item 15, taxes on business property or for carrying on business. Do not include taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, as for paving, sewers, etc., nor Federal income taxes.

Repairs, wear and tear, and property losses.—Enter as item 16, (a) ordinary repairs required to keep property in usable condition, (b) reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence, and (c) losses of business property by fire, storm, theft, etc., not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and for which no claim for insurance is pending. Explain these deductions in table, page 1 of the return, Item 12.

Bad debts.—Enter as Item 17, only debts arising from sales or professional services that have been reported as income, which have been definitely ascertained to be worthless and have been charged off within the year.

Net loss.—If the net cost of goods sold plus other business deductions is in excess of the total amount of sales and income from business or professional services, report the difference as a loss by using red ink or a minus sign.

B. INCOME FROM SALARIES, WAGES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES, DIRECTOR'S FEES, AND PENSIONS.

If salary, wages, or other compensation received from outside sources by you, your wife (or husband), or dependent minor child was at the rate of $1,000 or more per annum, report on separate lines, together with the occupation or position and employer's name and address. The total of all other income from salaries, wages, commissions, etc., should be reported on a separate line.

Do not report pay, not exceeding $3,500, for active service in the military or naval forces of the United States received during the taxable year prior to the termination of the present war as fixed by proclamation of the President.

C. INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS, AND FIDUCIARIES.

If the partnership, personal service corporation or fiduciary from which you received income, keeps its books on a fiscal year basis, make your return on Form 1040 instead of this form.

Report here your share (whether received or not) in the profits of the partnership or personal service corporation or in the income of estate or trust. Do not include the part of such share that consisted of dividends on stock of corporations (to be included in Item K), interest on obligations of the United States (see question 10), or interest on corporation bonds containing a tax-free covenant, upon which a tax of 2 per cent was paid (or will be paid) by the debtor corporation (to be included in Item F). No withholding of income tax at the source with respect to interest upon tax-free covenant bonds owned by partnerships and personal service corporations was required prior to February 25, 1919.

Report in Schedule B salary received from partnership or personal service corporation.

D. PROFIT FROM SALE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER PROPERTY, AND FROM LIQUIDATING DIVIDENDS.

Kind of property.—Describe the property as definitely as you can in a word or two, as "farm," "house," "lot," "stocks," "bonds."

Sale price or liquidating dividends.—State the actual consideration or price, or, in case of an exchange, the fair market value of the property received.

Cost.—Enter the original cost of the property or, if it was acquired before March 1, 1913, its fair market value on that date. Attach statement explaining how value of March 1, 1913, was determined. Expenses incidental to the purchase may be included in the cost if never claimed in income tax returns as deductions from income. Enter in column 7 the amount of wear and tear (depreciation) or depletion sustained since March 1, 1913 (or since date of acquisition if subsequent to March 1, 1913).

Losses.—If the total of columns 5 and 6 is in excess of the total of columns 3 and 7, report the difference as a loss by using red ink or a minus sign.

E. INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES.

Kind of property.—Describe briefly, as in D.

Rent.—If a tenant rented your property on a crop share basis, report the amount of the rent as income for the year in which you disposed of such crops (unless your return shows income accrued). In case of rent paid in other property, the fair market value thereof as of date of receipt should be reported as income of the year of receipt.

Wear, tear, repairs, and property losses.—See instructions for Schedule A, above. Explain in Item 12, page 1 of the return.

Other expenses.—Report taxes on rented or leased property and interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry it. Do not include taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed.

F. INTEREST ON CORPORATION BONDS CONTAINING TAX-FREE COVENANT, ON WHICH TAX OF 2% WAS PAID BY DEBTOR CORPORATION.

This item should include all interest received directly or through partnerships, personal service corporations, and fiduciares on bonds of corporations organized or doing business in the United States, containing a clause by which the debtor corporation agrees to pay the interest without any deduction for taxes, provided exemption from withholding was not claimed by the owner of the bonds. If exemption was claimed (by filing certificate Form 1001) the interest received must be reported in G. The amount of tax paid by the debtor corporation is treated as a credit against the tax due (see Item Q, page 1 of the return), but such amount paid at the source should be reported as income in Schedule G. If the partnership, personal service corporation or fiduciary from which you received income, keeps its books on a fiscal year basis, make your return on Form 1040 instead of this form.

G. OTHER INCOME (NOT INCLUDING DIVIDENDS).

Report in this schedule interest received on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, etc., the amount paid for you by debtor corporation on tax-free covenant bonds (Item Q, page 1), and all other income not reported in Schedules A to F, except—

(a) Dividends received from corporations which are taxable by the United States on any portion of their net incomes (see Item K).

(b) Income exempt from Federal income tax, as stated in Instruction V on the reverse side of this sheet.

State separately income from each source.

I. GENERAL DEDUCTIONS.

Interest.—Report here interest paid on personal indebtedness as distinguished from business indebtedness (which should be reported under A or E above). Do not include interest on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of bonds and other obligations, the interest on which is exempt from tax, except interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase obligations of the United States issued after September 24, 1917.

Taxes.—Report here personal taxes paid and all taxes on property not used in business or profession, not including those assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed. Do not include Federal income taxes, nor estate or inheritance taxes.

Losses.—Report here losses of property not connected with your trade, business, or profession, sustained during the year from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft, which were not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and for which no claim for insurance is pending. Do not include losses from transactions not entered into for profit. Losses claimed should be explained in Item 12, page 1 of the return.

Contributions.—Report here only contributions made within the year to corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation. The total amount of contributions to be entered here must not exceed 15 per cent of the net income computed without the benefit of this deduction.

Bad debts and other deductions.—Bad debts arising out of loans should be reported here, and other proper deductions not claimed elsewhere. Attach a detailed statement of all such deductions. Deductions claimed by traveling salesmen to cover expenditures for meals and lodging should be fully explained in an attached statement setting forth the conditions of employment.

Page 2 of Work Sheet

WORK SHEET OF INDIVIDUAL RETURN OF TAXABLE INCOME

(Including income of wife (or husband) and dependent minor children, unless reported in separate returns)

A. INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.

1. Kind of business _____ 2. Business address _____

3. Total sales and income from business or professional services _____ $ _____

COST OF GOODS SOLD:			OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS:		
4. Labor	$		12. Salaries and wages not reported as "Labor" under "Cost of Goods Sold"	$	
5. Material and supplies			13. Rent on business property in which taxpayer has no equity		
6. Merchandise bought for sale			14. Interest on business indebtedness to others		
7. Other costs			15. Taxes on business and business property		
8. Plus inventories at beginning of year			16. Repairs, wear and tear, and property losses		
9. TOTAL	$		17. Bad debts arising from sales or professional services		
10. Less inventories at end of year			18. Other expenses (attach classified statement)		
11. NET COST OF GOODS SOLD	$		19. TOTAL (Items 12 to 18 inclusive)	$	

20. NET COST PLUS TOTAL DEDUCTIONS (Item 11 plus Item 19) $ _____

21. NET INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION (Item 3 minus Item 20) $ _____

B. INCOME FROM SALARIES, WAGES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES, DIRECTOR'S FEES AND PENSIONS.

1. By whom received.	2. Occupation.	3. Name and address of employer.	4. Amount received.
W. E. D. Dix	Editor	The Cross Magazine	$ 4200 00

Salary to self and dependent minor children included in any deduction in Schedule A _____

TOTAL INCOME FROM SALARIES, ETC. $ 4200 00

C. INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS, AND FIDUCIARIES REPORTING ON A CALENDAR YEAR BASIS

(not including amounts reported under F and K).

(State name and address of partnership, etc.) _____ $ _____

D. PROFIT FROM SALE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER PROPERTY, AND FROM LIQUIDATING DIVIDENDS.

1. Kind of property.	2. Name of purchaser or broker.	3. Sale price or liquidating dividends.	4. Date acquired.	5. Cost or market value Mar. 1, 1913, if acquired prior thereto.	6. Cost of subsequent improvements, if any.	7. Depreciation subsequently sustained.	
		$		$	$	$	$
NET PROFIT (total of cols. 3 and 7 minus total of cols. 5 and 6)		$		$	$	$	$

E. INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES.

1. Kind of property.	2. Name and address of tenant, lessee, etc.	3. Amount (cash or equivalent)	4. Repairs, wear, tear, and property losses.	5. Other expenses.	
		$	$	$	
NET INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES (total of col. 3 minus total of cols. 4 and 5)		$	$	$	$

F. INTEREST ON CORPORATION BONDS CONTAINING TAX-FREE COVENANT, ON WHICH A TAX OF 2% WAS PAID BY DEBTOR CORPORATION

(including such interest received through partnerships, personal service corporations and fiduciaries reporting on calendar year basis). $ _____

G. OTHER INCOME (not including dividends, which should be reported in Item K).

	Amount received.	
Amount paid for you by debtor corporation on tax-free covenant bonds (Item Q, page 1)	$	
TOTAL		$

H. TOTAL NET INCOME FROM ABOVE SOURCES $ 4200 00

I. GENERAL DEDUCTIONS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE.

1. Interest paid on indebtedness	$ 324 75	3. Losses by fire, storm, or casualty not claimed above	$	5. Bad debts and other deductions, if any (attach detailed statement)	$
2. Taxes paid	187 40	4. Contributions		TOTAL	$ 512 15

J. Total net income on which normal tax is to be calculated (H minus I) (Enter as Item M, page 1) $ 3687 85

K. Cash or Stock Dividends from corporations which are taxable by the United States upon any portion of their net incomes (including dividends received through partnerships, personal service corporations, and fiduciaries reporting on a calendar year basis) _____

L. Total net income (if this amount is over $5,000, make your return on Form 1040) $ 3687 85

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

INDIVIDUAL RETURN

I. PERSONS REQUIRED TO MAKE A RETURN OF NET INCOME.

1. Return of net income must be filed by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, whose net income for the taxable year 1919 amounted to—

(a) $1,000 if single or if married and not living with wife (or husband).

(b) $2,000 if married and living with wife (or husband).

2. Under any of these circumstances a return must be made even though the amount of net income is not sufficient to incur tax liability. Note especially personal credits for exemption and dependents under Instruction VII on this page.

3. If the combined income of husband, wife, and dependent minor children equaled or exceeded $2,000, all such income must be reported either on a joint return or on separate returns of husband and wife. If single and the income, including that of dependent minors, if any, equaled or exceeded $1,000, one return must be filed. However, a minor having a net income of $1,000 or $2,000, according to the marital status, must file a return, as such person is not considered a dependent.

4. In the case of husband and wife whose combined net income exceeds $5,000, Form 1040A should not be used but separate returns must be made on Form 1040, showing the respective amounts of income.

5. Income of a minor or incompetent, if derived from a separate estate under control of a guardian, trustee or other fiduciary, must be reported by his guardian or other legal representative.

II. WHEN TO USE FORM 1040 INSTEAD OF THIS FORM.

You must make your return on Form 1040—

(a) If your net income is over $5,000.

(b) If the net income reported in this return exceeds $4,000 and the entire family exemption has been claimed in a separate return made by wife (or husband).

(c) If the combined net income of husband and wife exceeds $5,000.

(d) If you are reporting on the basis of a fiscal year ending on the last day of any month other than December.

(e) If this form does not provide for all the facts you have to report (as, for example, if you receive income from a partnership, personal service corporation or fiduciary with a fiscal year falling partly in 1918 and partly in 1919).

III. PERIOD TO BE COVERED BY RETURN.

1. You must report your net income for the **calendar year 1919**, except under the conditions stated in paragraph 2, when Form 1040 must be used.

2. You were required to file your return for 1918 on the basis of your annual accounting period. Having established an accounting period for 1918 this period must be adhered to in 1919, unless permission was received from the Commissioner to make a change. A person having no fiscal year must file a return on the basis of a calendar year.

IV. ACCRUED OR RECEIVED INCOME.

1. If you keep books showing income accrued and expenses incurred during the year, make your return from your books, but do not fail to include all your income even if it is not entered in your books.

2. If you do not keep books showing income accrued and expenses incurred, report income received and expenses paid.

3. If you report income accrued, you must include all income that accrued in 1919 even though not actually received.

4. If you report income received, you must include all income constructively received, such as bank interest credited to your account.

V. ITEMS EXEMPT FROM TAX.

The following items are exempt from Federal income tax:

1. Pay, not exceeding $3,500, for active services in the military or naval forces of the United States, received during the taxable year prior to the termination of the present war as fixed by proclamation of the President.

2. Gifts (not made as a consideration for service rendered) and money and property acquired under a will or by inheritance (but the income derived from money or property received by gift, will or inheritance is taxable and must be reported).

3. Interest on bonds and other obligations of the United States issued before September 1, 1917, and on such bonds and other obligations issued since that date, to the extent provided by acts authorizing the issue thereof.

4. Interest on bonds and other obligations of United States possessions (Philippines, Porto Rico, etc.).

5. Interest on bonds and other obligations of States, territories, political subdivisions thereof (such as cities, counties and townships), and the District of Columbia.

6. Interest on Federal Farm Loan bonds.

7. Dividends upon stock of Federal Reserve Banks. However, dividends paid by member banks are treated as dividends of ordinary corporations.

8. Interest on bonds issued by the War Finance Corporation, only if and to the extent provided in the act authorizing the issue thereof.

9. Proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the insured to individual beneficiaries or the estate of the insured.

10. Amounts received by the insured under life insurance, endowment, and annuity contracts, provided such payments do not exceed the premiums paid in. The amount by which the total payments that have been received exceed the total premiums paid in is income and must be reported in Schedule G.

11. Amounts received from accident and health insurance and under workmen's compensation acts plus the amount of any damages received by suit or agreement on account of injuries or sickness.

12. Compensation paid by a State or political subdivision thereof to its officers or employees.

VI. FARMER'S INCOME SCHEDULE.

If you are a farmer, or a farm owner renting your farm out on shares, obtain from the collector and fill out Form 1040F, "Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses," and attach it to this return. Transfer the net farm income to line 21 of Schedule A of the return. Report income from salaries, rents, interest, sales of property, etc., in Schedules B to G of the return.

VII. CREDITS FOR PERSONAL EXEMPTION AND DEPENDENTS.

1. If you were married and living with your wife (or husband) or were head of a family December 31, 1919, you may subtract from your net income, before calculating your tax, an exemption of $2,000 plus $200 for each person under 18 (or mentally or physically defective) who was receiving his chief support from you on that date. If husband and wife make separate returns, this exemption may be claimed by either (but not by both) or may be divided between them.

2. If you were not married or did not live with wife (or husband) and were not head of a family December 31, 1919, you are entitled to a personal exemption of $1,000 plus $200 for each dependent person under 18 (or mentally or physically defective) who was receiving his chief support from you on that date.

3. If, by reason of a change in your accounting period, you make a return for a part of a year, your personal exemption shall be as many twelfths of the amount that would be allowed for a full year as there are months in the period covered by the return.

4. The personal exemption must be reported on line N, page 1, of the return, and must be supported by answers to questions 4, 5 and 6.

5. A "head of family" is a person who is the chief support of one or more persons living in his (or her) household, who are closely related to him (or her) by blood, marriage, or adoption.

VIII. AFFIDAVIT.

1. The affidavit must be executed by the person whose income is reported unless he is a minor or incompetent or unless he is ill, absent from the country, or otherwise incapacitated, in which case the legal representative or agent may execute the affidavit. However, a minor making his own return may execute the affidavit.

2. The oath will be administered without charge by any collector, deputy collector or internal-revenue agent, or (if you are in the military or naval service of the United States) by any military or naval officer who is authorized to administer oaths for purposes of military or naval justice and administration. If an internal-revenue officer is not available, the return should be sworn to before a notary public, justice of the peace, or other person authorized to administer oaths.

IX. WHEN AND WHERE THE RETURN MUST BE FILED.

Send your return to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which you live or have your place of business so that it will reach him on or before March 15, 1920. If the address of the collector is not printed on the return and you do not know it, ask at the post office or bank.

X. WHEN AND TO WHOM THE TAX MUST BE PAID.

1. The tax should be paid, if possible, by sending or bringing with the return a check or money order drawn to the order of "Collector of Internal Revenue at [insert name of city and State]."

2. Do not send cash through the mail, nor pay it in person, except at the office of the collector or a regularly established internal-revenue stamp office.

3. At least **one-fourth** of the tax is due at the same time this return is due.

4. An additional amount sufficient to bring the total payments up to **one-half** of the tax is due on or before June 15, 1920.

5. An additional amount sufficient to bring the total payments up to **three-fourths** of the tax is due on or before September 15, 1920.

6. The entire remainder of the tax is due on or before December 15, 1920.

7. The total tax may be paid at the time of filing the return, or if not so paid, one installment may be paid and the balance may be paid in installments, or in full, on or prior to any subsequent installment date referred to above.

Failure to pay any installment on the date fixed by law makes the taxpayer liable for the payment of the balance of the tax due, upon notice and demand by the collector.

XI. PENALTIES.

For Making False or Fraudulent Return.

Not exceeding $10,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and, in addition, 50 per cent of the tax evaded.

For Failing to Make Return on Time.

Not more than $1,000, and, in addition, 25 per cent of the amount of tax due.

For Failing to Pay Tax When Due, or Understatement of Tax Through Negligence.

Five per cent of the tax due but unpaid, plus interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month during the period in which it remains unpaid.

INCOME, WAR-PROFITS AND EXCESS-PROFITS TAXES FOR 1918

STATEMENT OF TAX DUE

Form 1123

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

District ..... *Date* .....

BALANCE DUE ON PREVIOUS BILL	DATE PAID	AMOUNT PAID
43 53	6/12/19	15 00

The unpaid balance of your income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes for 1918, is shown on the attached coupon in the column "Balance Due." Demand is now made for an amount to be paid on or before September 15, 1919, which added to the amount already paid will equal at least three-fourths of the total amount of the tax.

....., *Collector of Internal Revenue*

3/9/,20

W E B DuBois
650 Greene Ave
Bklyn N Y 26402

KEEP THIS PART OF THE FORM

2—8653

INCOME, WAR-PROFITS AND EXCESS-PROFITS TAXES FOR 1918

STATEMENT OF TAX DUE

Form 1123

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

District ..... *Date* .....

AMOUNT OF TAX	DATE PAID	AMOUNT PAID
58 53	4/7/19	15 00

The unpaid balance of your income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes for 1918, is shown on the attached coupon in the column "Balance Due." Demand is now made for an amount to be paid on or before June 15, 1919, which added to the amount already paid will equal at least one-half of the total amount of the tax.

BERTRAM GARDNER

....., *Collector of Internal Revenue*

3/9/21

W E B DuBois
650 Greene Ave
Bklyn N Y 26402

KEEP THIS PART OF THE FORM

2—8653

INCOME, WAR-PROFITS AND EXCESS-PROFITS TAXES FOR 1918

STATEMENT OF TAX DUE

Form 1123

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

District 1st N. Y *Date* DEC. 5, 1919

BALANCE DUE ON PREVIOUS BILL	DATE PAID	AMOUNT PAID
28 53	9/18/19	15 00

The unpaid balance of your income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes for 1918, is shown on the attached coupon in the colum. "Balance Due." Demand is now made for payment of said amount on or before December 15, 1919.

3/9/122

BERTRAM GARDNER, *Collector of Internal Revenue*

W E B DuBois
650 Greene Ave
Bklyn N Y 26403

KEEP THIS PART OF THE FORM 2—8553

[U.S. Dept. of State]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
January 2, 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

S i r:

The Department has received your letter of November 27th, enclosing a memorandum on the future of Africa, and asking whether there would be any objection to granting passports to six representative American Negroes to attend a Pan-African Conference to be held in Paris at the time of the Peace Conference.

Before rendering a final decision concerning your request, I should be grateful if you could find it convenient to come to Washington to discuss the question more fully.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frank L. Polk

Acting Secretary of State.

JAN 6 1919

4

Rfd. to Peace Bkt 606 Dec B

749-13-49

Abyssinia-P.7

[U.S. Dept. of State]

October 31, 1919

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

A circular is going about announcing that the Crown Prince of Abyssinia is about to visit the United States.

I am sure that this is untrue, but I should like to know if the Department of State has any information on this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

3/1/64

[Fragment]
[U.S. DEPT. OF STATE]

November 12, 1919.

8/17/76

The Honorable Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I understand that the department of State has asked for the services of Colonel Charles Young, U. S. A. (retired) in Liberia.

Colonel Young is a man that always does his duty regardless of his personal advantage or disadvantage but as one of his near friends I know that his former stay in Liberia was very near fatal. He had a severe case of Black Water fever. Moreover, as the War Department knows, Colonel Young was retired from the army and was not allowed to go to France on account of "high blood pressure." If his disability was so great as to keep him from France is it fair to send him to Africa where his life will certainly be jeopardized?

I am writing to ask if you will not

inves

[U.S. DEPT. OF WAR]

→2

251-K1

WAR DEPARTMENT

APR 19 1919

OFFICE OF THE
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY

April 18, 1919. 6

Dear Dr. DuBois

I have looked carefully into the questions which you raise in your letter of the 15th and find that, as I told you, the War Department will be very glad to place at your disposal, or that of any other qualified inquirer, all its records with reference to negro troops.

In the light of our experience in somewhat similar inquiries, I venture to suggest that the best way to get this material would be either for you or for some one whom you might designate to come down here and simply camp in the Department until you get what you want. We are terribly short-handed of clerks, owing to the recent action -- or non-action -- of Congress, and I want, if possible, to avoid the necessity of copying voluminous records, only a part of which will really be of value. I am sure, however, that in one way or another we can get what you want.

Sincerely yours

F. P. Keppel
Third Assistant Secretary

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

k/m

3/20/63

[U.S. DEPT OF WAR)

July 31, 1919

Provost Marshal General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I shall be grateful if you can give this office, for editorial purposes, three copies, each of your reports on the first and second drafts.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours,

3/14/50

[U.S. DEPT. OF WAR]

VMcC/mth

a90-11

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO A.G.461
Sel.Ser.Rec.Div.

August 5, 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In response to the request contained in your letter of the 31st ultimo, addressed to the Provost Marshal General and received in this office, I have the honor to inclose herewith one copy each of the reports of the Provost Marshal General on the operations of the Selective Service System.

Owing to the limited supply of these reports on hand, it is impracticable to furnish you with more than one copy each thereof.

Very respectfully,

P. C. Harris

The Adjutant General,
per

2 Incls.

3/14/47

Wrote personal letter asking for copy for myself Aug 7/19 E.W.

[U.S. War Dept]

August 8, 1919

Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for a copy of the Report of the Secretary of War, received in answer to my request of recent date. I regret that I did not make my wishes clearer. What I should have asked for is the Report of the Secretary of War for 1918 (covering calendar year 1917), with the accompanying documents, as the report of the Chief of Staff, The Surgeon General, and so on. This set is bound in three volumes, I believe.

I shall be grateful for your kindness in sending these.

Very truly yours,

3/14/51

WCM-ehs

Q. 90

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON

IN REPLY
REFER TO
A.G.319.1
S.S.R.Div.

August 11, 1919.

Mr. E. C. Williams,
243 W. 139th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter addressed to the Provost Marshal General, in which you request a copy each of his First and Second Annual Reports to the Secretary of War, I regret to advise that there are no copies of these reports now available for public distribution. It is very likely, however, that these reports could be seen at any large public library.

Very respectfully,

P. C. Harris

The Adjutant General.
Per

3/14/49

3/6/27

C8_3

Copy

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant to Sec'y. of War,
Room 131 State War & Navy Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Scott:

In regard to the two letters which Dr. Dubois sent to you and which you forwarded to this office under date of October 3rd, I would suggest that you write Dr. Dubois that both are receiving attention and consideration.

The general situation as regards the treatment of colored soldiers at Camp Sherman is now under investigation. For the sake of the writer of this letter who says he is a patient in the hospital there at Camp Sherman, it is probably unwise to start a special investigation which would lead to the discovery of his identity. A patient, no matter of what race, who has the attitude of mind toward the hospital authorities, which this writer reveals in his letter, is not likely to get the utmost courtesy of treatment and it would but add to his troubles possibly, if it were known that he had been complaining to Washington about the matter.

The letter from James G. Wiley, Y.M.C.A. Secretary in France, adds another item to our information regarding the situation there. As you know, that situation is under investigation at the present time.

You have noted, no doubt, that General Pershing has recently been giving some personal attention to the colored men in the Service of Supplies.

Very truly yours,

E. L. Munson
Colonel, United States Army,
Chief, Morale Section.

By:
J. E. Cutler,
Captain, United States Army.

No encl.
alw.

90
a

August 14, 1919

Superintendent of Documents,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Will you please quote me prices in the following documents:

3/14/48

Provost Marshal General -
First and Second Reports -
- 1918 & 1919 -

War Department - Latest published report (1918), including report of the Secretary of War and accompanying reports, as that of the Surgeon-General, Chief of Staff, etc.

I believe this last is published in three volumes. If it is issued both bound and unbound, please quote on both forms.

Very truly yours,

June 18, 1919

U. S. Portable Building Corp.
115 Broadway,
New York City

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly tell me what the cost would be for a fire proof garage for a single car to be erected at 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.? My car is an Oldsmobile, number 37.

Very sincerely yours,

WEHDB/CF

3182

our ret

LDS CO., Inc., 101 Fulto

PORTABLE BUILDINGS
WOOD OR STEEL

3/15/1

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-Bac Screen Corporation

[Uterhart]

HENRY A. UTERHART
COUNSELOR AT LAW
27 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE JOHN 3282

July 21st, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just received your letter of July 16th, as I was out of town for the week-end. Mr. Harrison is still in Europe with the Peace Commission, and Mr. Polk, I believe, sailed Saturday, so that I cannot have recourse to them. I have written a letter, however, to Mr. Lanier Winslow, Mr. Harrison's assistant in the office of the Counsel of the Department of State, asking him for information on the subject, and as soon as I hear from him I shall communicate with you.

It was quite unnecessary for you to refer to the circumstances of our meeting, as I remember them all with great pleasure, and regret that you were not with us permanently.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Henry A. Uterhart

HAU:RJ

3/18/45

HENRY A. UTERHART
COUNSELOR AT LAW
27 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE JOHN 3282

July 24th, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I herewith enclose you a letter I have just received from Mr. Winslow, of the State Department.

I take it that this is not the sort of information you desired, but rather something in the nature of a quasi official introduction to the Commission. The difficulty, however, is that both Mr. Polk and Mr. Harrison are in Europe, and I have no one else in mind who might arrange this.

If there is anything further I can do, do not hesitate to call on me.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Yours faithfully,

Henry Ayres Uterhart.

HAU:RJ Enc.

3118154

[Enc.]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1919.

Henry A. Uterhart, Esquire,
27 Cedar Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Uterhart:

Your letter of July 21st at hand. Mr. DuBois should communicate with Mr. Tarler who is now with the Abyssinian Mission at the Waldorf Astoria. I believe that would be the most efficacious means of bringing Mr. DuBois in touch with the Abyssinian Mission and so making possible his desire to establish relations with it.

Very truly yours,

L. Lanier Winslow.

C-H

3/18/55

[Van Allen]

3/19/24

July 16, 1919

Mr. Clarence R. Van Allen,
799 Tremont Street,
Roxbury, Mass.

Dear Sir:

We note in the papers that you were decorated by the French Government for distinguished bravery. Please accept our congratulations.

We shall be grateful if you can send us, for use in our History of the Negro in the Great War, your photograph and a full account, with dates, of your exploit and any interesting facts in connection with the conferring of the medal.

Very sincerely yours,

251

Boston Mass
Aug 22nd 1919

Mr. N. E. Burghardt Dw. Bois

Dear Sir: I received your letter of July 16th because of absence from the city I was unable to answer yours

Thank you for your congratulations

I will send you a photograph in a few days, also an article of my exploits in France and the decoration by Gen.

3/20/42

Edwards, if there is anything special you would like to know, I will gladly furnish you that information.

Sincerely yours.

Clarence R. Vanallen.

[VAN Pelt]

PHONE 1166

LOOK UP. NOT DOWN
LOOK FORWARD. NOT BACK
LOOK OUT. NOT IN
AND LEND A HAND

RESIDENCE
79 Englewood ave.
"THE HAND OF MERCY NEEDS TO HOLD THE SCALE WHEN HEARTS ARE TO BE JUDGED"
Englewood, N.J.
July 31, 1919

3/13/65

H. C. VAN PELT

**Moral Instructor for Colored Inmates, N. J. State Prison
State Home for Girls, Trenton, N. J. and State Home for
Boys, Jamesburg. N. J.**

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
70 Fifth ave. N.y. City

Dear Sir:

The church and congregation of West new Brighton
Staten Island of which I am pastor will celebrate
the 3 hundredth anniversary of the negro in America
during the week Beginning Sept. 1st to Friday Sept. 5-1919
We would like very much to secure you for one of
the dates to address the people of Staten Island, either
Monday Sept. 1st or Friday the 5th at 8, P. M.
This is purely a racial movement, and knowing
your great interest in our race, we would feel both
honored and benefited to have you address us.
Please state terms upon which you come, and we will
endeavor to meet them.
Please let me know at your earliest convenience, if
it will be possible to give us one of these dates.

yours very truely
(Rev.) H. C. Van Pelt

August 12, 1919

Rev. H. C. Van Pelt,
79 Englewood Avenue,
Englewood, N. J.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to speak at Staten Island as the pressure of my work is such that I will have to give up lecturing for a while.

Very sincerely yours,

3/13/46

WEBDB-CF

Lecture of
Brig-Genl Sherbourne
La Chappelle-Monthe
(Aube)

C-7
A10
D5

3/3/26

January 8th 1919

All Sergeants of the 35th F.A. reported at Regimental Headquarters per Order of ~~Col Brooks~~ Genl Sherbourne at 2 P.M.

43

Genl Sherbourne, States that the Men Resented the Order. And, that he Appreciated thier Resentment but do not do Some F-Fool thing Because of that Order.

He pictured the Regiment to the Men, Marching down 5th Ave: And Broadway. And that We Should go Around looking For Obstacles to Overcome, As We Had Surprised Everybody Since becoming Artillery Men. And Should Hunt For Hills to Climb to Prove our Strength. Keep the Men Jolly As I know that you All Want Too go Home, Even if you have to Shoot Crap With them— (Laughter By Some) do not feel that this Order Was directed

AGAINST you AS Colored MEN, there WAS Others that got The Order ALSO, AS you, (UNTrue NONE but The 92ND)

43 I SHALL HAVE it CHANGED. AND you MEN CONTINUE AS you WERE, VISITING CAFE'S AND SUCH PLACES AS you WERE before This Order CAME OUT, & I SHALL do ALL I possible TO GET you HOME SOON.

(CONclusion)

NO. 2

41 The REGULATIONS FROM, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN, EF FORCE, PERMITTED MEN To VISIT CAFES For The PURCHASE, of Beer, Light WINES or CHAMPAGNES. FROM 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. FROM 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. yet WE COULD NOT EVEN VISIT during Those Hours, SUNDAYS, or, HOLIDAYS or, AFter drill Hours, ONE SOULD TAKE A WALK WITHIN ONE MILE OF HIS billit, but WERE NOT PROMITED To LEAVE AREA of billits OCCUPIED, THESE MAY BE of little VALUE To SOME PEOPLE, but EVERY MAN SHOULD REMEMBER THEM WHEN The CRISIS AGAIN ARISES THAT They SHALL CALL NEGROES For SERVICE.

Lecture of Col Prosser C-8
La Chapelle-Moche
(Orne A10
D5
3/3/27
on January 7th 1919
at 6 P.M. Opposite Regimental
Headquarters, Col Prosser
met all the Sergeants of
the Regiment there per his
42 ~~orders and States~~;
that he know that there
was an Order out a few days
ago, and that We (the men)
did not like it, but We
must not Loose our heads,
he also States.
that during my Army
Career, I have never
seen troops or equal
he had seen picked troops
both White and Colored,
but, they was not the
Well Disciplin Soldiers, as
you men of this Regiment,
you have Made a Wonderfull
record and I am proud
of you, and, proud to have
any one know that you
Were under my Command,
I have not made you
do anything, you have
simply done all that was
asked of you to do, you

have made Wonderfull
Soldiers in a very short
time. I shall allways
do all that I can for
you, as in the past
and you Sergeants tell
the men to be of good
cheer, talk to them,
I shall take the Liberty
personally, to rescind that
order, or you may continue
to visit such places, and
42 Cage's, until it has been
changed, as I will do
all in my power to
have it changed.
(he then relates a case
that was reported to him
as happening as a result
of the Order "mutiny".)
Your record stands clear
of all charges, I have
made investigations as
to several charges and
find that they are all
untrue, your record beats
any regiment in the Army

Signed

Sgt Edw V Winters

42

Col Prosser, Was a man
of but few words as to the
negro, but his orders
were of the nature that he
did not care too much for
negro soldiers, yet he always
spoke pleasantly to us. K Brown

C-2

3/3/28

Headquarters
350th Field Artillery
American Expeditionary Force

(Same as Letter)

~~Order~~
Memorandum # (Lost)

1. In Compliance With general orders # —
Headquarters 92nd Div;
Battalion Comanders will at once place on additional guard to properly Comply ~~with~~ this order.
one Officer will remain on duty ~~one~~ from 6 P.M to 6 A.M. in the Orderly room of each Battery. he will not absent himself unless relieved by another. three (3) Men from each billet will act as guard during the night in this depot in billets. One running at the entrance to billet at all times from 5 P.M, to 6 A.M. Should any man go into the street, Sentinel will take the name of the Man, the time of departure, ~~from~~ and time of return to billet. (even if one

(over)

2 (pass to go to the toilet)

and turn over to Officer of the day, List of ~~Such~~ Names. a non-Commissioned Officer will be placed in all Cage's or Such places where men are permitted to go. And where Women are likely to be, to ingore this Order from 5.30 P.M. to 9 P.M. and a Sentinel placed outside, at each entrance ~~Such~~ Cage or, public place. the guard will consist of two, or, more Officers, and as many Enlisted men as may be needed to ingore this Order. Lt. - Will be Athletic Officer, and shall have Charge of games and will designate such place. he finds suitable for holding games to occupy the minds of the men on Sundays and holidays. Men will be marched in formation under an Officer to the Grounds. ~~and under the~~

(40)

Headquarters 92nd Div:
American Expedetionary Forces
A. P. O. 766

3/3/19

Send "Orders # (Lost)

C-3

1. Organization Commanders will at once ~~place~~ Cause Sentinels to be placed along the throughfares, Cafe's, and billets to prevent men visiting nearby towns + billets.
2. Men will not be permitted to visit Cafe's, or. other public places. Where the may come in Contact with. Women of the popuelation. Any man, caught talking with a woman ~~shall~~ will be placed under arrest, and held, each Officer is responsible that. this Order is Carried out.
3. Men of this division will be off the Streets before 9 P.M. and in their billets. or. placed under arrest. and give reasons for being out ~~after~~ Later than 9 P.M. Unless with Authority. in either Case the Officer of the day will take the name of the man and turn same over to Commanding Officer

+ (over)

4. all trucks, Cars, Aand motor cycles Will be Stopped and a Search Made to prevent men from visiting other billets. Where a man have not a pass properly signed, he Will be placed under Arrest and held, notifying his Commanding Officer giving name & rank.

5 This Order is intended to prevent men Coming in Contact with White Women.

By Command of
Brig. GENl ERWIN,

ALLEN J. GRIER.
COLONEL, GENERAL STAFF
Chief STAFF.

OFFICIAL:
EDW J. TURGEON.
MAJOR, INFANTRY,
~~ADJUTANT~~ ADJUTANT.

PP

The Original was lost. these Words are the same, but, may have been placed somewhat different, there is no Question about their meaning

(Signed Sergt Edw M. Kinder)

[Eventers?]

1339 So 17th St,
Philadelphia
Pa
May 17th 1919

A10-r

Editor Crisis

I am forwarding to you under Seperate cover a pamplet, diary and experiences of Battery "C" 350th Field Art. American Expeditionary Forces. I was a member of the 350th Field Artillery from its origin Nov 20, at 1917 from the inspection of Supply Room at Camp Dix NJ by Col Austin and, Lon Ernest J. Scott, was promoted Supply Sergt. by order of Col Fred C. Austin, Went overseas with 167 F.A. Brigade and was in the Macbache Sector. I know too well the record of the Negro Soldier in France, And his many burdens, burdens' because the American White Man made

3/7/23

made[2] then so,
I could not attempt to
tell of everything that was
not very pleasant for us.
I had kept a record
of all Orders and Memo's
from Div: Headquarters,
to present to the Crisis
upon reaching America,
moving about so frequently
and trying to keep them
from the sight of others.
They were lost in France
however I shall submit
a copy of a general order
(no. Lost) for your Consideration
one from Div: Headquarters.
And, one Regmt'l Headquarters,
on page #51-52 of diary you
will find Memorandum from
Headquarters with the signature
of Col Allen of Va., Who wrote
such an insulting letter,
about Negro troops, to a
Member of the U.S. Congress,
Mr Dies. Will do well to
forward Hon Mc Kellar. Copies
of Memorandum #40-41
Headquarters 92nd Division,
American Expeditionary forces

it is a feeling of personal
~~pride~~ pride that I
wish to Salute, you. And
your Co-Workers in the
Championing of the Negro
Soldier in France,
I have been a constant
reader of the Crisis, but.
Since returning from France
feel that I could never
go without each copy.
Are you still planning
a History of the Negro, and
the War"?
hoping these few remarks may aid
you in Locating
a Copy from the Original
Order Mentioned
you will please pardon
poor form,

3/17/24

Very Sincerely
C/o N. Ventris
#1339 So 17th St,
Formerly.
Sergeant George N. Ventris
Battery "E" 350th F. A.
American Expeditionary
Forces,

A 10-2

May 21, 1919

Mr. George W. Venters,
1339 South 17 Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Permit me in the absence of Dr. Du Bois, to adknowledge your letter of May 17, and to thank you for your interest and cooperation toward The History of The Negro in The Great War.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary

NGA-CF

Neg. Hist

51
-V1

May 26, 1919

Sergeant George W. Venters,
1339 South 17 Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 23, with the material which you sent for our History of The Negro in the Great War.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

3/20/53

MGA/CF

Thanks!
MGA

[Vernon] 10568

RESIDENCE: 403 S. CYNTHIA PL. MEMPHIS TELEPHONE 2526

SEP. 29 1919

Avery Chapel A. M. E. Church

FOURTH STREET, NEAR BEALE

W. T. Vernon, Pastor

Memphis, Tenn.

Sept. 24, 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, $3.50
New York, N.Y. Enc.

Back Ad Dr Dubois

Dear Dr. Dubois:—

We had Col. Young with us Sept. 22nd. The meeting was the greatest in Memphis for years. He did great work for the N.A.A.C.P. and the race. I appreciate the attitude of yourself & others especially Mr. Shillady & Mr. Johnson. For some reason the local organization & those in control here opposed us, but the people were with us. The best

3/17/19

RESIDENCE: 403 S. CYNTHIA PL.

MEMPHIS TELEPHONE 2526

10568

Avery Chapel A. M. E. Church

FOURTH STREET, NEAR BEALE

W. T. Vernon, Pastor

Memphis, Tenn.

2

we have come to honor the Colonel.

I am with you all in heart, spirit and in every way possible.

Have always been so.

My public utterances are my proof. Throughout the South I have my say.

I am sending you under separate cover an address delivered & sold and given to white & colored all through this section.

It has to do with "The Negro & Democracy"

I desire to work with you

3/17/20

RESIDENCE: 403 S. CYNTHIA PL.

MEMPHIS TELEPHONE 2526

10568

Avery Chapel A. M. E. Church

FOURTH STREET, NEAR BEALE

W. T. Vernon, Pastor

Memphis, Tenn.

and serve anywhere to strengthen the cause.

Mrs. Vernon in mississippi - and here has labored to distribute the "Crisis"

I am sending you check for $3.50 my subscription for the "Crisis" and membership fee.

Mr. Johnson will recall that I was one of the charter members when he organized here in Memphis.

Assuring you all of my fullest sympathy and cooperation, I am

Yours truly

W. T. Vernon

2/17/21

11378

OCT 23 1919

3/15/54

Suite #105 Elgar Block
Hamilton, Ont, Can.
Oct 21st '19.

Ed- The Crisis

Dear Sir,

By this I desire to publicly convey my sympathy to Mr John R Shillady, Secy. N.A.A.C.P. in the brutal assault upon him recently in Texas.

And do hope that neither means, nor opportunity be spared to seek justice to him by the Association.

Yrs. A. Vidal

Back to
DuBois

OCT 24 1919

3/16/140

Suite #105 Clyde-Block
Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
Oct 21st '19.

Editor – The Brownies' Book
City – New-York

Dear Sir:—

Incidentally
indeed! you'll find M.O. for a Dollar ($1)
to cover a pair subs for the above-named
"Book" to be issued next month as ad
vertised in last — Crisis.

I launch for
bear to make the following observations:— that
(a) your program or prospectus is a splendid one,
and hope to see it carried out & also for its
success.

(b) The word — colored — be eliminated,
if our children are to be taught to accept its
under its present current meaning, or
most decidedly, allowed to remain if the
proper, & intelligent meaning be given to its
proper import.

Let our children learn &

& be proud of the fact they are decendents of the great African Race, who are all that can be desired from a physical view point; dark in complexion, & as intelligent - as the most intelligent, but never, never, never, colored!

* See how I once staggered a "white" man who told me that I am a "colored" man.

No sir, I am not a "colored" man! it is purely ignorance to style me so.

But the people in the States (Negroes) don't want to called anything else but — colored! said he.

Yes, in the days of "slavery" & ignorance the blacks being continually stigmatized by the insulting words - darkey - coon - nigger, etc. desirous of escaping that infamous stigma, would, to be called rather — coloured - since they were unable to change their colour, like a man smarting under pain would turn - to & fro for some relief.

Again,

3116114

I said the word — Colour, is a noun, (abs.) colour, ed; — a verb, — the doing of something. ~~A verb is~~ That it cannot be said that I am "doing" something, because my skin is dark, & furthermore there is no visible change in it, as under any circumstance, it remains always & everywhere the same colour.

But that the same thing could not be predicated or said of him; that under different circumstances he would undergo a change in his colour, which really is the doing of something; that is, it can be said of him that he — coloured, and therefore he, & not me, is the real colored-man, or man of colours! Needless to describe his astonishment.

(c) It can readily be seen then, that I do not recognize the word, "Colored" as applied to us, nor the "white" as applied to (1st) themselves & (2nd) by us to them exactly for the above reasons, & therefore see no reason why our children be taught to style them "white."

3/16/42

I contend then, that our children be properly instructed in what they ought & should know— the right thing to do & at the right time.

That we put into their receptive minds those achievements of the men & women, past & present best calculated to elevate their minds & aspirations & quicken ambition.

Delve into, particularly, ancient history & discover to them & make common those noble deeds sufficient to make them proud of, & enamoured of their race.

You will pardon me for the length at which I have gone tho' was my pen, & not I, that refused to come to a close.

Yrs for Success.

A Vidal

P.S. Should you desire to publish the incident quoted above * you are quite at liberty to do so.

A.V.

3/16/143

HOURS { 9 TO 11 A.M.
DAILY { 2 TO 5 P.M.

3/16/1138

Prof. A. Vidal, N.A.C.

CHIROPODIST
PODIATRIST

CONSULTATION $1
PHONE REGENT 3674

Suite 105, Clyde Block,
Cor. King and Hughson Sts.
Hamilton, Ont.

3/16/1139

October 29, 1919

Professor A. Vidal,
Suite 105, Clyde Block,
Corner King & Hughson Streets,
Hamilton, Ontario.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of October 21.

The name is never a matter simply of personal preference. So long as the masses of educated people are agreed upon the significance of a word, it is impossible for you or me to ignore it, simply because we do not like it.

The BROWNIES' BOOK will, therefore, use the words "colored" and "Negro" in their usual significance, but will try, as you suggest, to impress upon children their dignity and worth.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Brownies Book - P7

September 20, 1919

Mr. H. G. Wallace,
463 Kosciusko Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

3/16/83

My present automobile insurance expires October 10. My car is an Oldsmobile, model 37, 1918, five passenger touring. The original cost excluding equipment was $1,395; extra equipment including freight was $301.38 making a total cost of $1,698.30. How much insurance for fire and theft can I carry, and at what rate and what will be the rate for public liability?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/GF

East Saint Louis, Illinois,

August 4th, 1919.

Writing agency

3/19/20

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,

New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Sir:

I be came interested when I heardthat you were Pre-Paring a history of the part the Negro soldiers took in the recent war. I should like to secure the right to sell it in the southern section of Illinois or whatever section you may indicate including East Saint Louis. An early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely

Thomas Walker Wallace

Thomas Walker Wallace,
Chaplain 369th R.I. U. S.
1843 Bond Avenue

3/19/19.

August 13, 1919

Mr. Thomas Walker Wallace,
1843 Bond Avenue,
East St. Louis, Illinois

My dear Sir:

I beg to say that the date of publication of my history, of The War, has not yet been settled. When it has been, I shall be glad to communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

War History Agency

WEBDB-CF

War History

[Waller]

1919

2/19/52

NOV 21 1919

240 E. Congress St.
Detroit, Mich
Nov. 19, 1919.

Editor The Crisis
70 - Fifth Ave
New York - N.Y

Dear sir: -

I noticed in your Oct. number of the Crisis your request for information concerning the activities of colored Engineers and Service Bns. I am submitting herewith what I hope will prove a source of accurate information concerning the 536th Engineers - Service Bn.

Captain A.C. Whitney Schurmer Mfg. Co. St. Paul Minn. was Historical and Topographical officer for this organization. He has a complete history of this organization

3/19/53

with views of work done by it. It also has many letters commending the work of this organization.

If you will write Capt. Whitney at the address given I think he will supply the information. If he will not give the information I can give a fairly accurate history but I have no views.

Very truly yours

E. Holsey Waller.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
ARUNDELIAN, LONDON.

ARUNDEL HOTEL,
VICTORIA EMBANKMENT,
LONDON, W.C.2.

TELEPHONE Nos
9016
9017
CERRARD.

Jan. 7-19.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:-

We arrived in London Monday and were greeted by a friendly sun. Managed to get accommodations here, although they are turning them away. London is very crowded. I fear my month in France made me a spoiled child, as I still find myself longing for environment.

My association with you while in France was most pleasant and I trust our new and cordial relations will be resumed upon your return to the States.

The date of our sailing is problematical at this writing. Yesterday we were told that we

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: ARUNDELIAN, LONDON.

ARUNDEL HOTEL,
VICTORIA EMBANKMENT,
LONDON, W.C.2.

TELEPHONE Nos 9016 } CERRARD. 9017 }

would sail on the Adriatic Jan. 15th. This a.m. word was received that it might be possible to leave to-morrow & go to Montreal. Mr. Moton is now not making definite arrangements.

I am sending these post cards to young ladies who were so kind to us at restaurant Elaine, "Blondy" and "Black Eyes." Tell them howdy: also get their respective names and addresses and I will send them cards from America. I shall put a postcript to this letter advising you whether to write me here. If possible do so.

Wishing you the best of luck. and regards to all inquiring, I am,

Sincerely yours.

Lester A Walton

P.S.— Just got word we leave to-morrow & Be sure and write me to New York.

31/1/15

E
A31

April 18, 1919.

Mr. Lester Walton,
247 W. 46th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Walton:

This is one of the letters which arrived for you after you left. The other I shall run across sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

3/6/23

Enc. 2
WEBDB/CF

[Encl.]
E-9

A31

Headquarters 369th U. S. Infantry,
American Expeditionary Forces - France,
Embarkation Center - Le Mans.

9 January 19.

Mr. Lester A. Walton,
3 bis Rue Montesque,
Hotel du Bloitre,
St Honore, Paris.

My dear Walton:

3/6/124

I found your letter here a few days ago when we pulled in from the Rhine on our way to New York. Am very sorry to have missed you all along the line. We were very much surprised and disappointed that you and Dr. Moton did not come to see this regiment of all others. You were within twelve miles of us when you were at Colmar. The French could have told you any time where we were, as they never lost track of us, even if the American Army did.

I suppose you have seen the enclosed citation which has been published in all the New York papers, probably before you left home. Some time ago, I mailed Mr. Moore a complete list of the 170 odd citations for the Croix de Guerre, distinguished service crosses and Legion of Honor, awarded officers and men of the regiment, and he undoubtedly has it long before this.

The only points of interest about us you have not had, are as follows: We came to the Vosges Mountains, after the great battle of September and October. The day of the armistice was our one hundred and ninety-first day under fire, which is a record for any American Regiment. We marched into the enemy territory as the advance guard of the Second French Army, and arrived at the Rhine November 18th, being the first unit of the Allied Armies to get there. While there, our colors were decorated by the French with the Croix de Guerre. Then we came back here. We leave to-morrow for Brest and expect to sail on the 11th. The name of the steamer and destination in America, unknown, but suppose it will be Camp Merritt or Camp Mills. An how, we will be near New York, if not in it.

We are all well. Most of our wounded are back. We have in round numbers - 3000 men and 107 officers starting home.

Again regretting that we didn't see you and with regards to Dr. Moton, I remain,

Yours truly,

Wm. Hayward.

[Enc.]

E-9

A31

CITATION FOR CROIX DE GUERRE

.....

A W A R D E D

369e REGIMENT d'INFANTERIE U.S.
(Formerly 15th N.Y. Infantry)

For its Operations As A Combat Unit Of A French

Division In The Great Offensive In

CHAMPAGNE, SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER , 1918,

By The French Commanding General.

.....

3/6/125

Sous le Commandement du Colonel Hayward qui, bien que blesse, a tenu a conduire son regiment au combat, du Lieutenant Colonel PICKERING, admirable de sang-froid et de courage, du Commandant COBB (tue), du Commandant SPENCER (grievement blesse), du Commandant LITTLE veritable entraineur d'hommes, le 369e R. I. U. S. qui lors des attaques de Septembre 1918, voyait le feu pour la premiere fois, s'est empare de puissantes organisations ennemies, energiquement defendues et a enleve de haute lutte le village de S.....,a fait des prisonniers, ramene 6 canons et un grand nombre de mitrailleuses.

T R A N S L A T I O N

Under command of Colonel HAYWARD, who, though injured, insisted on leading his regiment in the battle, of Lieutenant Colonel PICKERING, admirably cool and brave, of Major COBB, (killed), of Major SPENCER (grievously wounded), of Major LITTLE, a true leader of men, the 369th R. I. U. S., engaging in an offensive for the first time in the drive of September, 1918, stormed powerful enemy positions energetically defended, took, after heavy fighting, the town of S.....,captured prisoners and brought back six cannons and a great number of machine guns.

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

V—1

VICTROLA CLUB

ALWAYS ENCLOSE THIS CARD WITH YOUR REMITTANCE IN CHECK, MONEY ORDER, OR REGISTERED LETTER, PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF

3643

JOHN WANAMAKER, NEW YORK

BROADWAY, 9TH & 10TH STS.

3/14/13

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

650 Green Ave.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. E. B. DuBois

650 Greene Ave Brklyn

AMT. OF CONTRACT $ 1500 FOLIO 3643

TERMS $ 100 ON 13 DAY OF EACH MONTH

PAYMENTS	DATE	RECEIVED BY
130 00	Paid to date	
100	JAN 17 1915	JOHN WANAMAKER, N. Y.
100	FEB 14 1915	JOHN WANAMAKER, N. Y.
100	MAR 10 1915	JOHN WANAMAKER, N. Y.
100	APR 16 1915	JOHN WANAMAKER, N. Y.
100	MAY 13 1915	JOHN WANAMAKER, N. Y.
100	JUN 10 1915	JOHN WANAMAKER, N. Y.
470 00		

June 20, 1919

Mr. John L. Wanke,
440 Throop Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

3/1815

My dear Sir:

I have again carefully considered the matter and have decided that I do not care to sell the premises at 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE INC.

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

PRESIDENT — JOSEPH LEE
TREASURER — MORTIMER N. BUCKNER
SECRETARY — HOWARD S. BRAUCHER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH LEE — HOWARD S. BRAUCHER
MORTIMER N. BUCKNER — HENRY W. DE FOREST

HPF/JAS

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
W. B. DICKINSON, DIRECTOR
LE ROY E. BOWMAN, MANAGER
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MRS. JANE OGLE — MRS. FRANCES A. THOMAS
HAROLD F. STRONG — MISS SARA LEBKICHER
A. N. FARMER — MRS. M. S. PEARSON

Surround the Camps with Hospitality

May 23, 1919

Dr. W. E . B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

3/2/133

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Pierce McNeil Thompson, who is being considered for a position with the War Camp Community Service has given ur your name as a reference. I wish you would write me a frank statement of your opinion of his adaptability for this work, mentioning his weak points as well as his strong ones.

Doubtless you are sufficiently familiar with the general character of our work so that I need not describe it in detail. Briefly stated, it consists in organizing and directing the social activities of the communities near the training camps in such a way as to provide as nearly as possible a normal social environment for the men while they are in camp. The qualifications demanded of our workers are first of all patriotism and the social spirit, then energy, enthusiasm, initiative, creative imagination, and the ability to get on well with all sorts of people and to carry things to a successful conclusion.

We are counting on your opinion as one of the important factors in our decision and a statement from you in as explicit terms as you wish to use will be of very great value to us.

Very sincerely yours,

H P Fairchild

Drop a card from the Post until early in June when your letter may be expected concerning Mr. Pierce McNeil Thompson. Can have his personal attention.

May 23, 1919

War Camp Community Service, Inc.
1 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Attention of Mr. H. P. Fairchild

Dr. Du Bois is out of town, to be gone until early in June, when your letter of May 23 concerning Mr. Pierce MCNeil Thompson can have his personal attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

MGA-CF

312/134

[War Camp Community Service, Inc.]

June 17, 1919.

Mr. H. E. Fairchild,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am sorry that an answer to your letter of May 23 has been delayed on account of my absence from my office.

~~I have known Mr. Pierce Powell~~ Thompson for more than ten years. He is a very capable man, of splendid character and I think would be unusually efficient in the War Camp Community Service.

Very sincerely yours,

To Dr. Dent

August 21, 1919.

Mrs. C. A. Washam,
432 S. 8th Street,
P.O. Box 360,
Enid, Oklahoma.

3/4/45

My dear Mrs. Washam:

I thank you very much for the newspaper clipping and letter sent me. It is very interesting, and I may refer to it sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

[Washington]

D

251

463 Florida Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. (Washington)
September 29, 1919

W. E. B. Du Bois,
"The Crisis"

Dear Sir:

I am sending you the name of Sergt. "Maj. Romeo Hoard" who traveled over quite a large portion of France during the late war as "Special Stenographer for Colored cases." Sergt. Hoard was the head stenographer and clerk and keeper of the files for Court-Martials of the 92nd division.

3120/2

In this position he collected a mass of documents and "secret orders" and much interesting materials which will aid you in your work. He has all of the original notes (in shorthand) at his home; and, after my talking with him, has agreed to let you chase anything that you need to help you in your work. Some of his "orders" are some very important items and exposures I promised my old friend Col. Chas. Young when he spoke to me about your work, that I would bring the above to your attention.

If you would like to know what the Colored Dentist of Washington D.C. did here during the "Draft", as President of the Dental Society I may also forward you this.

Respectfully-

Wm. J. Washington

Address

Sergt. Romeo Hoad.
1834 Eleventh St., N.W.
Washington,
D.C.

P.S When writing mention my name. His brother was Stenographer and clerk with me and at a camp in Georgia. His name is Washington Hoad.

I should also suggest that you might collect valuable information from Officers of the 1st Separate Battalion of D.C. National Guards who were the first Colored troops called to service. Mr. Emmet Scott ignored these entirely. They have Startling Stories to tell and nearly all were decorated by France. One sergeant received the Legion of Honor Medal.

251
(Washington)

October 10, 1919.

Dr. J. E. Washington,
463 Florida Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I have just written to Sergeant Hored concerning the material which you kindly told me about in your letter of September 29.

I should be very glad indeed to know ofthe work of the colored dentists during the draft.

I hope you will write me at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

3/20/1

[L. B. Watkins]

APR 9 1919

THE BISSELL COLLEGES,

Effingham, Illinois,

March 28, 1919.

45

35

3/5-17

Mr.Lucian B.Watkins,
649 Stirling Street,
Baltimore,Maryland.

Dear Mr.Watkins:

Was in Chicago yesterday,and called on Mr.Perry of the Vocational Board,and we talked about your enrollment in the College.

As there is not a single colored person in our city of 5000,it would be a very difficult matter to secure a boarding place,and was wondering if you could do light housekeeping.

Kindly let us hear from you.

THE BISSELL COLLEGES,

(Signed) L. H. BISSELL
President.

LHB/LAF

---

649 Stirling St.,Baltimore,Md.,
April 1, 1919.

President L.H.Bissell,
Bissell Colleges,
Effingham,Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In the same mail that brought me your letter yesterday I received a letter from the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington,D.C.,which contained transportation for me to Washington, on my way to Effingham for admission to your College of Photography. I shall start Saturday,April 5.

About this matter of a boarding place. While I had hoped to obtain board with a member of my own race in Effingham I had not thought that it would be imperative that I should do so. I feel sure that there is enough Christianity in Effingham to provide that a brother-stranger in their midst shall not die of hunger. What would Jesus do?

It seems that in some places in the South they rise more readily to our American ideal of democracy than in many places in the North and Middle-West. "The Richmond Planet," of Richmond,Va., states that "right here in Richmond,the capital of the late Confederacy,colored soldiers are welcomed to aristocratic Westhampton,and with no sigh of racial discrimination or antipathy to their being there." What is the matter with Illinois?

I am not sure as to what your question involves. We shall talk it over when I arrive. There must be a way that is just and that will be for the good of all concerned.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Lucian B.Watkins.

University of Illinois,

Urbana, Ill., August 13, 1919.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,

Editor, The Crisis,

70 5th Ave., New York City.

My dear Dr.Du Bois:

I have tried my best to forget poetry since being here. When I left Baltimore I did not bring any of my writings with me,- this with the hope that I could the better prepare for a sure enough bread-winning vocation. But the spell is on me again. With me, this thing is a madness. I hope you understand me, for it is really a painful matter that I have never expressed to anyone before. I have always felt that people can never know as to what this fever means. Had I the world to give, I would give it freely for the ability to concentrate my mental and physical forces on real money-earning work as I seem compelled to do in the making of a quatrain. Now unless I can get away from this verse-making obsession I must fail in everything, because success as a poet means very little, in a material way, even for those who are called masters in the art.

I hope you will pardon me for this much of your time that I have taken.

Always sincere,

Lucian B. Watkins

3/16/55

3/9/5

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

INSTITUTE. W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

October
twenty-five
nineteen
nineteen

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 - Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of October 23d. In reply permit me to advise that I am sending you a photograph of myself under separate cover. I am sorry that I did not know sooner that you could not use a cut. I shall be glad to receive the cut.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis, President.

JWD:S

August 14, 1919

3/6/31

Miss Laura Wheeler,
Cheyney, Pa.

My dear Miss Wheeler:

As perhaps you know we are beginning in November a magazine for children to be called "The Brownies' Book." It is designed for all children, especially for colored children. I want very much that you should give us some of your best artistic work. Eventually, we shall pay for all your contributions, but we may not be able to give you any actual cash during the first year. I shall be glad to hear from you on the matter, and to have any suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

M_____

Your appointment with

3/19

Dr. A. Baxter Whitby

DENTIST

315 ½ East 2nd. St. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Office Phone, Walnut 874.

For_____

at_____o'clock.

If impossible to keep this appointment a sufficiently early notice must be given, that my time may be filled. Otherwise a fee will be charged.

D-126

3/19/62

1920 M.A.A.

December 19, 1919.

Mr. Amos M. White,
439 S. Rampan St.,
New Orleans, La.

My dear Sir:

I want to thank you very much for the kind letter which you sent me last September.

Have you any information concerning the 816th Pioneers? I am writing a history of The Negro in the War.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

CC

Los Angeles, Cal.
Oct. 16/19.

Prof. Kelly Miller —
Washington D.C.

Dear Prof. Miller:

I enclose here with — a memo. which is self explanatory, except that I wish to add that my sons — Hamilton C. & Jno. G. — there were members of the 815 band. The entire organization refused to be "jim crowed" and laid the Adjt. that they would go to prison before taking part in the show —

The Col. changed his position — the show was given, but the Col. & ab — did not attend.

Yrs. Truly
Morgan T. White
1076 S. Mariposa Ave.

PS I kept the copy which was given to the band, and brought to me by my Son.

[Enc.]

815

Romange, France.
May 19th, 1919.

CC

3/6/74

Memorandum:
No. 9.

The 815th, Pioneer Infantry will present its' latest production "The Secret Judge" for three successive evenings beginnigg May 19th, in order that all may be accommodated the camp is decided and members of thisscommand will attend as follows:

May 19th, All White

May 20th, 815th Pioneer Infantry

May 21st, All remainder of colored troops in camp including 815th Infantry.

By order of colonel Chapman

John T. Mc. Cunniff
Captain 816th, Inf.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sept. 23, 1919. Z 51

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In the Sept. number of Harper's Monthly there is an article by Heber Blankenhorn, a former captain, M. I. D., Propaganda Section, G.H.Q. on "The War of Morale" in which he quotes briefly from the pamphlet dropped among colored troops by the Germans. In his article he states "The Germans intended these for a sector of colored troops, but dropped them the day after those troops were withdrawn and poilus got the full benefit of English leaflets." To me this appears to be an attempt to take away the Negro's credit for disregarding German propaganda. With the facts you have on this, ought not it be corrected?

Walter White

3/20/23

War history

1919

3/19/54

November 25, 1919.

Mr. A. C. Whitney,
c/o Schumer Manufacturing Co.,
St. Paul Minn.

My dear Sir:

Mr. E. H. Walker writes me that you have a history of the 535th Engineer Service Battalion together with pictures and other documents.

I wish very much that you would let me see these for use in my history of THE NEGRO IN THE WAR. I should see that they are returned to you intact.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

War 7.

3/19/67

SCHURMEIER MANUFACTURING CO. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

SCHURMEIER MANUFACTURING CO.

1920

COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILE BODIES
RAILWAY AND EXPRESS TRUCKS
BUSINESS WAGONS AND VANS

ST. PAUL, MINN.

DEC 1 1919

November 28, 1919.

W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In acknowledgment of your letter of November 25th, I am sending you under different cover the history and photographs. As I am unable to replace these, I ask that you kindly return them to me intact, when they have served your purpose.

I also send you a booklet of Companies A and B, which you may retain if you wish.

Yours truly,

A. C. Whitney

President

ACW M

[Who's Who in Rom]

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA
Every Two Years
Edited by Albert Nelson Marquis

Cable Address: Marquis, Chicago

A. N. Marquis & Company
PUBLISHERS
440-442 Dearborn Street South
CHICAGO

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA
Every Two Years
Edited by Albert Nelson Marquis

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

This work aims to give a brief, crisp, personal sketch of the notable LIVING Americans in all parts of the world—men and women whose position or achievements make them of general interest. It tells just the things every intelligent person wants to know about those who are most conspicuous in every reputable walk of life — birthplace, age, parentage, education, degrees, position and achievements, politics, societies, clubs, business, profession or occupation, marriage; and in fact the chief features of each career without puffery or eulogy, praise or criticism.

The appended addresses also constitute a valuable feature. No other publication has ever attempted the difficult task of finding and furnishing the addresses of prominent Americans in all parts of the world. WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA not only tells who the leading people are and what they have done, but also tells where they are at the present time and what they are now doing, puts you in quick and easy communication with them.

Completeness and reliability make the book indispensable to every man or woman who aims to keep abreast of the times. It answers, instantly, thousands of questions of every-day import — questions for which answers can nowhere else be found.

It is everywhere recognized as an authority and is in general use in homes, offices, libraries, editorial rooms, schools and colleges, and every place where up-to-date, authentic information is wanted about people in whom almost everyone is interested.

A.N. MARQUIS & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Sept. 26, 1919.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing your personal sketch, clipped from the last edition of Who's Who in America, for the usual biennial revision. Kindly scrutinize this sketch carefully, correcting errors, if any, and bringing the record down by adding any important later occurences.

In order that we may know the sketch has come to your attention, it should be returned even though revision or amendment is unnecessary. Please do not fail to return it promptly.

The World War, which was approaching its critical stage when the 1918-1919 edition of Who's Who in America was issued, brought many men into prominence, and caused many changes in positions of persons named in the book. These new names and changes will be duly noted in the edition for 1920-1921.

Many new alignments in other departments of activity have called for leaders whose life-sketches also will be succintly presented.

The new issue will be more complete than any of its predecessors.

We would be pleased to receive your advance order for one or more copies of the edition which will be issued in the spring of 1920. These advance subscriptions greatly aid us in determining the size of the edition to be printed, and are much appreciated.

Kindly let us hear from you at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Albert Nelson Marquis
Editor

[Wickerman]

August 18, 1919.

2055 Fuller Street
Columbus, Ohio

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

3/15/65

Dear Sir:-

The other day in a discussion on lynching I asserted that Negroes are being lynched at the rate of one every three days and that the major part of those lynched were not even accused of rape and that few of those participating in the lynchings were punished. These statements were promptly challenged.

Now I should like some data on lynching. I feel quite confident that my statements are true. Some of the newspapers minimize the lynchings and speak of an occasional lynching in the south, however my observations have led me to believe that it is not occasional and I remember distinctly reading some where a statement of the facts noted above.

I would therefore appreciate any information you may give me on the subject.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy I am

Respectfully Yours,
Benj. W. Wickerman

August 21, 1919.

Mr. Benjamin Wickerman,
2055 Fuller Street,
Columbus, Ohio.

3115/66

My dear Sir:

You will find answers to your questions in the pamphlet "Thirty Years of Lynching," published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The cost is fifty cents.

Very sincerely yours,

[Wiley] 751

M. L. Graham
c/o Postmaster
New York City. (Wiley)

July 12, 1919.

The Editor of The Crisis.
New York, N. Y.

JUL 14 1919
DU BOIS

Dear Sir,

Am enclosing to the Business Manager my subscription for another year. I want to say that for the two years that I have been a constant reader of the Crisis I have enjoyed it immensely. It is instructive interesting and fine from a literary viewpoint. I admire the radical stands that you take on race questions.

I am interested in the History of the Negro in the War which you are getting out, and as a colored

3/20/25

naval man. I hope you do not forget the part of the colored sailors. It was inconspicuous but essential nevertheless.

Yours ever for success,

William D. Wiley.

P.S. Any assistance I may render regarding naval work I gladly offer.

3/20/30

U. S. S. Mahan Cm-4

Aug. 2, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 15th ult. I am enclosing herewith a few facts regarding colored sailors, which I hope may be of some use to you. I regret that I am unable to furnish you with any documents or other tangible data than things coming under my notice. However, I am asking one of my officers who saw foreign service on the "Florida" which several times encountered subs, for a short statement of the colored men's actions while under fire at the high seas.

3/11/40

I am looking forward very eagerly to the first volume of your next work, and in my humble way wish you the greatest measure of success.

Respectfully yours
William D. Wiley.

U. S. S. Mahan
c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Regarding Colored Sailors Cm-4

88

In this Great War, as in all previous ones, colored men entered all branches of the military service, and the navy received its share of negros. This in spite of the fact that they were enrolled only in the Messman Branch of the Navy. In advertising for men, men desired for this branch were called "officers servants" in some of our leading newspapers.

3/11/41

I desired to enroll as a landsman (meaning desiring land training for ~~[illegible]~~ for third class electrician (Radio), but at the recruiting station they put down: Color: Black Rate Mess Attendant 3c." This was in Providence, R.I. In many places third class was the best given. I protested and was told that I could change my rate at the training station. I tried several times, but was unable to do so. While in Newport at the Naval Training station last August however, an order from the Navy Department

said that all "white" men of the messmen branch would immediately change their rates to seamen or firemen; that all Filipinos of the messmen branch could change their rates to firemen if they wished. Nothing was said of colored men, although they were allowed to become firemen or ship's cooks. None of the progressive ratings such as seamen, electricians or yeomen were allowed us however.

3/11/42

While at Newport two things happened, one fair, the other not. A colored fellow returned from a 10-day furlough and was telling of his trip to Virginia to his friends in mess line one day. He spoke of the speed of the train from New York to Washington, saying the longest stop was made at Delmar, Md. where colored people were jim-crowed. A southern white, standing near, took up the conversation, and used very abusive and insulting language to my colored friend. An argument and fight ensued, the white man striking the colored fellow first, and

from the rear. My friend finally drew a knife. A chief petty officer stopped the fight, and put the negro under arrest. The southerners, and no doubt a few fellows from up this way started cries of "lynch the niggers", and said what would happen "down home". The authorities fearing violence to the colored men who all slept in the same building, had a strong guard stationed there that night. At the mast a few days later the negro was given five days solitary confinement for drawing a knife, and the white man got a summary court martial, resulting in 60 days in the "brig" (jail) and a fine of $230 (six months pay). He was told by the captain that all men are equal in the Navy, and those cowardly prejudiced acts which savored of Georgia would not be tolerated at the Newport station.

3/11/43

On the other hand, four colored boys were put in the crack drill regiment in Newport, only to

be given a week's detail in the mess hall, peeling potatos. Before the end of the week they were all transferred to the Mess Attendants' school without so much as learning the manual of arms, let alone receiving the required three weeks gun and artillery drill. I was one of the four, and the other three were all from my home town.

Last September I came to the Mahan, a late type destroyer, and from Oct 10 to Nov. 11 we were on the go continually convoying transports and supply ships out of New York for 600 miles to sea. All the colored boys made good sailors and seldom complained of seasickness, each bearing the inconveniences of travel without lights or noise cheerfully. My rate was advanced to Ward Room cook. [I made Ward Room steward last April.]

Of course we took part in station and fire drills. It is the stations of Mess Attendants, wardroom cooks and stewards, to pass ammunition from the

3/11/44

magazines to the guns in actual engagement. At the fleet manoeuvres in Cuba last winter the ship was one of the fastest in firing, and in loading drill. Efficiency in loading was facilitated by efficient handling of ammunition by the passers, among them the messmen.

Perhaps I should say that it is the duty of messmen to prepare and serve officers meals, to look out for their rooms and clothing or in other words to be their servants. This branch affords almost no chance for advancement. When one becomes Admirals steward he has reached the top rung of the messmen ladder, and as the Bluejacket manual states, he is not even then a first class petty officer. White men can go as high as they wish in the Navy. Not so with colored men. I have noticed a few Chief petty officers - all of them middle aged or old men, and all wearing from four to six service stripes (16 to 24 years) and all of them either

3/11/45

chief commissary stewars or chief water tenders or machinist mates. These men have given the best part of their lives to the Navy, and yet have not even attained the warrant grade, which is the highest rank of a non-commissioned naval officer. I hear there are a few colored warrants, but I am quite sure none reached that rank during the past war. The Navy Dept could give this data.

And just this last: On the U.S.S. ~~[redacted]~~ Matsonia (transport) a colored sailor was insulted by a southern army officer. The negro resented the insult and struck the officer. The southern captain of the Matsonia inflicted severe punishment upon the colored lad, and would not even listen to his side of the story. I am told he (the capt.) remarked that a "niggr should be hanged for striking a white officer."

At dinner aboard this ship a few days ago alluded to Fritz Pollard as a "coon," when trying to tell of a naval

3/11/46

4.

officer that played for Brown the year that Pollard was the star.

William D. Wiley.

Please return this manuscript. Stamp is enclosed.

3/11/3

251
(Wiley Haulard)

RED CROSS RECREATION BUILDING
U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL
CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

Sept. 20, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
c/o The Crisis,
New York, City.
Dear Sir:

Yours of the 15th with regard to information concerning colored sailors in the World War received. In answer to a previous request for any information I could give, I sent you, about two months ago, an account of some of my experiences, and a few that have come to my ears. I have never heard whether or not you recieved that letter from me.

At present I am in the hospital with a sprained knee. I am almost well again, and will soon be out of the service. Just now my address is -

31 to 31

RED CROSS RECREATION BUILDING
U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL
CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

U. S. Naval Hospital
Ward 2-2. Chelsea Mass.

I hope to hear for you soon—
Very truly yours
William D. Wiley.

3/20/32

2122

MAR 10 1919 MAR 5 1919

20

Suffolk Va

Mar 3-19-1

Mr. John R. Shillady Sect

Dear sir since you are the Sect of the National Association of s for the Advancement of col colord people. I am here asking you are you. or as any atachment to any of your work in charge of in Publishing of the L History of the world war? if you are please let me here from you at once and send me your price list of them.

Lewis Walrond now collecting material for a book of the Negro in the Great War. It will not however be issued for ~~sometime~~ several months at the earliest.

In the meantime allow me to thank you for your aid & coop.

251

if you are got them and
I can get in coraption
with you. I can. give ya
send orders for them.
I wants the History of the
world war pertaining the
Colord Soldiers assume at
once from James

Hilkins

R. F. D. #2.

Box # 7.

Suffolk.

Va.

3/20/19

251
-W1

March 11, 1919.

Mr. James Wilkins,
R.F.D. #2
Box #7
Suffolk, Va.

My dear Mr. Wilkins:

Dr. Du Bois is abroad now collecting material for a History of the Negro in the Great War. It will not, however, be issued for several months at the earliest.

In the meantime, allow me to thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

MGA/CF

December 11, 1919.

Miss Hilda Wilkinson,
~~100 W. 137 St., N. Y. C.~~
174 W. 63 St. N.Y.C.
Dear Hilda:

3/14/4

I am sorry that we did not meet that day. I was not feeling well and went home to get some medicine and by the time I got down to the library, a half hour late, you had already come and fled.

Mr White, of the N.A.A.C.P., has asked me to find someone to make him, hurriedly, a pen and ink sketch, each an inch and a half high of a tree with a distinctly white man hanging lynched form it and another of the same tree with a distinct Negro type hanging lynched from it. The colored man must have on decent clothes. If these sketches are successful they will appear in the Survey. There is glory for you.

Mr. White, of course, will attend to expenses. Can you let me have them by Monday at the latest?

Yours truly,

J. F./FF

[Willard]

Cd-5

1511 Butler Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
May 6th 1919

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have read with great interest your various War documents in the May issue of The Crisis and in compliance with your request I am offering the following facts in connection with the disgusting communications anent the Negro's part in the War.

I was Regimental Sergeant Major of the 368th Infantry from the time of its organization at Camp Meade until its Demobilization there on March 7th

* * * * *

Col. Greer in the letter to Senator McKellar on Dec. 6th writes as follows, "From there we went to the Argonne and in the offensive starting there on September 26th, had one regiment in the line, attached to the 38th French Corps. They failed there in all their missions, laid down and sneaked to the rear, until they were withdrawn."

This is what Colonel Durand, the French General who commanded us in action said in a French General Order: "L'Honneur de la prise de Binaville doit revenir au 368th R. I. U. S."

And this is what Col. Greer himself issued in General Order No. 38, Hq. 92d Div. the same day that he wrote his infamous letter to this senator, "The Commander Division desires to commend in orders the meritorious conduct of Private Charles E. Boykin, Company "C" 325th Field Signal Battalion. On the afternoon of Septembr 26, 1918, while the 368th Infantry was in action in the Argonne Forest the Regimental Commander moved forward to establish a P. C. and came upon a numbr of Germans who fled to the woods which were FOUND TO BE ALIVE WITH MACHINE GUNS. The C. O. ordered the woods searched to the top of he hill, the officer in charge of the scouting (2nd Lt. C. W. Carpenter) called for volunteers and Private Boykin, a telephone linesman, offered his services and set out with the rest of the detail. While trying to flank an enemy machine gun another opened fire killing him instantly."

It is plain to be seen that he contradicts himself in hes these two documents, and on the same particular day.

I am enclosing herewith the original papers in connection with the operation of the Regiment in the Argonne, including the French General's citation and the report made by the Battalion Commander of the unit of the 368th which was in the front line the longest in the Argonne. I will ask that you return all of these to me.

(C d-5

Galley 47

Referring again to Col. Greer's letter in which he says

> "One of our majors commanding a battalion said "The men are rank cowards there is no other words for it."

I was the only colored person present when this was uttered: It was on the 27th of last September in the second line trenches of Vienne Le Chateau in our attack in the Argonne and was uttered by Major B. F. Norris, commading the 3rd Battalion. Major Norris, himself, was probably the biggest coward because he left his Battalion out in the front lines and came back to the Colonel's dugout a nervous wreck: I was there in a bunk along side of the wall and this major came and laid down beside me and he moaned and groaned so terribly all night that I could'nt hardly close my eyes -he jumped and twisted worse than anything I have ever seen in my life. HE was a rank coward himself and left his unit an some trifling pretext and remained back all night.

I sincerely trust that these facts will assist you in your work and I shouldbe very pleased to do anything else to aid you.

Very truly yours

Wellington Willard

3/6/117

[Williams]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., PH. D., *President*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
E. C. WILLIAMS, *Librarian*

5/6/22

Washington, D. C. Mar 25/20

Dear Dr Dubois: —

Captain "G" was Captain Evan Gray,
but I should not feel like quoting him without his
(a strictly private one)
permission. The conversation took place just before I
left N.Y., and I had no chance to resume it.

Very truly yrs,
E. C. Williams

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., PH. D., *President*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
E. C. WILLIAMS, *Librarian*

Washington, D. C. June 18, 1919

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I have just come from an extended conference at the War Department. This conference followed the receipt by me of a brief letter from Mr. Keppel giving some additional information. Both Mr. Keppel and his aide, Lieut. Tabb, were courteous in the extreme, but there seem to be good reasons why it is going to be difficult to get all of the information wanted just at this time.

Some of the reasons are as follows: first, some of the material of the A. E. F. has been transferred from France to this country, some is in process of transfer, some is boxed up over there awaiting shipment, and some is still in the active files of the A. E. F. in France; second, most of the facts and figures wanted have not been kept separately for the colored troops, and while it is the purpose of the department to tabulate their records by color, they have not yet been able to do so; third, the records as they exist here are in many different offices, are incomplete, and are being added to daily, so that any figures tabulated therefrom today must necessarily be incomplete and inaccurate a day or two after the tabulation is completed; and, lastly, the department seems unwilling in the present state of things to allow an outsider to work over them, especially as it would involve the assignment of perhaps two or three clerks to handle the files for the investigator.

May I illustrate one or two of these points? For example, the roster of officers, Lieut. Tabb says, is arranged without regard to color; the citations for medals and decorations are made without reference to color; the information as to the soldiers discharged or retained is, naturally, most incomplete, as the discharges are being made every day; and the records of killed, wounded and missing are being revised daily through additional information received.

After leaving Mr. Keppel I had a long talk with Lieut. Tabb, who went over my memorandum of wants item by item. Finally he called up Col. Weeks, who is in charge of the history work of the War College, and laid my questions before him, with the statement that Mr. Keppel was anxious that I be given all the help available. Col. Weeks has promised to make detailed report not later than the end of this week, and from the tenor of the conversation Lieut. Tabb seemed to think that some of our points would be covered satisfactorily. Further, upon my repeated insistence that I should be willing to superintend personally the compilation of these figures, in case the department felt that it could not spare the time of its own clerks, he said he would get me a ruling on the subject.

An examination of the Provost-Marshal-General's reports on the two drafts and the Surgeon-General's two reports, the last of which covers 1917, though it is dated September 29, 1918, convinces me that when the figures for 1918 are available, the health tables and comparative figures will be quite

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E. C. WILLIAMS, *Librarian*

Washington, D. C.

complete, and will cover all of the points essential. Lieut. Tabb thinks that the figures for the year 1918 will be available by July 1st. I am writing the Surgeon-General's office today on this point. If you have seen his report, you have no doubt noted how many of the tables are separated as to color.

It would seem to me, then, after a study of the questions and the conditions now existing in the records of the War Department, that these statistical summaries should be prepared as an appendix, for it is quite apparent that Mr. Keppel and his aide are sincere in their statements that accurate and complete records are not available now. If it were merely a question of getting additional facts as time goes on, it might be worth while to get what is available now, but it seems pretty clear that corrections and revisions are being made every day. However, I am going to stick to the matter until I am satisfied that this view is really the correct one. When I hear about Col. Weeks' report, which should reach me not later than Monday, I shall be able to judge better. As soon as I get that information I shall send you a complete statement of all material furnished by the department.

3/7/18

Very truly yours,

E. C. Williams

P. S. I was delayed so long by other matters that I did not finish this letter until too late to mail it last night, and this morning I received yours of the 18th. Whether or not there is enough work to do here [redacted] will depend entirely upon the fact that it seems worth while to work over the records personally, and upon my getting permission to do so. They have not said that they will not grant such permission, but both Mr. Keppel and Lieut. Tabb have hinted that the military folks dislike distinctly having outsiders handle their records, and that they are pretty sure that such permission will be refused, especially in view of the present state of the records. I presume that if there is to be any searching of newspaper files, and particularly of foreign newspapers, the Library of Congress might offer the best field for work. If you have anything like that in mind, and will indicate it to me, I shall investigate at once, and report possibilities. Otherwise I imagine it might be better to begin work in New York. When next you write I shall be grateful if you will suggest possible stopping-places to which I might write.

I shall forward the facts about the changes at Howard in a few hours.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., PH. D., *President*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
E. C. WILLIAMS, *Librarian*

Washington, D. C. June 28, 1919

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am enclosing all the letters received by me from the War Department. Col. Weeks gives a little more information than do the others. In view of the statements made in these letters, plus the information received by me in interviews as to the condition of the records of the department at the present time, do you think it is worth while trying to follow this up just now? You should receive this letter when you return on Monday, and I shall await your instructions. I am now engaged in the arduous labor of moving, but I hope the worst will be over by Monday. There is a question of property transfer which requires my presence here, but I trust that will be completed on Monday. It should have been settled several days ago.

Please let me know, then, just what you want me to do, and I shall be ready to act immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

E. C. Williams

3/7/9

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor, The Crisis

[Winston?]

1917

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON
374 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

3/16/156

Nov. 2. 1916

Dear S. Davis

If I am well enough I will endeavor to attend the Council of the National Association of Opticians to which you invite me on Friday next. But I would ask you kindly to fix the hour of meeting for 1 o'clock as I must get away in good time. 2.30 absolut. I catch the 5 p.m. train for Yale. (New Haven)

I am willing to come there

at 12.30 if you prefer it

or that I may wait to lunch.

My address is Mr Ewer will be

The Hotel Chelsea

West 23rd Street

Yours truly

H. H. Munsterberg.

3/19/44

[WOODARD] War 2.

F 1920

November 21, 1919.

Mr. Ambrose Woolrowe,
Winfield, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Woolrowe:

I am trying to get as much information as possible concerning the colored troops who took part in the great war.

I understand that, a Sergeant Major of your unit, you might be able to furnish me with documents and facts.

Will you kindly let me know if this is possible?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Winfield Kansas,

December, 8, 1919

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.,

DEC 15 1919

My dear Mr Du Bois;-

Yours of the 22nd Ult. at hand and contents noted. In reply to same will say that I reported Oct. 27,1917 as Captain of the first contingent of men who were inducted into the Military Service from Winfield, Cowley County Kansas.

On the morning of Oct.28, 1917 several of the Colored men inducted from different parts of the States of Kansas and Missouri began to detrain. A stenographer was wanted and wanted badly. Mr. Ernest Clayton, now an Undertaker at St. Joseph Missouri, and being formerly of Wichita Kansas, was personally acquainted with me, knowing something of my ability as a stenographer from the Court reporting I had done in Wichita Kansas, also that I was a Student of Southwestern College of Liberal Arts and a Graduate of Southwestern Business College, he immediately began to search for me, and upon finding me in Company "D" gave the order to my Captain, requesting me to come to Regimental Hqrs, and detailing me for duty there. I worked there under Major M.T.Dean until the 92nd Division was formed and I was detailed for duty at Division Hqrs., in the Adjutant General's Department as Regimental Sgt., Major, My duties being mostly administrative in nautre, partly dealing with Divisional Records and Telegrams.

Early in my Military career I began to devote my attention to the study of the Afro-American Race. Mentally, Morally, Physically and Psychologically. After making a careful study of the members of my race I believe I am now in a position to give you any information you may desire regarding same during World War. I have some important documents I obtained for my personal use, and while I prefer keeping the original documents I shall gladly make you a duplicate copy of any I may have that is of interest to you, I am

Very truly yours.

Ambrose P Woodard
1116 Lowrey ave.,
Winfield Kans.

3/19/48

N.D.

1920

December 17, 1919.

Mr. A. P. Woodard,
1116 Lowrey Ave.,
Winfield, Kansas.

My dear Sir:

What I would like very much for the history of The Negro in the War are the actual facts and copies of the important documents which will show what the Negro did in the war. I am not making a study of the Afro-American race, that would be much too large for this time. I simply want the facts and the facts backed by reliable documents.

I hope you will send me anything that you can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

WAR ACTIVITIES

CAMP Ft. Mc Henry,

May 16, 1919

3/14/43

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Crisis, New York.
Sir:

Yours of recent has been forwarded to me from my Washington home. It is with extreme sorrow, that I realize the opportunity of talking with you could not be accomplished but at the time, I was not in U.S.A.

Shortly after your eventful visit with us at Le Mans, France, I again went to the hospital, as a result of an unrecovered wound received during the last Champagne Offensive. I recently underwent another operation, from which I am rapidly convalescing even tho still a bed patient.

I am enclosing a few interesting clippings, which perhaps

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

WAR ACTIVITIES

CAMP_____

3/14/44

_____ 191__

you have not yet seen.

Am anticipating with genuine pleasure, ~~the for~~ opportunity of giving you the facts which I have, and to once more feel the awe of your being, and the responsible task alloted you in the true emancipation of Afro-Americans.

Sincerely, and respectfully

Clinton H. Wooding.

Permit me on Dr. Du B's absence to ack your letter of March 9 & thank you for your data for our History which we shall look forward to receiving.

Also, I wish for you a speedy recovery.

Back to Dr. Du Bois

(7)

C a 1-6

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

WAR ACTIVITIES

CAMP General Hospital #7 McHenry Baltimore Md

(7)

May 21, 1919

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

Sir:

War Department

General Order No. 48, Series of 1919, has just been read, and the following oversights or discrepancies have been noted:

3/13/42

1. That Afro-American Troops serving under French command and direction, (under present orders) are entitled to (only) the service bar indicating service in France.

2. That all troops functioning under American Command are entitled to a bar for each official offensive, in addition to the a thing denied the Negro Soldier (combat) who has no more distinction as a fighter than a member of S.O.S.

Hostily but Respectfully,

Clinton Woodling

Mis 14 P-5

May 21, 1919

Bn. Sgt-Major Clinton H. Wooding,
Ward J. General Hospital No. 2,
Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

3/14/42

Dear Sir:

Permit me in Dr. Du Bois absence to adknowledge your letter of May 16, and to thank you for your data for our History which we shall look forward to receiving.

Also, I wish for you a speedy recovery.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

WGA-CF

Reg. Asst

[Gilbert H Woody]

326 West 52nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

October 21,1919.

3/8/14

Hon. W. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:

I have just come into possession of the inclosed pamphlet. I am thinking that it may be of some reference value to you in the preparation of our History.

I my hurried glance, article two page twelve was the first thing that attracted my attention.

Very respectfully yours,

Gilbert H. Woody

re Dr B's pamphlet.

October 29, 1919

Mr. Gilbert H. Woody,
326 West 52nd Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the pamphlet which you sent. It will be of much use to me.

Very sincerely yours,

3/8/73

3/9/127

Received

Wewoka, Okla. 11-26th 1919

from Carrie Wright

One Dollars

For joining fee of General Conference

of The I. & C. R. & R. Conference

$1.00

E. M. B. Hendricks

Gen. Secy.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

No. 17

Shares One

INTERNATIONAL ETHIOPIAN RESCUE AND RELIEF CONFERENCE

CAPITAL STOCK $100,000.00

THIS CERTIFIES THAT Carrie Wright is the owner of One Shares of the Capital Stock of

International Ethiopian Rescue and Relief Conference

transferable only on the books of the Corporation by the holder hereof in person or by Attorney upon surrender of this Certificate properly endorsed.

In Witness Whereof, the said Corporation has caused this Certificate to be signed by its duly authorized officers and to be sealed with the Seal of the Corporation at Wolcetka, Okla., this 23rd day of Oct, A.D. 1919.

E. M. Hendricks. SECRETARY

Prince W. J. Chalfoughbeilezise PRESIDENT

SHARES $5.00 EACH

HILL & WACO

3/9/28

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DATED

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NOTICE: THE SIGNATURE OF THIS ASSIGNMENT MUST CORRESPOND WITH THE NAME AS WRITTEN UPON THE FACE OF THE CERTIFICATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR, WITHOUT ALTERATION OR ENLARGEMENT OR ANY CHANGE WHATEVER

Received from Carrie Wright

Welcka 10-28- 1919

One & Dollars

For Lawsuit

$ 1.00

J. A. Hobbs.

A. E. F. University
A. P. O 904 Beaune.
March 4th, 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
9 Rue Jasmin
Paris

My dear Dr. Du Bois!

This is just a note to remind you of lesson 12 for the Syllabus on vocational guidance which you were good enough to promise to prepare for us. We are eager to get these lessons in shape to be presented to the men at the earliest possible date. Our stenographers have been so busy getting ready for registration tomorrow (10th), that I have been unable to get a copy of the mss to you. Will do so as soon as possible.

Those who have worked over the Syllabus including Dr. Douglass and Col. Knox have been very much pleased with it.

I am just now working on a note handbook to be used by teachers in connection with the Syllabus.

Again thanking you for your interest and great help at a time when you are so very busy, I am

Yours with esteem

John C. Wright

317/47

NAACP

1922 N. Los Robles
Posadena Cal

9805
SEP 3 1919

Enc. 25

Dear Sirs:

I have enclosed herewith twenty-five cents in coin for which you will please send me a copy of the Branch Bulletin, issues of October and November 1918 and three other copies of old issues.

We are about to set up a permanent Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. here and would also like to know if you can furnish us any information of methods of conducting Cooperative business.

Thanking you in advance for your favors I am

Respectfully Yours
J. R. Wright

3/12/19

Miss Williams

3/12/91

September 15, 1919

Mr. J. R. Wright,
1922 N. Los Robles,
Pasadena, Cal.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you herewith some literature concerning Co-operation. I shall be glad to give you any further information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

[R. R. Wright, Jr.]

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Z 51
-W3

Philadelphia, Pa.,

May 1, 1919.

Prof. W. E. Du Bois,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York.

Dear Prof. Du Bois:

I was sorry not to have seen you when I was in New York yesterday. I shall be glad if you will let me know about the book. I am willing to cooperate in any way I can. Let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

R R Wright Jr

3/20/52

MAY 3 1919

4

P.S. Just heard the May Crisis is held up. Why?

This is for stenography in Auto

3/21/19

3409-1/2 S. State St.,
Chicago, Ill.,
August 7, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 5th Ave.,
New York.

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regard to the bill submitted thru Major Patton of the 8th Inf., I. N. G. Major Patton informed me some days ago that you would forward check to cover amount of bill - $17.75 - on the first of this month, but up to this date same has not reached me. I trust you will forward it upon receipt of this communication as I am very much in need of it.

Trusting that I may have an early reply with remittance, I am,

Yours very truly,

L. X. York

[Enc.]

Chicago, Ill.,
July 10, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Dr. to H. J. York, 3409-1/2 S. State St.,

For Copying History of the Operations of 8th Ill. Inf.
(part French and part English) ----------$17.75.

H. J. York

3/12/46

Will Mr. Dill
hand me check
for this please
W.E.B.D.

3/12/51

August 12, 1919

Mr. H. J. York,
3409½ S. State Street,
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a check for Seventeen dollars seventy-five cents ($17.75) for clerical work. I thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

ENC. ck.
WEBDB-CF

"Young's Home" [Ada Young]

R.F.D. No 5. Xenia O.

MAY 5 1919

April 28th 1919.

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

Your letter came, let me tell you how glad I was to know you had met & stayed with Loulouze. Her letters also came and I wrote to her. Another letter saying she wanted me to tell you she was coming & Etc. I told Chas. who was home for a

3/2/41

few days, I was expecting you would bring her along when Dot came. I am hoping she will ~~be~~ not arrange any thing to shorten her stay here.

If you get word first- let me know and if I get- first I'll let you know.

When the trial ends, I think Charley will be free, he has been "speaking to the people" at several places and I think it a good idea as present it gives him something to do besides "good advice"

Well I'll be so glad to see you both and wish for Dina, don't you think she'd be willing to float along too, no one would like to see her any more than I do. Now about two weeks ago Maj. Morton of Jus. spoke before our students, & he also

told of the meetings he had on his return to the States among the prom. white southerners. He said the result of some of their meetings would be known in about two weeks, and when your telegram came, I I am thinking much, but I was trying to wait until you came to talk it over. I for-

2. wardered your message
just as I took it. So it was
not delayed. What can I do
if there is any thing let
me know, as my tongue is
not tied you know.

I have asked Mrs Russell
who has spent the winter
with me & you will remem-
ber as my D. C. friend, to call
you & Mrs up. and if down
your way, pay a visit to

the office.

Must Stop!

With best Greetings

to entire family.

Sincerely

Ada Young.

3/16/12

Ma says her love to
you and Thea and
Yolanda.

Rel. to W. E. B. DuBois

August 20, 1919.

Mrs. Ada Young,
R.F.D: #5,
Xenia, Ohio.

DearMrs. Young:

3/15/70

Some of my friends from Memphis have just been in and are rather upset because Colonel Young is going to speak for Vernon.

Vernon has never had anything to do with the N.A.A.C.P. and recently refused to make an address against lynching. The local branch feels that Colonel Young ought not to come to Memphis under his auspices. I have told them that if the Colonel has promised, he would not like to go back on his word, - so I write to ask if he has promised to go?

I trust this will find you well. Mrs. DuBois and Yolande are with Anna Lewis Anderson at Pleasantville. Best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

1

APR 30 1919

31

[Charles Young]

Wilberforce, Apr. 25, 1919.

My best Dr Bois:

Thank you for your good note with news of yourself; we thank God for your excellent work over "L'Outre Mer" and your safe return to us.

Hope to see you during May if possible here; but now the presidency of a General Court Martial appointed by President Wilson is claiming me. There are 2 big things involved in it and one cannot tell how much delay and continuance will be asked for. Granted one of these continuances of a week has made it possible for me to run home for 30 or 4 days.

But just as soon as the S.B.M. is finished I am out of the "Game for Good and Well" and am going to take advantage of the Retired List which our Ex-Asst. Genl. McCain foisted upon us. There is nothing in the Army that I care or want to do; and there are so many that I may perhaps do that are outside and more worth while.

The thing that is worrying me most is how to Co-op the many ventures for Negro uplift with the N.A.A.C.P., so that we may have a million members and a million dollars coming up annually for the N.M.A.C.P. work which is the only one worth while. I truly believe we can convince enough people of this fact.

3/7/6

Then we must increase tenfold the Crisis circulation by methods of modern salesmanship. Of course you may think I am dreaming but I am not. The organ you have made by your best brains and patience deserves better treatment at the hands of our people and I do not fail to tell them so.

I want to talk it over with you when I see you; and may it be soon.

Glad you enjoyed Lovelonge. She seems to reciprocate your friendship and your many estimable qualities. I look for her in May.

With my love and same high esteem, Forever and a day,

Yours,

Yours.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.

3/7/02

Copy to Nicholas Murray Butler - Personal [Chas. Young]

MAY 3 1919

Camp Grant, Ills.,
30 April, 1919.

My dear DuBois: (Young)

Replying to your letter of the 24th re the Colonelcy of the New York Regt., I wish to state that there are no legal or War Office difficulties in the way of my having the office, but I fear you will find Fillmore and Politics too strong for you.

If offered I shall accept; but I want it distinctly understood that I shall fight to the bitter end to prevent politics putting its paw into the Military Pot.

A military organization worthy the name and which shall be a credit to our race and country must be patriotic, disciplinary and morally uplifting only, as you well know. I'm afraid Capt. Fillmore

in spite of his Over-seas service
has not gained this point of view.

Personally I have nothing against
him or any other man; but I fear
he will never forgive my having
succeeded him in Ohio during
the Spanish-American War.

I should make a bid first of
all for harmony among the officers,
were I you. Then try for the Col-
onel they will agree to harmoni-
ously serve under. If that one
is U, I shall feel honored indeed
should there be opposition to me I
shall not feel hurt in the least.

Quietness in all things is
what I prize more than any honors
that can come to me.

There are so many ways that
I may be of service, that I beg of
you to make no fight in this case.

The General Court Martial is still
in progress with the finish not yet
in sight. But as soon as it is over
I revert to my retired status and
am a free man, Thank God for
that!

Africa calls; Haiti makes a
bid; and the War Camp Com-
munity People have made an of-
fer. I have promised none. I
must first see you and talk
it over. I want to go and do
what is most worth while from
the standpoint of Service.

Ada expects you in May at
Wilberforce; and I only hope I
shall be home.

Love to Nina and Yolande.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. Always yours,

Young.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
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RECEIVED AT 854 BROADWAY N.Y. 1919 OCT 31 PM 9 08

Colonel Charles Young Welcome Blue.

Col Young - P7

XENIA O 31

W E B DUBOIS

0827 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

STATE DEPT ASKS ME TO ACCEPT DETAIL MILITARY ATTACHE LIBERIA

IMMEDIATELY WORLEY STATES MY ACCEPTANCE IS THE ONLY CHANCE OF SAVING THE POSITION TO RACE BETTER TELEGRAPH SECY WAR ABOUT NEWYORK INSTEAD OF LETTER WIRE ME COLLECT

YOUNG.

3 | 9/133

NL Had already written Baker and taken up matter with State authorities Believe that if you refuse Liberia New York position would be open. Advise strongly against Liberia.

W E B DuBois

[Charles Young]

F 1919

Col Young

NOV 14 1919

Wilberforce University,
Wilberforce, Ohio,
November 9, 1919.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear DuBois:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the photo of Auntie Reid, the woman of all women who has devoted her life to service of the students for the last thirty years at Wilberforce University, and who also has sacrificed both her money and time to see that the students, especially Theologues, were provided with something to eat. As I told you before we are making a call upon all Wilberforcians over the United States for a small contribution of money for a Christmas purse for this good and deserving woman. You doubtless remember her and her patience and kindness to all comers. Will you have the good ness to publish the notice in the December Crisis so that any monies for this purpose may be sent to either Prof. W.A. Joiner or to Prof. L.F. Palmer, Wilberforce University, Ohio.

I note what you state about the Liberian Detail and I pray you will not try to ball up the good Secretary. I leave for Washington on the 12th and hope to see you soon.

With highest esteem and best wishes,

Always with love,

Chas. Young.

Your Young.

Dear Du Bois:

Could you find it in your heart to ~~ask~~ 25 - m3 ask Woodson and Dr. C. V. Roman to help? I am sure the latter would be only too glad to do; for he admires you and in his line is no "Scrub", as you know by his "Am. Civilization and the Negro". Woodson would be harder to handle but, I believe, useful. — It might be a wedge toward helping to get for the N.A.A.C.P. the Journal of Negro.

Yours,
J.

3/20/16

[FRAGMENT]

3/14/130

Hoping to hear from You
at an early date -

Ever Yours. Respectfully

Stephen Young.

Box # 199. Alexandria
La

[Young Democracy]

RAY NEWTON, *Executive Secretary* DEVERE ALLEN, *Editor "Young Democracy"* DONALD WINSTON, *Treasurer*

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY

Executive Committee
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Telephone Chelsea 7538
51 GREENWICH AVENUE
NEW YORK

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GEORGE H. HALLETT, JR.
RAY NEWTON
LELLA FAYE SECOR
ANNE GARRETT WALTON
DONALD WINSTON

5-21-1919.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City. Attention of Miss Allinson.

3/15/21

Dear Miss Allinson:

As you suggested, I am sending you a letter telling you of the Conference and also enclosing literature explaining The Young Democracy movement. In June, the 20th to 22nd, we are getting together some place in or around New York a Conference of young people to consider what part youth shall play in the coming events. We feel that by getting together in this way we can work out a pretty definite program of action which will be of benefit to all young people and to the organization to which they belong.

We want to have the negroes well represented and would like it very much if you could send us a list of organizations of young negroes and also of individuals who would be particularly interested. Inasmuch as the Conference comes a month from to day, I need not urge upon you the necessity for haste.

If there are any of your friends who would like to know about The Young Democracy movement I would be very glad to send them literature.

I thank you for your kindness in this matter and wish you the greatest success with your work.

Sincerely yours,

RN/D.

Ray Newton

Enclosed I am sending a few names of persons D
whom I think might be interested in the Young Democracy movement.
I trust you will have a successful conference.

E. P. ROBERTS
CHAIRMAN

H. C. PARKER
VICE-CHAIRMAN

W. E. HANDY
REC. SECRETARY

E. A. JOHNSON
TREASURER

THOMAS E. TAYLOR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WEST 135TH STREET BRANCH

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
181 WEST 135TH STREET

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C. H. ROBERTS
B. T. WITHERS

October 17, 1919.

Y. W. C. A

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It was found necessary to postpone the opening of our building on account of the disappointment of several of our contractors who were unable to get some of the material which they needed to complete their work.

We wish to thank you for your generous co-operation in consenting to speak for us on Monday evening and sincerely hope we may be able to have you with us at the formal opening which will be held at a future date.

Again thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thos E. Taylor

Thomas E. Taylor,
Executive Secretary.

TET/AGC

3/9/130

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
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JOHN E. NAIL
A. S. NEWMAN
A. C. POWELL
C. H. ROBERTS
B. T. WITHERS

October 27, 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The new dates for the opening of our building are November 8th to 16th inclusive.

We are very anxious to know if we can count on you to make the principal address on Citizens' Night, November 10th.

An early reply would be very much appreciated and we are enclosing stamped, addressed envelope for your convenience.

Thanking you in advance for your generous cooperation and hoping you can make it possible to be with us at that time, I am for the

Committee on Citizens' Night,

Sincerely yours,

Thos Taylor

Executive Secretary.

TET/AGC
Enc:

3/9/131

Y. M. C. A.

October 29, 1919

Mr. Thomas E. Taylor,
181 West 135th Street,
New York City.

3/9/132

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I regret very much that it will be impossible for me to serve you on the night of November 10.

I am sorry, and wish you all success.

Very sincerely yours,

3/17/73 uc

DEDICATION NIGHT

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH

PROGRAM 8 P. M.

A SEAT WILL BE RESERVED FOR YOU UNTIL 7:55 P. M

[Y.M.C.A.]

NOV 7 1919

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BE PRESENT AT THE

OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING

of the

WEST 135th STREET BRANCH

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

181 WEST 135th STREET,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8th TO SUNDAY NOVEMER 16th

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN

Special Program Each Evening During Opening Week

PROGRAM

Saturday, November 8th	MEMBERS' NIGHT
Sunday, November 9th	OPENING "BIG MEETING" 4 P. M.
Monday, November 10th	CITIZENS' NIGHT
Tuesday, November 11th	DEDICATION NIGHT
Wednesday, November 12th	ATHLETIC NIGHT
Thursday, November 13th	MILITARY NIGHT
Friday, November 14th	WOMEN'S NIGHT
Saturday, November 15th	BOYS' NIGHT
Sunday, November 16th	EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM 4 P. M.

The Building will be open for Inspection each evening during Opening Week from 7:30 to 9:30, Sundays 2 to 4 P. M.

RALPH W. HARBISON, PRESIDENT

FREDERIC B. SHIPP, GENERAL SECRETARY

Young Men's Christian Association

of Pittsburgh

CENTRE AVENUE BRANCH

1847 CENTRE AVENUE

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ROBERT F. DOUGLAS

SAMUEL R. MORSELL, Executive Secretary

a60

October
Thirtieth
Nineteen Hundred Nineteen

2/26/28

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

- I am enclosing for your use, if after examination you should consider them serviceable data for your forthcoming history of the Negro in the World War, rosters of the 505th and 506th Engineers. These lists I secured at Camp Dix, whither I was sent by the Mayor's Committee of Pittsburgh for the purpose of effecting the simultaneous return of the two units referred to above to this city, both of which were mustered out June 5th at the above camp. When you are through with them I should be glad to have them returned to me. Also I am sending what you probably already have, a historical sketch of the 351st Heavy Field Artillery which was prepared for me at the request of Lieut. Clifford S. Watrous by Sgt. John R. Williams for home publicity purposes in connection with the celebration of the homecoming of the Pittsburgh members of this unit. The manuscript historical sketch of the 505th Engineers was written at Camp Dix by Sgt. Robinson and used by me for the same purpose. The Pittsburgh press made free use of both these sketches. Under separate cover I am sending you some group photographs which are at your disposal if you care to use them. Inasmuch as they do not belong to me I wish their return when you are through with them.

I have the fear that none of this material is worth the sending, but my interest in the work which you are undertaking, to put into permanent literary form some facts about our brave fighters, which otherwise would not see the light of day, prompts me to risk a mistake on the safe side and send them to you.

Very sincerely yours,

S. R. Morsell

Executive Secretary.

SRM/MBW
Enc.

3523 Pendleton Avenue,
St. Louis, Missouri,
June 16, 1919.

My dear Friend:

I don't feel that I have been negligent in writing or sending you a thought that my Mother has been decidedly worse ever since you were here, and on June 6th, completely lost her sight; she is now blind and really I am almost crazy, for my Mother was my heart and it seems that all I can do is to sit and

wonder, what I am to face next. Mother and I were like sisters and it is a terrible shock to me, really I seem to have no mind at all.

I have been compelled to cancel my plans for the summer and remain with her; it is my intention to take, at least two weeks rest before returning to work, for my nerves seem to be almost on edge.

I hope you received your things alright and would appreciate a letter from you, even though it is short for I am so blue.

Trusting all is well with you, I am

Very resp.,
Olivia.

The merry Christmas time
has come,
And every one is glad
To share with the poor and
wretched ones,
The joys they never had.

3/2/18
And for the heatheren
brotherin
That dwells across the
wavls
We'll supplecate for mercy
That their souls may all be
savld.
Again for the Etheopian
That dwells on africas
shore
We pray that they may
wear
The stripes their brothers
wore.

The black brothers of
America;
Who, before the brutes did fall
and said, with many
tears and prayers—
"Don't take from me my all."
all! what "all" did he
possess?
away on that foreign shore;
He possessed a love for "man".
And this love, no malice bore.
He possessed a loving spirit
Though broken oft by cares
and toil,
and oftimes he had for
ded
The cool, damp, sod and soil.
But the "all" for whom he
pleaded
For whom he'd give his
life to save.

Here his helpless wife and
children,
Who were to be another's
slaves;
They were to be sold to-
morrow
at an auction sale in town
and the father's heart
was a lump of lead;
Ere the sun went slowly
down.
We can only imagine the
sorrow
That struggled in the
fathers breast.
And then, grim, but
merciful death came
and set his soul at rest.

This is only one of

the many cases
That were common years ago
When oppression, hate, and
slavery
Were at their height and glow.

But now, the wheel of time
has turned
and 'tis the "white man's"
time to fall,
Before the God of mercy
and say:
"Don't take from me my all."
Now the cruel war is over
and many sons we've ans'ed
death's call;
Some mother will say
with tearful voice:
"Thou hast taken from me
My all.

St-Thomas 27/3/19

251

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW YORK.

DU BOIS

SUBSCRIPTION

47

APR 9 1919

Dear Sirs:-

I received your letter last January notifyig me of the expiration of my subscription to the above mentioned magazine of which I was unable to renew until now.

In giving my opinion about the CRISIS, I must say that it is one of the best Negro Magazines; and I am willing to give my support for its continuation.

I will like to know if you receive photographs of institution or men of the negro class that are trying to lift up the race to a higher standard in the Virgin Islands; for we have three bands of purely natives that have been enlisted in the U.S.Navy who are stationed at St-Thomas, Fredericksted and Christiansted; St-Croix; for photos and particulars you can get further.

Enclosed please find a Post Office Money Order to commence from February as I will like the back numbers and also Subscription Blank; I remain yours to serve

Julian Adams.
1st.Mus.U.S.N.
St-Thomas V.I.U.S.

(3)

E 170: 35 195 M

A. Aguirri

Visitors admitted daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 2 to 5 P. M.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to
RAYMOND F. C. KIEB, M. D.
Medical Supt. Matteawan State Hospital
BEACON, N. Y.

aug 3/19

Write here the Address of the person to whom this Letter is to be sent.

Dr W. E. B. Dubois
70 Fifth ave
N. York City N. Y.

Beacon, N. Y., Oct 2d 1919

Dear Sir

On the 31st of August I wrote you a letter and supposed to have in it 25cts and that was to complete my year's subscription for the Crisis and that was all the money I had.

3/1/60

You know Doctor you can see my situation. I am working here as a helper but I get no pay.

We write and give the letter to the Doctor here to mail for us and they are supposed to hold what money we get or have, but I don't think they mailed the letter I wrote the 31st of August because I was congratulating you for the good work you did after you come back from France. I can see the end don't come out as you thought. I can see the dirty deal the race is getting. I am frank to tell the truth but I forgive you now for I was sore on you for what you wrote "Don't expect too much after the war and your country before your right." Tell Mr John R. Shillady I am sorry for what happened to him in Texas and I pray

for him and others who fight for their rights and I hope God may be with them and I am in here for Keeping the church of God clean from Crooks and hypocrites.

I am going to ask you a favor and if you can't do it please answer me at once. Doctor I can't write English and I want to get a Grammar so I can learn to write English and spell it. I know there is such a book outside for I have seen one but I can't remember the title. If you can't help me please see if some one else can. I was surprised to receive the October Crisis with a blue blank. I hope you don't stop the Crisis from me for I consider it one of the best magazines in the country but it keeps a record for the race also and I will do my best to keep up my subscription.

See if you can send me the Arithmetic help also by Alvord D. Robinson together with the Grammar and I will appreciate it very much.

Yours truly

Artemis Aguirre

Box 236 Beacon N.Y.

Oct- 29th 1919

P.S.

About a week ago I wrote a letter to Dr Carrel Pres. of Liberia college to C.M.H. 281 Fourth ave Ned York city but I never get an answer I asked him about some information about Liberia concerning some book or map of general information about that Country and can you send this slip to him.

When I leave this country I want to go to Liberia for I think that is the best place for me. The President of Liberia says they don't want loafers there and I give him credit for it A. A. Artemia Aguirre

Beacon N.Y. Box 236

E 1705 8 7 19 5 M

A. Aguirre

Visitors admitted daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 2 to 5 P. M.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to
RAYMOND F. C. KIEB, M. D.
Medical Supt. Matteawan State Hospital
BEACON, N. Y.

Oct 5/19

OCT 7 1919

Write here the Address of the person to whom this Letter is to be sent.

Dr W E B Dubois
70 Fifth Ave
N Y City N. Y.

Beacon, N. Y., Oct. 5th 1919

Dear Sir

In the last letter I wrote you I made a mistake by asking you for the two books. I meant the N. A. A. C. P. to send the books

I guess this time you get the 25 cents

Yours truly

Artemio Aguirre

Box 236 Beacon N. Y.

3/161

[Aikan, W J

West Raleigh N.C. 2960

MAR 27 1919

3/5/19

March 22 1919

MAR 26 1919

MAR 27 1919

Dear Sir

after Having read the Crisis quite a number of times, I Have come to the Conclusion that I may be, one of the Crisis up-builders, I Have a Number of Manuscripts + periodicals of Which I can furnish you if necessary

Let me Hear from you on Condition

Yours Respectfuly

Mr. William F. Alan

P. O. Box-6 West Raleigh N.C.

P.S. Excuse this Hand Write

If you will send us your Manuscripts we will be glad to consider them. We cannot, of course advise you concerning them until we have seen them.

Thank you for your interest

[Alexander]

"HEADQUARTERS"
CAMP"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
BASE SECTION NO.5.A.E.F. A.P.O.716.
June 28th.1919.

P. 25 JUL 15 1919
DU BOIS

3/6/102

Editor The Crisis:

Dear Mr. Editor; Enclosed find Mocy Order for One Years Subscription to your famous and uplifing paper. I saw in the March Edition that a Memorial would be held in your City in Aug. in Commeration of the first landing of the Negroes in the United States , and that Ameurturs as well as experts can enter some of thier own composures , so I enclose th three of my original Copies of my Poems.

1. Subject "The Dream that never came True"
2. " "The Gallant Colored Soldiers of the U.S.A."
3. " "The plea of the Colored Soldiers"

I like-wise enclose one of my Photographs , I'm sure we will be in the U.S.A before Aug. My outfit was the old 538th. Engrs. Co."A". We were stationed at LeHavre France , until last April ,Then we took the name of the 856th.Transportaion Corps. We are now at the Embarkion Port and will be seen Sailing. Please send my paper to the Address given below

Mr.Burris Alexander ,
2328 North , Fawn St.
Phila.Pa.

Yours Very Resp't'y ,

Corp.Burris Alexander

Corp'l Burris Alexander ,
856th.Trans.Corps.
A.E.F.A.P.O.716.
Camp"President Lincoln"
Brest , France.

538 Engrs
SYSTC

[Allen, C.] 8512

JUL 28 1919

3/15/64

New York, N. Y.
July the 23, 1919.

My dear Mr. Shillady:

I have been planing to write to you, and to send to you, a clipping from an article which, I wrote, relative to the Mississippi lynching, and which appeared in The Globe. I do not know whether or not your attention was called to it, nor whether it brought any response. I should be very glad if you would let me know just how farreaching it was. I hope that you will send me the activities of the association, so that I may be informed, relative to what is being done to meet these wrongs inflicted upon the colored people of America.

The recent race riots in Washington has brought to our attention in a very pronounced manner how far behind this world is with reference to the spirit of democracy. It is very comforting and re-assuring in these days of strife and discord to know that there is an organi ation addressing itself to the task of righting these wrongs.

With every good wish, and may you keep your spirit undaunted, and head unbowed, I am,

Yours very truly,
Cleveland J. Allen
219 W. 136 St
New York, N.Y.

P.S. please have Dr. Dubois mention in next issue of Crisis.

An "Orderly" Lynching.

Editor Globe:—Things are getting bad down in Mississippi when the governor of that state will characterize a lynching as orderly. What constitutes an orderly lynching has not yet been determined in this country, and how the governor of that state could reach such a conclusion is more than I can understand. The lynching that Governor Bilboa styled as orderly took place at Ellisville, Miss., on June 26, when John Hartfield, a young colored men, was burned to death by a frenzied mob while 3,000 people, according to the New New Orleans States, looked on and cheered. The mob went through its usual pranks, laughed and derided as the body of Hartfield squirmed and burned, and after the lynching debated as to whether or not his body should be cut up and offered as souvenirs.

The citizens of Ellisville made the lynching a real picnic, and for miles around they came to see how it looks for a human being to die an unnatural death and to see law and the courts of Mississippi made hollow mockery and shame. What made up the psychology of that mob that looked on while Hartfield burned is more than man can say.

During the past year seven lynchings have taken place in the state of Mississippi and the governor of that state seems to be taking no constructive measures to end them. When he was asked to interfere in the case of Hartfield he said that he was absolutely powerless and that the state had no troops. What would poor Mississippi have done if she had suddenly found that the state was invaded by a foreign foe with no state troops to protect her citizens?

Lynching is still on the rampage in this country and the existence of this evil is proving a real menace to the nation. Every lynching is a direct challenge to the congress and the Senate of this country. To combat this evil the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has organized a lynching campaign in order to carry its fight down in the south and bring to account the head of every state that allows such a thing to take place. I want to urge every citizen of this country to send $1 to the association at 70 Fifth avenue to aid it in its fight.

CLEVELAND G. ALLEN.

New York, July 12.

Marshal Haig's Acknowledgment

Editor Globe:—In regard to the statement made by General Haig that England won the war, remarks made by the marshal to me personally show that England was expecting and welcomed the arrival of the American troops.

As a corporal of the 106th Infantry, United States army (old Fourteenth [illegible] of Brooklyn), stationed at

3/15/63

February 18,1919

Sgt. Cornelius G. Allen,
Co. "D" - 309th Labor Bn., Q.M.C.,
A.P.O #712,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France.

3/2/21

My dear Sergeant Allen:

This is a good story in style and in diction, but after all, outside of setting it is not so very new or original, is it? That is, it is the old, old story of the girl on the speed taking the place of the girl who is left behind. But do keep on writing. I think your efforts will finally bring you success. Let us see some more of your things not quite so long and with a little more "punch."

I am venturing to keep your manuscript here for fear it might be lost if it was sent across the sea. You say you are going to stop by sometimes and you can get it then, or we can send it to you on your return to America.

With best wishes,

Yours truly,

JF:CF

Literary Editor.

51
192

Springfield Ohio.
July 17th 19.

Robt. C. Allen
810 Piqua St.

Mr. A. G. Dill
Sir:

JUL 21 1919

I this clipping and other manipulations pertaining to it is desired for the Crisis I will be glad to furnish it for you. I owe it to my race. I have the original photo. also cut, at the pubs. Ask any questions you desire, but not pertaining to killing men.

Kindly return clipping

Resp Robt C. Allen.

Allen.

"nn"

P.S.
I also have the original
French order, signed
Petain.

1919

3/15/74

July 22, 1919

Mr. Robert C. Allen,
810 Piqua Street,
Springfield, Ohio

My dear Mr. Allen:

I shall be very glad indeed to have your photograph, and an exact copy of the original French order for your Croix de Guerre, also the chief facts concerning your life.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

810 Pequa St.
" " Springfield Ohio.
Dec. 3rd 19.

W.E.B. Du Bois. DEC 8 1919 Z51 (letters)

Sir.

Replying to your letter of this date. I desire to ask you to kindly check your August mail of this year and if my letter, photo and data pertaining to my life and vocation was not received I will be glad to furnish you any necessary information desired. It will be a pleasure. Your request was similar to your last request and I took especial pains to make it worth while. I also mailed to you an exact copy of my French order. (war) signed Blair.

3/2/20

I also mailed to you the only photo and the best I had taken in France. I was about to request the return of the photo, after you had finished with it. I have in my possession a dandy Photo of the officers of the 366 Inft. 77 Div. I will gladly mail to you upon request, as I have two. At the time of my decoration I was an officer of the 372 Inf. Red Hand Div. "French", 2nd Lieut. First colored officer mentioned in orders for fighting, volunteering for raid. I will be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Robert C. Allen Now / 2nd Lieut Infantry U.S.R.

3/19/68

1920

December 18, 1919.

Mr. Robert C. Allen,
810 Piqua Street,
Springfield, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

You are quite right. I have received the matter which you sent in August. I will return the photograph when I am through with it.

I should be very glad indeed to have a copy of the photograph of the officers of the 365th Infantry.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/18 Lco

Coop Cit 1919 JAN 17

9

Columbus Ohio

Jan 14-1919

The Crisis Editor.

Dear Sir

I have been trying to organize here a Co-Operative association. ~~Now~~, and have a few somewhat intrested On reading the pages of the Jan Crisis My attention was drawn to an editorial titled Consumers Co-Operation which has been my idea for the only great remedy for advancement for Colored America along the lines of Progressive Business. So Please send information as to becoming

3/18/121

2

a member of the Co-Operative Guild. That I may be able to give the People a better understanding of the purpose of the movement and probaly better my understanding. as our thoughts need food in this beig- There's none so blind as those who will not see-

awaiting your answer
I am Sincerely +
Fraternally yourg for Organization
J. S. Allison
102 + Hamilton ave.-

October 23, 1919

Mr. M. J. Alston,
R.F.D.2, Box 92,
Littleton, N.C.

3/8/65

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of October 17.

I should be glad to make note of the death of Mr. Bell.

Very sincerely yours,

Mgd - Hanson

FEB 20 1919 1600
10
FEB 18 1919

Halls Hill, Va

FEB 19 1919 Feb 17- 1919.

Inc. 03

Gentlemen: ~~Sir~~

We write you a few of the citizen of the above named community, to get some information relative to the Negro Co-operative Guild.

Will you kindly write us so that we may get in touch with you.

Coop Lit

Respectfully Yours

D. B. Anderson,
R. F. D. #1 Halls Hill Va
Falls Church Va

"IT'S CHEAPER TO BUY THAN IT IS TO RENT"

OFFICE
FORREST B. ANDERSON
LAWYER
REAL ESTATE BROKER
529 STATE AVENUE, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS
BELL WEST 1050

OCT 14 1919

DU BOIS

Oct 10, 1919.

The Crisis.
70 5th, Ave.
N.Y. City.
Gentlemen:-

On September 12th, ultimo I undertook to make an announcement thru the columns of the Crisis, that I will be a canidate for the republican nomination for representative to the state assembly from the 8th district next August.

Not finding the announcement in the October number, I will ask you to advise me as to wether or not a subscriber and member is entitle to such privilege. If not I am inclosing postage for the return of my letter. Thanking you for past courtesies I beg to remain.

Yours very respectfully.

Forrest B. Anderson

3116110

October 15, 1919

Mr. Forrest B. Anderson,
529 State Avenue,
Kansas City, Kansas.

3/16/109

My dear Sir:

THE CRISIS has over 100,000 buyers and the Association some 80,000 members. If each one should send us a notice even once a year, it would be impossible to print them all, even if THE CRISIS should print nothing else.

We, therefore, have to make certain rules.

We do not usually announce candacies for political offices, but if the person is a successful candidate and is elected, we are very glad to note the matter.

I trust you will realize how limited our space is.

Very sincerely yours,

October 29, 1919

Major John H. Anderson,
Liberian Frontier Force,
Monrovia, Liberia.

3/8/75

Dear Major Anderson:

I thank you very much for the information which you have sent me, and I shall be glad to make a note of it in THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

Look up

325 S. Crouse Ave.,
Syracuse, N.Y.
July 2, 1919.

Rec'd

The Crisis:—
New York City,

3/9/22

Dear Sir.—

On May 24th. last, I forwarded to you a photo print to be published in the educational number of the Crisis, but I see that it did not appear. If you are not going to use the print, kindly return same to me for use in another paper.

Very truly yours,
Wm. C. Anderson.

TELEPHONE MAPLE 2980

321 SOUTH BROADWAY

N. C. APPLING

THE TAILOR

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

3/18/114

464

January 16, 1919

JAN 18 19

National association for the advancement
of Colored People
Moorfield Storey Pres.

JAN 21 1919

21

Dear Mr Story:

Copy Cit

Soon after I took the wrapper from your January number of the Crisis I was peculiarly attracted by the article Consumers Co-operation. This is the exact plan I have been considering for more than a month before the Armistice was signed.

I have just completed a course of Modern Business and Service from Alexander Hamilton Institute Astor Place New York.

At this time I believe that together with my business

TELEPHONE MAPLE 2980

321 SOUTH BROADWAY

N. C. APPLING

THE TAILOR

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

3/8/15

experience that I am the best prepaired colored man in this town or probably in the state to take up the work.

Have you any particular out line of prospectus to offer?

If you have not made any selection in this City I shall be glad to take the matter up with you for appointment.

Should you appoint me for the position announce it in the Magazine.

An early reply will greatly oblige your humble servant

N. C. Appling.

251-G1

January 15, 1919

Mrs. Isaac Bailey,
2816 Pratt Street,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Mrs. Bailey:

Dr. Du Bois is now in France collecting material for the History of the Negro in the Great War. The book will not be issued for several months, at least.

In the meantime, I beg to thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

MGA/CF

If you will send us the Material, we will be pleased to consider it.
Of course we cannot advise you further until we have seen it.
Thank you for your attention.

3/4/19

Boyce, Va.
May 12, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.
New York.

Dear Sir:

I notice in the March number of Crisis, songs are wanted for Tercentenary.

Will you accept songs whose words were composed by a colored author, and the music composed and arranged by a white firm?

Or must a colored author compose words and also arrange the music in order to have the song accepted?

Will you accept songs in manuscript or must they be printed?

Will you accept professional copies.

Respectfully,
(Mrs.) N. K. Baker.

3/4/9

May 15, 1919

Mrs. N. N. Baker,
Boyce, Virginia,
Clarke County.

Dear Madam:

If you will send us the material you mention for Tercentenary use, we will be pleased to consider it.

Of course, we cannot advise you further until we have seen it.

I thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

MGA-CF

Tercentenary

3/4124

Form 1201

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

B24CPB HM 24 NL

DAYTON O MAY 1 1919

1919

BR W E B DUBOIS

565

70 FIFTH AVE NEW YORK CITY

May Circs

TWELVE TELEGRAMS TO POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON FROM DAYTON REGRETTING ACTION AGAINST CRISIS AND ASKING REASON WHY PERIOD HOPING FOR FAVORABLE RESULT KEEP ME POSTED

REV JOHN SAMUEL BALBOA

2A

THE AFRO-AMERICAN
BALTIMORE, MD.

Oct. 6 1919.

Mr. W. E. P. DuBois
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

A week or so ago, I received a telegram, in reference to the publication of the December Crisis. I remitted a reply to your telegram and have not heard anything from you since, I would like to know if you succeeded, and whether you were able to place the matter in the hands of a colored printer.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

3/17/27

[BALTIMORE Afro-American]

October 9, 1919.

Mr. W. A. Murphy,
The Afro-American,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

We have been and still are in a great turmoil here on account of the printers' strike.

3/17/26

On account of the paper situation it was very difficult for us to have the work done out of town and finally our engraver here undertook the November CRISIS.

I do not know what is going to happen for December.

I thank you for your interest and kind offer, and I may be down later to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

[Campfield, E J]

D Wilmington NC
Oct. 6 - 1919

Editor "Crisis" Z51
(Campfield)

Dear Sir —

Attached is a list of the Orders - Letters and photographs I could furnish for use in your History if same is needed. A word will bring them to you. I served thru the war as 2nd Lt. Inf. most of my time with the 350 Machine Gun Bn. After training the men and serving with them

3/20/9

over three weeks in front line - most of the time in charge of a battery of 6 guns - (a Lt. only commands 4 guns) I was hailed before an efficiency Board. No technical questions at all were asked - however I was sent to the 366 Inf. and given a platoon there. Regardless of my lack of infantry tactics I was assigned a platoon just about 3 days prior to the great Argonne offensive - I was detailed

3/20/11

for an infantry course at a big training School (First Corps School) Feeling that I had not been dealt fairly with - I decided to take the Machine gun course on my own hook. This I did and I have a copy of my rating to show my success. I have papers to show that I was denied a command in a Machine Gun unit after my graduation from this Machine Gun School

3/20/12

until after the armistice was signed - In view of the fact that all of this is substanciated by letters - I will if desired - make a key for your history. - I must say that I was inspired to a feeling of confidence by the courage displayed by men of my platoon under fire. Several incidents I could relate if desired.

Kindly advise me.

(Lt.) Robt. L. Bampfield
P.O. Box 1165
Hemington N.C.

3/20/10

Letters & Orders

1. Letter from Gen Pershing to departing Officers A.E.F.
2. Operation Memorandum #41
3. General order #6 S/S Aquitania
4. Memo. Hq. 92 Div. A.E.F. 18-Nov. 1918
5. Letter of Gen Bannum on Relief of command
6. Field Order #19. Nov 10-1919

3/20/13

Photographs

Individual photo
Officers of Machine Gun Co. 366 Inf.
" " " " " "
" " " " " "
" " of the 366 Infantry
" " Camp Grant 86 & 92 Divs.
Cadets and instructors of the 17 Prov. Training Reg. Ft. Des Moines.
(A fine picture camp complete)
Co 6. 17 Prov. Training Reg Ft. Des Moines.
Cantonment Camp Grant Ill.
S/S Aquitania The ship that bore me home

3/20/14

ROBERT C. BARNES L. L. D. WALTER H. STOWERS

LAW OFFICES
BARNES & STOWERS
ATTORNEY & COUNSELORS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
DETROIT, MICH.

3/4/29

May 16, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just finished reading the May number of the Crisis containing your remarkable account of conditions overseas. I do not know that I have ever read anything so clean-cut and convincing based upon first hand evidence. Your concluding thought "We Return" is the most complete expression of the mental attitude of the Negro as he stands before the Gate of Democrary for which he willingly made the supreme sacrifice. After reading your observations and conclusions I could very well understand the reason of the attempted suppression of this report of the cowardly and un-American attitude expressed by some of the American officers overseas. I desire to say further that I regard you as occupying a commanding position in the leadership of the Negro in this crucial period of race re-adjustment. We need men not only capable and fearless but men who base their statements on indisputable facts alone.

I shall be glad of the opportunity of seeing and hearing you while in Detroit on the 30th instant and unless other arrangements may be made for your accommodation in

ROBERT C. BARNES L. L. D.

WALTER H. STOWERS

LAW OFFICES

BARNES & STOWERS

ATTORNEY & COUNSELORS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

DETROIT, MICH.

3/4/30

Detroit I would be pleased to have you make our home yours.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Robert C. Barnes

RCB/G

Your ~~time~~ letter of May 16 has come since Dr. Barnes departure. Dr. Barnes has already, I believe, made arrangements for his lodging while in Detroit; however allow me to thank you for your kindness.

1919

May Crisis

3/4/58

May 21, 1919

Robert C. Barnes,
Attorney & Counselor,
Chamber of Commerce Building,
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 16 has come since Dr. DuBois departure. Dr. DuBois has already, I believe, made arrangements for his lodging while in Detroit; however, allow me to thank you for your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary

MGA-CF

3/5/19

Chicago, Ill., February 28 1919 ~~October 28, 1918.~~

MAR 5 1919

To the Publishers of "The Crisis".

70 Fifth Ave.,

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Gentlemen:-

I am submitting herewith a manuscript for your consideration which I hope you will find available.

If it does not meet your requirements, be kind enough to return same, for which I have enclosed postage.

Yours very truly,

Albert G. Barnett

Room 607-184 W. Washington St.,

Chicago, Ill.

3/5/93

March 28, 1919.

Mr. Albert Graham Barnett,
Room 607-185 W. Washington, Street
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Barnett:

We are keeping your manuscript, "An Episode Of The Great War" and we hope to use it in some forthcoming issue of the CRISIS.

We thak you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

LITERARY EDITOR.

C/F

Chicago, July 16th

To the Literary Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Last March I submitted to your office for consideration, a manuscript entitled "Let's Go" — An Episode of the Great War, and in your reply of March 28th you informed me that it was accepted and held for publication in the near future.

I would be pleased to have you advise me whether you have re-considered your decision in this respect.

Accept, if you please, the hearty assurance of my co-operation in your great work.

Yours very truly,

Albert Graham Barnett
508-E-37th St,
Chicago,
Ill.

3/18/63

July 22, 1919

Mr. Albert G. Barnett,
508 East 37 Street,
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

The CRISIS is a very small magazine and we have to hold often a long time accepted manuscripts before they are published. We have not reconsidered our decision as to your manuscript.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

Miss Jauset - articles

291811E

3/16/93

Missoula, Mont.
July - 25 - 1919

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find clippings from the local paper here.

Can you reprint this in "The Crisis"? I hope so as I would like the majority of right-thinking Afro-Americans to read

these, and can't the N. A. A. C. P.
do something in regards to such
stories as one I read in the
"Saturday Evening Post" recently?
The title was the 'Boom-la-
Boom."

My boy served in the 368th
Infantry in the Argonne Forest
and such stories as the one I
speak of, make my blood boil
as they are not true and I am
sure our boys did better than
that would imply.

Trusting I have not taken up
too much of your valuable time
I am —

Yours Very Sincerely —

(Mrs.) Viola R. Batchelor
1310 Girard Ave.

[Battey - misfiled]

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT 1919 OCT 28 PM 3 46

1919 OCT 28 PM 3 36

R 79AN 12 COLLECT

854 BROADWAY N.Y TUSKEGEE ALA 2P 28

MR W E DUBOIS

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

- 125

KINDLY WIRE ANSWER MY MESSAGE DATE WANT TO BEGIN ON PICTURE

C M BATTY.

3/9/10

PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION
C. M. BATTEY, *Instructor*
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

NOV 10 1919

Nov. 6th, 1919.

1919
C. M. Battey

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Seventy, Fifth Ave.,
New York City,

3/17/68

Dear Dr. Du Bois :

I have tried very hard to make the madonna you wished, but it has proven utterly impossible for me to obtain the subject. I have gotten the type of dark womanhood that will suit admirably, but I have up to this writing been unable to secure the type of child to match. I have by no means given the idea up, but am securing the vicinity to obtain the desired subject, and even though it be too late, we can put it into use at another period. I am very sorry, but I have done my very best for you.

Yours,

C. M. Battey

[1919 ?]

Daisy E. Bayliss

PHONES: OFFICE CITY 6390 RES. SHAW. 4140-J.

~~DR. J. C. GILL~~

905 W. CHESTNUT ST.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

3/3/15

Mr. Jessie Redmon Fauset,
Literary Editor
"The Crisis"
69 Fifth ave. New York. N.Y.

Dear Sir!

I am sending to the "Crisis" Magazine a copy of my little booklet of poetry. I am asking you to assist me in getting my work before the general public.

Kindly publish the poem entitled "Spirit of the Colored American Youth" which you will find on page "10". I am quite sure it is too late for this month's issue however next month or ~~at~~ any time you can find space will be satisfactory.

This little booklet has been out about a year and has had a wide sale in this part of the country. A number of these original selections have been used on my recital programs in different cities. Enclosed you will find postage for return mail.

Yours very truly,
Daisy E. Bayliss
1110 W. Chestnut St.

[Beck, J.B.]

W. C. BYNUM, Superintendent City Schools
J. W. DOAR, County Superintendent

G. W. HOWARD, Vice-Principal

HOWARD SCHOOL

The Authorized County Training School For
Colored Teachers of Georgetown County

J. B. BECK . . . . Principal

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
DR. H. M. HUCKS, Chairman
E. V. EMERSON, Secretary

GEORGETOWN, S. C. July 19-1919.

Mr. A. G. Dill,
Business Mi'gr Crisis,
New York

JUL 21 1919

Dear Sir:- I note your statement on enclosed card in reply to my question about Children's pictures.

But I want to explain that my pictures were sent yr for the last Children's number, last year, but did not get in that issue, and Dr. Du Bois wrote me that he wanted to keep the pictures for this Year's number.

I guess it is not likely they are mislaid.

Yours truly
J. B. Beck

3/2/92

3/16/37

Urbana Ohio.
Aug. 12th 1919

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
Dear Sir! —

I am writing concerning three poems I sent you some time ago. One was sent in May and the other two in June. Both carried return postage in case that they could not be used. But as yet I have heard nothing concerning them and neither have I received the manuscripts.

I do not wish to be impatient but if you cannot use them please send them back. And if you know of any editorial firm who

would likely be interested
in them would you please
be so kind as to send their
address with them and
oblige

Yours respectfully

Gertrude Bucks
653 East Church St.
Urbana Ohio.

3/16/38

Look up

17 Sutton Street
Roslindale, Mass.

Retract

Follow up

Editorial Rooms
of "Crisis".

Gentlemen:

3/9/24

I received a letter from the Editorial rooms of the "Crisis" requesting that I send a photograph of myself for the July number of the Crisis. As it did not appear among the other graduates, I want the photograph to be returned

immediately. I am positive that the photograph reached the Office before June 1, 1919.

Yours truly,
Emily M. Bennett.

3/5-1/00

Crisis bus.

April 5, 1919.

Mrs. Florence L. Bentley,
529 E. 41st Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Bentley:

I am writing to ask if you could go to France as representative of the CRISIS magazine?

The CRISIS would like a series of direct reports as to the effects of peace on the war and the effects at reconstruction in Europe.

We have, as you know, a net-paid circulation of One hundred thousand copies and reach a large and interesting clientele.

I trust you will be able to accept this commission and service.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

Deacon of New Home Church
Secretary of The District B. Y. P. U. Convention

OFFICE OF F. R. BETTON,

School Director of Mt. Pleasant Consolidated School and Justice of Peace of Richland Township

COTTON PLANT, ARK. Jan 21st 1919

Mr W.E.B. DUBOIS

EDITOR CRISIS

NEW YORK.

My dear sir I am deeply impress with the CONSUMERS CO-OPERATION movment that you are advocating, and would like very much to have a more thorough understanding about, it would very much please to gave it some study in my local town please send me more information at your earliest convient

Respectfully Yours

F. R. Betton

3/18/19

I am a ~~Crisis~~ Crisis reader and expect to remain one

Coop Lit

JAN 29 1919

Lit sent Feb 11/19 C.F.

228 – 10th St –
Bowling Green, Ky –
8 – 22nd – 19 –

To The Crisis;
Dear Sir:

AUG 28 1919
DU BOIS

Am inclosing three subs. to the Crisis – and would like to state again that I have not received my Crisis for this month – usually receive it before this time – Didn't know if there was trouble with the mails again or what it could be – as there has never been any articles in the Crisis from B.G. – our people often ask why – have sent only a few – but have never seen them in print – some would like to send pictures of their homes – would like

to ask before sending them — there will be a place in the Crisis for them —

I think to see something occasionally from home would be a great encouragement to the Crisis's readers — (Bowling Green — Franklinky —)

I am Very Faithfully

Mrs. Ellura D. Blakemore —

3/10/08

[Blount]

251.

reading
I have just finished Mon + Cries
and Lore of the New World and
Tuc. about the soldiers in France.
Provided I can get to France
and come back I'll
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[Board]

Dr DuBois
Rept postcard
Mgt

1945 - Vermont Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC

To Dr W. E. B. Dubois,
Editor of the Crisis etc.,

My dear Doctor:

Enclosed find some snap shots taken of the Kindergarten children at the Garrison school showing some of their activities -

It was suggested to me to send them to you inasmuch as you are editing a magazine for the smalle

3/9/83

folks. These might interest you if not return them to my address.

See I have written on the back of each picture a suggestion as to what they are doing—

Yours truly—

(Mrs) Era Rose Bond

Pictures - Mgd

October 29, 1919

Mrs. E. R. Board,
1945 Vermont Avenue, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Board:

3/9/84

I thank you very much for the snap-shots which you have sent us.

We shall be glad to use them either in THE CRISIS or the BROWNIES' BOOK.

Very sincerely yours,

[Bordentown]

3/4/16

Bordentown Industrial
School
Bordentown. N. J.

Editor "The Crisis"

JUL 17 1919

Dear Sir:

I am writing
to ask about the programs
often given in Crisis as
being suitable for enter-
centenary observation.

If you have a program
suitable for a school

such as this where
pupils range in age
from 14 to 18 yrs.
I would thank you
to give me further
information concern-
ing same.

Is it still the purpose
of the N.A.A. Co. to
have exercises in N.Y.
during August?

Thanking you for
information and
interest, I am

Yours truly

Carrie N. Clifford

[Bordentown...]

3/4/1,3

July 16, 1919

Miss Carrie W.Clifford,
Bordentown Industrial School,
Bordentown, N. J.

My dear Madam:

Enclosed you will find some suggested programs for Tercentenary celebrations.

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosure
WEBDB-CF

[Bowman]

53 Laurel Ave.,
Larchmont N. Y.
May 30-1919

To the Editor of The Crisis,
My dear Fellowcitizen,

I realize that your race is heavily oppressed, but does not your article on the Pennsylvania Capitalists, taken from the New York Call prove to you that it will be useless for you to carry on a Race-war, for even if you won you would find you still had another one just as bad to fight.

Allow me to suggest to you that the only fight worth while for both you as a colored man and me as a white woman

(but both of us wage-slaves) is the class war. Is it not true that the root of most all wars is economic Even the Civil war and the last great so called struggle for Democracy.

Surely the world has already been to well watered with the tears and blood of the working class. Let us forget that the color of our skins are of a different shade, only remember that we are comrades in that great army, whose goal is the Cooperative Commonwealth whose leaders you will find have always up to the present day suffered and are suffering with them both life and liver, for the class struggle E. Debs ite is in prison for the crime of enjoy-

ing his constitutional right of free speech in the fight for freedom of the negro and only a few miles away from the spot where John Brown was hung in his fight for the freedom of the chattel slave.

I believe if you will get a May number of The World To-morrow printed by the Fellowship press 118 E. 28 St. and read the article entitled Is Divorce the Way by Norman Thomas, you will find it worth while.

I remain yours for a better world Mrs Benetta Bowman

53 Chestnut Ave.
Larchmont New York
Oct. 10-1919

To the Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave. New York

Dear Sir,

It was a very pleasant suprise to me to find my letter printed in the Crisis. I could not help writing that letter to you, and every day seems to need that spirit more and more. My heart sickned within me, last Sunday while I attended a large meeting at Lexington Ave. theater. I heard Mr James Maurer of the Penna. Federation of Labor, telling how the steel barons, have brought seven thousand negroes from the South into the steel districts and even then in as grands, and told them that the reason there was a strike was because the white men objected to working with the colored men; If we heard of new race riots around Pittsburg we will know upon whose shoulders to place the blame. The steel barons seem to be willing to do anything from

starving babies, to throwing mud at each other
necks like mad dogs, and all this in their greed
for profits, and yet most of them, profess to be
Christians, what mockery. I was somewhat suprised
recently while attending church, I heard the minister
read part of the late P. Morgans' will, to hear
it, one would suppose that he was a perfect
man. Most of us remember only a short time ago
when his son testified on the Industrial Investigat-
ting committee, that he believed $10 a week was enough
for a laboring man, if that is all he could get and
he took it, and now he is useing every means within
his power, fair or foul, to stop the men from organizing
so they will be in a position to demand a living wage.
Inclose please find $1 for subscription to your Issues
for year. If you still have an Oct. number left I would
be glad if you started with that issue.

With best wishes and prosperity, I remain
Yours in a noble cause

Bernetta Bowman

OCT 4 1913

ON THE COMING ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4

VOTE BY THE SIGN OF THE TORCH AND ELECT

BERNETTA BOWMAN

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN

OF THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

OF WESTCHESTER CO.

3/17/42

Lit pent 2 Feb 11-19

JAN 29 1919

Coop Ltd

Belhaven 1/22/19
N. Car.

Dear Sir I have
Read the Crisis for three or four
years and have often thought
of the Cooperative guild and
you say that you are going to
Study it one year so that you
could throughly understand
this movment and that next
year you are going to move
now I wont to form a
class in my town and neighbor from
to study Cod summ Cooperation
so I am Riting to the Editor of
this magazine hoping to hear
from you at once

I Remain yours at
Live John Braddock

3/2/19

Suit to the Dud

437 Main St.,
Wakefield, Mass.,
June 28, 1919.

Ret Ct

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The enclosed news item is self-explanatory of my friend, Miss Arlease Smith, who is the first colored student to graduate since I finished high school. We asked the privilege of sending in her picture and when she brought it, her subscription to the Crisis came too.

When you have used the photograph, will you kindly return it to Miss Smith at 2 Warren Avenue, Greenwood, Mass. (Greenwood is a branch post office of Wakefield.)

Respectfully yours,

Lucy Curtis Braxton
(member of N.A.A.C.P.)

3/9/21

Too late emphasis — High School Wgd

Please note the subscription is to begin with January 1919

The photograph of Miss Smith has reached us too late for June 30. Our Education No. July ~~1919~~ was issued

Lawson Wilkins inserted from ret the photograph under slip cover.

(see 3)

Coop Ed

[Bridgewater, N J

Feb 5 — 1919

DU BOIS

Macdonald

Dear sir Box 75 W Va

SUBSCRIPTION

FEB 11 1919

FEB 7 1919

Please send subscription Mr. Jhon a phillips at Page W Va and i ask to you ask if i would form a class a class in my town neighborhood to study Consumers Cooperation i will do all in my power so let me heare from you soon, this is in the January sian look for ans soon

yours iremain

Mrs Minnie Bridgewater

FEB 15 1919

43

3/9/33

265 Colonial Ave,
Montreal, P.Q.
July 25, 1919

Dear Mr. Editor:

Will you kindly publish the accompanying article & reproduce the enclosed photograph in the columns of your valuable magazine & oblige one of your old & appreciative readers,

Faithfully yours,

J. L. Bristol.

August 12, 1919

Mr. J. L. Brisbol,
255 Colonial Avenue,
Montreal, P. Q.
Canada

3/9/34

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the article and picture sent me concerning Dr. Savory. I shall be glad to publish it in one of the forthcoming numbers of The CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CE

[Brown, A. L.]

AUG 23 1919

DU BOIS

69 Mission St.
Montclair, N. J.
Aug. 22, 1919

Mr. A. G. Dill
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Dill,

Enclosed you will find check for Forty Dollars. Please

3/9/59

place same to my credit.

In the same mail with this letter I am sending a photograph of the little son of Dr. Frank F. Thompson, one of our local physicians. I sent a photograph of the same child last year, but it was sent too late for insertion in the Children's

Number and Dr. DuBois wrote me that they would keep it for this year.

As this is a later photo the parents would prefer this one to be used instead of the other, if it can be done without causing any extra labor. If it can't be done, they would be glad if either one could be inserted but I surmise they prefer this one.

Please let me know

if you can arrange to get either one in the Children's Number. I should be very glad if you would, as I do not think that Montclair has ever been represented in the Children's Number.

As soon as they are through with the photographs kindly let us know please that we may send postage for return. Very truly

A. L. Brown

August 12, 1919

Mrs. E. E. Brown,
26 Fountain Street,
Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

3/9/47

My dear Mrs. Brown:

Can you send me a photograph of the late E. E. Brown for use in The CRISIS? We cannot use cuts but would like an original photograph. I trust you can serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

1919 MAY 2 PM 12 45

52CH 25 BLUE

FK (CHICAGO ILL) 1124A 2

DR W E B DUBOIS

THE CRISIS OFFICE 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

HAVE WIRED POSTMASTER GENERAL AS REQUESTED. HAVE PASSED TELEGRAM ON TO OTHERS. I CANNOT ADEQUATELY EXPRESS MY DISGUSTED RESENTMENT AT SUCH ACTIONS OF POSTAL AUTHORITIES

Judge EDWARD O BROWN.

[Hallie A Brown]

"Homewood Cottage,
Wilberforce, O. May 2" 19

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York.

MAY 5 1919

Dear Mr. Du Bois:—

I was at Col. Young's last night when your message came re his suppression of the "Crisis." What does it mean?

It came like a bolt from the clear sky! Can N.A.A.C.P. Branch is stunned to the depths. Could we get a copy of May issue? We want to see what has affected the power that be such an extent. Looking at it from this angle I take it a good thing - "lighter the hoop sooner the "bust" the end we a line for our anxious Branch.

The April issue is fine
and your stretches
in Ambition excellent
and to the point.
Welcome any and
every thing that will
call attention to our position
in this County, Hallie Q.B

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Room 521
70 – Fifth Ave.
New York
N. Y.

3/16/1137

Indianapolis Oct. 25 - 19

Dear Sir: Yours of the 23d received.

I see no objection to your use of whatever of my letter of the 16th may serve your proper purpose in the "Crises."

Yours truly

John F. Brown

529 E. New York St

Indianapolis Ind.

New Journet-Letter

WE CARE FOR THE SICK — WE GIVE THE ORPHANS AND AGED A HOME — WE BURY OUR DEAD

BENEFITS

—O—

Juvenile Burial - -	$ 75.00
Lodge or Temple Burial	75.00
Lodge or Temple Death Benefits - -	135.00

—O—

Write Dr. J. H. Williams, Grand Master, 810 Independence Ave,, Kansas City, Mo., for authority to set up a number.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF

United Brothers of Friendship

B. K. BRUCE,
FIRST MEMBER BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
717 WALNUT ST., LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

FINANCIAL STANDING

—O—

Quarterly Collection	$ 15,600
Available cash on hand	20,000
Orphan Home, Printing Plant and other Grand Lodge Property -	15,600
Total collected last year	63,626
Paid for burial last year - -	42,000

3/16/35

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., July 29 1919.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor Crisis

My Dear Sir:-

The enclosed editorial clippings are from the Leavenworth Times published by D. R. Anthony Jr. who is a nephew of the late Susan B Anthony authoress of the Federal Amendment now being voted on and who is the Congressman from the first district of Kansas. Congressman Anthony is chairman of the Military Committee. His father was one of the truest and best friends the negro had during the dark days of slavery

WE CARE FOR THE SICK — WE GIVE THE ORPHANS AND AGED A HOME — WE BURY OUR DEAD

BENEFITS

—O—

Juvenile Burial - -	$ 75.00
Lodge or Temple Burial	75.00
Lodge or Temple Death Benefits - -	135.00

—O—

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Orphan Home, Printing Plant and other Grand Lodge Property -	15,600
Total collected last year	63,626
Paid for burial last year - -	42,000

3/16/36

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., 191

In the great struggle to make Kansas a free state he led the hosts of freedom. After the war until his death he never failed to demand a square deal for the Negro. You will note that the spirit of the father is alive in the son.

I do hope you will find space to run these. It seems to me every Negro should read them. Make your own comment.

With best wishes for the success of the Crisis and hoping you may have the best of health,

I am yours,

B. K. Bruce.

August 11, 1919

Mr. B. K. Bruce,
717 Walnut Street,
Leavenworth, Kansas

3/16/34

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the clippings sent which I shall try to use.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

[Bryant]

Moultrie, Ga
11/3/1919.

NOV 7 1919

Mr. Augustus G. Dill,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Dill,

I am asking that you send me some programme of the Jer-Centenary celebration of the Negro in America. Would be pleased if you would suggest some pageant to be held in connection with the celebration.

We may be a little late in our efforts - yet I think it will be instructive to our people here.

Yours Very Truly,
W. M. Bryant,
417 - 3rd. Ave.

P. S. Will appreciate an early reply.

3/17/20

[Buckner]

EAST ST. LOUIS URBAN LEAGUE

For Social Work Among Negroes

"NOT ALMS
BUT OPPORTUNITY"

416 E. BROADWAY
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
BOTH PHONES

Branch of The
National Urban League
200 Fifth Ave., New York City

EXECUTIVE BOARD
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GEORGE W. BUCKNER
Executive Secretary

July 17, 1919.

JUL 19 1919

DU BOIS

Affiliated Movements of the League Exist in the Following Cities:

Atlanta
Augusta
Boston
Brooklyn
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga
Chester
Chicago
Cleveland
Columbus, O.
Detroit
East St. Louis
Englewood
Huntsville
Jersey City
Louisville
Memphis
Nashville
Newark
New York
Norfolk
Philadelphia
Pittsburg
Savannah
St. Louis
Trenton
Westfield, N. J.
White Plains

3/2/42

Mr. A. C. Dill, Business Manager,
Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Dill:

I am writing you again to ascertain whether or not you received an article entitled, "Remaking East St. Louis", addressed to the Crisis the early part of June.

As stated before, I am sure such an article would be interesting reading to publish as well as informing, and I should be glad to have you use it in your next issue of the Crisis. However, if you find it unavailable for publication, I will be pleased to have you return it forthwith so that I may use it elsewhere.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. W. Buckner

GWB/MEC

3/6/27

August 12, 1919

Mr. George W. Buckner,
416 E. Broadway,
East St. Louis, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I do not remember having received the article concerning which you have written us twice. It is possible, however, that the Literary Editor has received it, and if so, she will find it and return it, or accept it, when she comes to the office September first.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

Miss Allen — Exchange?

Bell Phone, Seneca 5848 W BUFFALO, N. Y., ... 191.

M ..... FEB 2 1919 .....

3/10/14

Mr. Dill

SUBSCRIPTION
JAN 29 1919

To **The Buffalo Enterprise,** Dr.

ONLY NEGRO PAPER IN WESTERN NEW YORK

Published by

THE ENTERPRISE COMPANY

REV. E. ROBT. BENNETT, Editor and Mgr. 47 ELM STREET

Exchange ?

Dear Mr Dill,-

Please find enclosed my ck for another year's subscription to the Crisis. Am sending you regularly a copy of our Buffalo Enterprise. You have not noticed us so far,

E. Robt Bennett

[Burden]

COLORED BRANCH
OF THE
Young Men's Christian Association
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION
AGENT
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

W. R. BURDEN SR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

HOG ISLAND, PA.

Sept. 12, 1919.

SEP 15 1919
SUBSCRIPTION
DU BOIS

3/16/101

A. G. Dill Esq.
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

Sir:-

Received subscription blank. Your records will show that I began in 1912 Springfield Ohio and continued to present date.

That being true, why could I not receive an answer when two requests were made to publish account concerning our Work at Hog Island- That even a short notice be made of the same (if picture was not used), even an excuse would have been better than no response at all.

These little things sometimes keep.

Sincerely
W. R. Burden

October 9, 1919.

Mr. W. R. Burden,
American International Shipbuilding
Corporation,
Hog Island, Pa.

My dear Sir:

THE CRISIS receives every month enough notes and articles to publish a magazine three times the size of ours. It is an exceedingly difficult matter to pick out from the multiplicity of data that which we will print.

If the matter which you sent into us has been neglected, it is simply because of space, and I trust you will not be discouraged in sending us further notes.

Very sincerely yours,

3/16/100

To Weed

October 15, 1919

Mrs. Julia P. Burrell,
Frogmore, S.C.

3/9/79

Dear Madam:

I thank you for the print which you have sent me of your children. I shall be glad to use this sometime.

I am also writing to Mr. Boyd.

Very sincerely yours,

FRED S. BURTON
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
DENVER

July
Twenty-third,
Nineteen
Nineteen.

3/18/61

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

Gentlemen:

We are advising you that we have inclosed a news item, which appeared on the front page of the Denver Post. This item would be of interest to the race, and I trust that you give a little space in your valuable publication.

Thanking you, I am

Cordially yours,

Fred S. Burton

FSB:W

Enc-1.

[Business service corp...]

W. A. Dixon, Pres. W. J. Brooks, Secy. Anastasio Mellado, Treas.

BUSINESS SERVICE CORPORATION

Capital $10,000,00

Sales Builders *Comicionistas* *Business Administration*

Agencies: Mexico City, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Monterrey, Guadlajara, Mazatlan.

HOME OFFICE: TAMPICO, MEX.

Jazmines 20
July. 14th, 1919.

Hon. W.E.B. DuBois,
Editer The Crisis
New York, E.U.A.

Back to D. DuBois

3/18/37

Sir;

Since the world seems to have drunk its fill of blood, as is evidenced by the apparent desire to get back to normal conditions; in the "Master Drive" confronting the nations of the Earth today, the black man must in peace take as prominent a position commercially as he has taken the brunt of the burden in conquering Germany.

Our long residence in the States convincing that the black man's handicaps there are eternal and daily growing more unbearable, obliged our seeking fields wherein conditions were more in keeping with our ideas of the tenets of civilization.

After a three year study of commercial opportunities here, we have organized the above Company to facilitate the Negro's entrance into this Country's marts of trade. To that

End we offer space for 12 months free, also room, board, lodging and laundry for their representative 6 months free of all charges.

Our organization covering the entire republic, places us in an enviable position to begin an intensive campaign for business the minute an understanding is reached. We also have under consideration the opening of stores for retailing purposes soon as connections warrant.

As a means of getting in touch with reliable business men, firms or corporations of color, who desire to enter a profitable, free for all market, we are enclosing an ad. which we desire run in your magazine until ordered stopped.

A quarter page is the space desired to begin with, and if our faith is not misplaced, we should be using a full page within a short time. Kindly insert and draw on us thru Tampico Banking Co.

Needless to go into extended detail relative to opportunities here. They are legion and were it not for the restrictions placed upon the white man here, he would gorge himself commercially to the point of indigestion. In spite of the adverse conditions under which he is compelled to attempt to do business,

2 Hon. W.E.B. DuBois

he is greedily grasping every opportunity containing a germ of future probable profits.

Kindly send me a dozen copies of your magazine and Agents terms. Feel sure we can furnish the medium for building a large circulation for you in this country.

3/18/38

Always admiring the same light you have made for the darker peoples,

Your staunch supporter,

Business Service Corp.

W. J. Brooks, Secy.

[Butler]

OFFICE OF
DR. H. R. BUTLER
Grand Master of Masons
200 Auburn Avenue

Residence: 98 North Boulevard

HOURS: 8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 4 P. M.
10 to 11 a. m. Sundays

When writing on Lodge Business, give name, number and location of Lodge.

THE M. W. UNION GRAND ~~LODGE~~

A. F. & A. M.

Residence Phone: Ivy 3332

STATE OF GEORGIA

Office Phone: Ivy 3425

ATLANTA, GA.' Oct-29-1919

Editors of the Crisis,

M enclosure Oct 31-19

Gentlemen:-

I was present to day with the owner of this picture of a lynching in Columbus, Ga., and thought it might be of interest to you and your great work. Therefore I borrowed it from the owner, who was pastoring a church in that city at the time, to send it to you. It is in this mail under seperate cover.

3/17/78

If you desire to have a cut made of it alright; if you just look it over and return it to me (for which you will find stamps enclosed) that will be alright.

My main object for sending it is to show you who the participants were. You will see in the crowd two police and a few colored people. I do not say these were the lynchers but they were very close to them .

The Masonic Grand Lodge was to have held its annual session in that city a few weeks later, but Grand Master W.E. Terry, whose home was there, called off the meeting and held it in Rome.

You need not mention my name in connection with the picture as it might make it a bit hard for me in my work for the uplift of my people in the state. Kindly return the picture when you shall have finished with it. Very respectfully,

H.O. Butler

P.S. The report in this case was "Came to death at the hands of parties unknown.

November 12, 1919.

Dr. H. R. Butler,
98 N. Boulevard,
Atlanta, Ga.

3/17/77

My dear Dr. Butler:

I thank you very much for the picture which you have sent.

I shall see that this is returned to you after used. My best regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PS

JAN 21 1919
JAN 16 1919 SCRIPTION
JAN 16 1919
JAN 16 1919

Jan 11-1919

Coop Lit

Hollandale Miss.

To the Editor of the Crisis

seeing you ad. of this month - concerning of the Coöperative Guild, I decided to rite you and ask for information concerning of this move must I do in order that I might work up my town and community as I feel the instinct of our people.

Also I enclosed you will find $1.00 for my subscription for the Crisis for one yr

JAN 17 1919

Send to Box 86 Hollandale Miss. respectfully

Mrs C. J. Caldwell

1031 N. 57th St.
Phila. 10-27-1919.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:— I here-with
inclose a proof of a cut which
I thought you may find space
in "The Crisis." Inform me
if you want it. I have the plate.
The younger is the daughter of
Ex King Mendek and the other
is her mother.

Yours truly,
James W. Caldwell.

3/9/8

October 29, 1919

Mr. James W. Caldwell,
103 N. 57th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

3/9/9

If you might have the original photograph from which this cut was made, we would be glad to use it, and afterward return it to you.

This cut is not suitable for a magazine. It was made for a newspaper print.

I thank you for your offer.

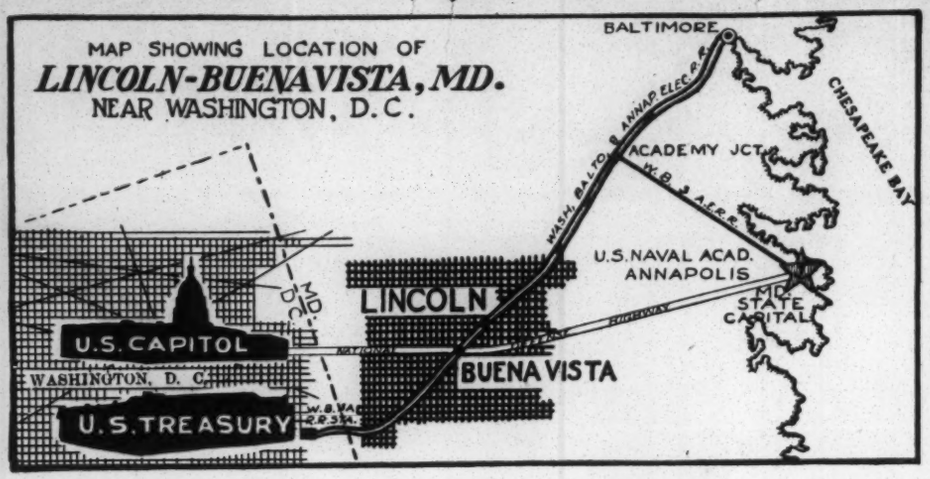
Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

AN INVESTMENT IN

Lincoln-Buena Vista

MEANS PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WANT AND DISCOMFORTS, A HOME AMONG FRIENDS, A LOCATION THAT IS HANDY.



LOTS FOR SALE
HOMES BUILT

Loans Arranged

BY

Thos. J. Calloway

AGENT

1403 New York Ave.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Telephone Main 1394

April 14,1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing this correcpondence for your inspection. Should you think that the publication of the whole or any part of it would be of interest to readers of the Crisis and it should serve any useful purpose, you may feel at liberty to use it as you see fit.

The correspondence shows that the Crisis is being ready by the "enemy."

Very sincerely,

Thos. J. Calloway.

APR 15 1919

7

[Calloway] [1919?]

TOUR OF

Thomas J. Calloway in CRISIS Spring Drive for 100,000 Circulation.

JANUARY

28th, Washington, D. C.
29th, Baltimore, Md.
30th, Annapolis, Md.
31st, Easton, Md.

FEBRUARY

1st, Cambridge, Md.
2nd, Salisbury, Md.
3rd, Pocomoke City, Md.
4th, Hampton, Va.
5th, Newport News, Va.
6th, Portsmouth, Va.
7th, Norfolk, Va.
8th, Suffolk, Va.
9th, Camp Lee, Va.
10th, Petersburgh, Va.
11th, Hopewell, Va.
12th, Richmond, Va.
13th, Charlottsville, Va.
14th, Staunton, Va.
15th, Roanoke, Va.
16th, Lynchburgh, Va.
17th, Danville, Va.
18th, Greensboro, N. C.
19th, Durham, N. C.
20th, Raleigh, N. C.
21st, Wilmington, N. C.
22nd, Fayetteville, N. C.
23rd, Salisbury, N. C.
24th, Winston-Salem, N. C.
25th, Charlotte, N. C.
26th, Spartansburgh, S. C.
27th, Columbia, S. C.
28th, Charleston, S. C.

2/16/19

MARCH

1st, Savannah, Ga.
2nd, Waynesboro, Ga.
3rd, Augusta, Ga.
4th, Atlanta, Ga.
5th, Macon, Ga.
6th, Waycross, Ga.
7th, Jacksonville, Fla.
8th, Tampa, Fla.
9th, Occala, Fla.
10th, Tallahassee, Fla.
11th, Columbus, Ga.
12th, Tuskegee, Ala.
13th, Montgomery, Ala.
14th, Mobile, Ala.
15th, New Orleans, La.
16th, Baton Rouge, La.
17th, Beaumont, Texas.

MARCH

18th, Houston, Texas.
19th, Galveston, Texas.
20th, San Antonio, Texas.
21th, Austin, Texas.
22nd, Fort Worth, Texas.
23rd, Dallas, Texas.
24th, Marshall, Texas.
25th, Shreveport, La.
26th, Vicksburg, Miss.
27th, Jackson, Miss.
28th, Meridian, Miss.
29th, Birmingham, Ala.
30th, Huntsville, Ala.
31st, Chattanooga, Tenn.

APRIL

1st, Nashville, Tenn.
2nd, Memphis, Tenn.
3rd, Little Rock, Ark.
4th, Fort Smith, Ark.
5th, Muskogee, Okla.
6th, Oklahoma City, Okla.
7th, Kansas City, Mo.
8th, Omaha, Neb.
9th, Des Moines, Iowa.
10th, Chicago, Ill.
11th, St. Louis, Mo.
12th, Indianapolis, Ind.
13th, Louisville, Ky.
14th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
15th, Columbus, Ohio.
16th, Cleveland, Ohio.
17th, Youngstown, Ohio.
18th, Pittsburgh, Pa. — 31
19th, Washington, Pa.
20th, Harrisburg, Pa.
21st, Williamsport, Pa.
22nd, Buffalo, New York.
23rd, Albany, New York.
24th, New York City.
25th, Brooklyn, N. Y.
26th, New Haven, Conn.
27th, Springfield, Mass.
28th, Worcester, Mass.
29th, Boston, Mass.
30th, Providence, R. I.

MAY

1st, New York, N. Y.
2nd, Newark, N. J.
3rd, Philadelphia, Pa.
4th, Wilmington, Del.
5th, Baltimore, Md.

[Mrs Robt Campbell]

3/10/1110

Till

Uniontown Ala
Jan 5 19

JAN 21 1919

Mgr. Crisis,
33
New York City
N. Y.

DU BOIS
SUBSCRIPTION
JAN 10 1919

Dear Sir:

Please charge
Robt
1 Lt. Campbell, C. A. C., 368th
Inf. address + send it
to Base Hospital
No 51, A.P.O. 784 Jan. 3
Ford France.

He is in the Hospital
so are undecipherable
periods may to random
regrets and general bad
form, and longs for your

[2] Accepted position as
member of faculty, later
on took up work with
A & M College Normal
Western Univ. Kansas
and when grant was started
was a member of faculty
at Kirksville A & T Coll.
Some months ago took
Civil Service exam. &
Made 99 in Electrical
& Steam Engineering.
Please send these clippings
back with photo when
you are through with them
Mrs Robt Campbell Edmonton

magazine.

Sometime ago I sent you a photo, an album & some data concerning a statue for Tuskegee. I forgot to give you a brief history of him.

Robt Lem Campbell, was in Athens Ga. After finishing public school there he entered Tuskegee. When Spanish American war started, he volunteered left school and entered army after war he came back to Tuskegee + finished

Ala.

Campbell College
Buiestown Ala
Feb. 10/19.

Returned?

Manager of Circus-

FEB 15 1919

Sir.

Please return photo & all matter that I sent you in Nov. Enclosing 1st Lt. Robt L. Campbell & a flag given by Miss, Pres. of Normal College, Ala that was sent with news paper clippings.

Resp
Alice B. Campbell
Buiestown
Ala

Box 248.

ARTHUR CAPPER
KANSAS

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1919 *

May Crisis

3/4/16

Topeka, Kans.
May 2, 1919.

Dr. W. E. Dubois, Editor,
The Crisis,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your telegram in regard to the holding up of the May issue of The Crisis was duly received. I cannot understand why this was done. I was glad to wire the Postmaster General last night, as you requested.

Very respectfully,
(Senator Arthur Capper)

MAY 6 1919

13

[Carnegie Hero Fund . . .]

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

OLIVER BUILDING

F. M. WILMOT
MANAGER
C. B. EBERSOL
ASSISTANT MANAGER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

January 17, 1919.

JAN 21 1919

6

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

On October 14, 1918, I returned to you your manuscript of the story you proposed to publish in the Crisis concerning negroes who have received Carnegie medals and sent you a photograph of both sides of our medal, asking that you return the photographs when you were through with them and also that you send me a copy of the issue of the Crisis in which your article appeared. In addition I made some suggestions with regard to your article and the amplification of it.

311/7

Will you be good enough to inform me what has been done or will be done with regard to publishing the article and to return the photographs if you are through with them? And may I still hope to receive a copy of the issue containing your article?

Yours very truly,

F. M. Wilmot

Manager.

[Carnegie Hero Fund]

January 21, 1919

Mr. F. M. Wilmot, Manager,
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission,
Oliver Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

The material that you were so kind as to send is here; Dr. Du Bois, however, has been in France since early December, for the purpose of calling a Pan-African Conference in connection with the Peace Conference. When the article is published I will see that marked copies of that issue are sent you and have the photographs returned to you.

I thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary.

MGA:CF

3/1/19

3/7/81 [Carnegie Hero Fund]

F. M. WILMOT
MANAGER
C. B. EBERSOL
ASSISTANT MANAGER

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION
OLIVER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

April 1, 1919.

Mr. M. G. Allison, Secretary,

The Crisis,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, New York.

APR 3 1919

My dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of January 21, will you please tell me when you now expect Dr. Du Bois's article on our work to be published?

Yours very truly,

F. M. Wilmot

Manager.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

OLIVER BUILDING
Pittsburgh, Pa.

F. M. WILMOT
MANAGER
C. B. EBERSOL
ASSISTANT MANAGER

August 5, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

3116/60

My dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 12, we sent you on May 14 a copy of our booklet of the issue of January 31, 1919. Will you be good enough to inform me what you have done or propose to do about the publication of an article in The Crisis on our work? Also, will you please return the photographs I sent you if they have served their purpose or you do not intend to make use of them?

Yours very truly,

F. M. Wilmot

Manager.

August 15, 1919

Mr. F. M. Wilmot,
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission,
Oliver Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:

As soon as we get space, we intend publishing the article about the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

3116159

The government during the war would not let us increase the size of the magazine as we wished, but the increase will come next November. I shall return the photographs as soon as I use them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

Miss Fawcett - articles

Capes, Collars, Caps, Banners, Badges, Books, Ballots, Ballot-Boxes, Emblems Emblems-Pins, Emblems Buttons, Finance Books or Cards.

Office Of

J. Harradine

Supreme Recording Secretary
K. & L. of L. of A.
Lock Box 81

Gloves, Parliamentary-Guides Gavels, Regalia and Uniforms for any and every known Lodge or Society; Either secret or benevolent.

MAY 27 1919
SUBSCRIPTION

Wisner, La., May 23, 1919.

The CRISIS;
New York City, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

I am herewith enclosing a few clipping from the "New Orleans Items." Which will give you a small insight into the doings of my part of the country; (Louisiana.) There are others, just as brutal, and uncalled for, or even more so, as the acts mentioned in these clippings. Many of these occurrances, I have as good a knowledge of as I do my office work, and I know whereby I speak when I say it is uncalled for. Yet what am I to do? The Courts tolerates it; would it be any need, or would it do any good to demonsterate against it?

You are truly in a HOLY cause, and doing a RIGHTEOUS work, may GOD Bless you, and reward you with abundant success.

I am herewith enclosing Money-Order for one ($1.00) Dollar, for which please send OUR GARDIAN ANGEL, (THE CRISIS,) one year to:

MAY 31 1919

H. Y. Kiper,
Peck, La.

Beginning with the issue of "June 1919.."

Yours for sucess,

J. Harradine

1.00

Cd
-12

HEADQUARTERS established by the community for the men of Cayuga County who served their government in any capacity or rank during the GREAT WORLD WAR.

Welcome is extended to all Soldiers of other Armies or Conflicts.

Khaki and Blue

Kon-dee-voo

108 GENESEE STREET
AUBURN, N. Y.

May 7 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir,

49-13-42

Your revelations of the conditions under which we lived and fought in the May issue of the Crisis will be a source of intense gratification to every Negro whose fortune it was to have been a member of the A.E.F. It was the hope of every Negro officer and enlisted man that the humiliating and galling experience which he passed through in France should have the widest publicity, and the Crisis should be congratulated for its exposé of some of the things that are not officially reported....

Those who attempted to analyze our position in France came to the following conclusions: First that it was the decided policy of the A.E.F. to minimize the Negro's achievements, to magnify his faults. Second a deliberate and studied campaign was made to poison the minds of the French populace against the Negro soldiers who had come the aid of Democracy at the behest of the American government. Third that the Negro officer should be placed in a position where his chances of failure would be enhanced if this were possible without a military reversal. Fourth that the customs of the solid south in regard to Negroes should obtain wherever possible in France.

HEADQUARTERS established by the community for the men of Cayuga County who served their government in any capacity or rank during the GREAT WORLD WAR.

Welcome is extended to all Soldiers of other Armies or Conflicts.

Khaki and Blue

Kon - dee - voo

108 GENESEE STREET

AUBURN, N. Y., 19

A rigid military censorship of all mail made the accomplishment of these aims a simple task. Only in instances did they fail and that was in the case of the French populace. In wherever the Negro soldier was stationed he soon won the admiration and respect of the inhabitants

You can get official confirmation of these statements by correspondence with the Sergeant majors and Sergeants of the 92nd Division Headquarters. 76 Most of the correspondence passed through their hands, and some copies were kept by these men for future reference. ~~St. T. T. Thompson~~ of ~~Texas~~, the Division ~~historian~~, author of General Ballou's defense of Bulletin 35, can give you much data. ~~Retired Sgt major Fuller~~ of ~~Charleston~~ West Va. is able to give you copies of many letters which will show that the 92nd Division was ~~to~~ k made ineffective. ~~Sgt major Bowen~~ of message center 92nd Division hdqrs, Sgt ~~maj Haviland~~ of the Chief of Staff's office 92nd Division and ~~James K. Pawnell~~ one time Pres. of ~~St. Christopher A. C.~~ New York city should k able to furnish invaluable data for an investigation or a factual treatise. ~~St. Pierre~~ who for a time was attached to the Divisional Q. M. office can give you interesting and authentic accounts of the 368th Infantry in the Argonne. He was there and possesses prima facie evidence of the absolute

4-13-43

HEADQUARTERS established by the community for the men of Cayuga County who served their government in any capacity or rank during the GREAT WORLD WAR.

Welcome is extended to all Soldiers of other Armies or Conflicts.

Khaki and Blue

Kon - dee - voo

108 GENESEE STREET

AUBURN, N. Y., ... 19 .....

inefficiency of the Major commanding the first battalion I trust that you will be able to make use of these men. I have seen some of their copies of official documents and they will doubtless contain some surprises even for you.

Of course you know that Brig. General Ervin notified his aides de-camp to secure copies of all Negro newspapers as soon as they arrived at Hoboken. His orders and bulletins issued from Maryeme (Expeditionary Forces) to Mars area were a source of wonderment to the French. Napoleon B. Ellis of Alabama & Ellis Birmingham is his native city has an interesting letter from the Treasurer of the city of Maryeme that confirms much that you have published.

Hoping that the length of this letter is not disproportionate to its writer. I am

Very sincerely yours

Elmer A. Carter

18½ Parker Street

Auburn, New York

49-13-44

THE REV. NATHANIEL H. B. CASSELL, PH. D.
PRESIDENT LIBERIA COLLEGE

LIBERIA COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1862
MONROVIA, LIBERIA
WEST AFRICA

281 Fourth Ave.,
New York City,
[redacted] Aug. 10th, 1919.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

3/9/54

Dear Dr. Du Bois:— Some time in April I had a letter from you saying if I sent you our College catalogue and a photograph of mine you would in your June or July number make some reference to the College and the purpose of my visit to the United States which I stated to you as well as sent documents mentioning it. I did not have a cut of mine at the time and as I was leaving for the West promised to send one, meanwhile I sent the catalogue and some other data about the College. On my return from the West I spoke with Dr. Bishop on the question of assisting in the campaign of endeavoring

THE REV. NATHANIEL H. B. CASSELL, PH. D.
PRESIDENT LIBERIA COLLEGE

2

LIBERIA COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1862
MONROVIA, LIBERIA
WEST AFRICA

MONROVIA, LIBERIA

19

3/9/55

endeavoring to get the subject properly before the American public. I also mentioned your promise to forward the Encouragement through "The Crisis". He said he would talk with you on the subject which he, subsequently, told me he did, saying he had promised to write a letter for you on the subject. In June I took a cut of mine, in person, to your office. Until then I have been watching carefully each issue of "The Crisis" and have seen nothing about the College which is rather disappointing to me. I had, at least, expected I would receive support from "The Crisis" standing for, as it professes, what Liberia is endeavoring to bring about for Africa the self determination of its people, and Liberia College is the pivotal wheel out of which it is to be evolved.

With very kind regards

Yours faithfully
Nathaniel H. B. Cassell

August 21, 1919.

Rev. H.H.B.Cassell,
281 - 4th Avenue,
New York City.

3/9/56

My dear Mr. Cassell:

I shall be very glad indeed to say something in THE CRISIS about you when we can get from you a recent photograph.

We cannot use cuts. We make our own cuts from photographs.

Very sincerely yours,

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

WAR ACTIVITIES

CAMP Upton N. Y.
Officers Discharge Section.

July 12th 1918

3/4/18

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois.
70 Fifth Ave.
New York.

My Dear Dr. Dubois:- I saw in the July No of your journal that programe for the Tercentenary to be held in the month of August could be secured from you.

So will you please send me a half dozen?

Yours truly

Lt. Robert W. Cheers.

3/4/19

July 16, 1919

Lieutenant Robert W.Cheers,
Officer's Discharge Section,
Camp Upton N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find some suggested programs for Tercentenary celebrations.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.
WEBDB-CF

[Chicago Tribune]

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

3/15/18

CHICAGO Oct. 21st. 191

W. E. Du Bois.
The Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

We are mailing to you under seperate cover a copy of the original photograph of the burning of the negroes body during the recent Omaha riot. The picture is a splendid one and we will bill you at the usual rate for this type of photo. The price will be two dollars.

Trusting that this picture will meet with your approval we are.

Yours very truly,

The Chicago Tribune.

Chas Chas Davis

Picture Editor.

Re

Check for $2

[Chicago Tribune]

3/15/49

November 12, 1919.

Miss Olive C. Davis,
The Chicago Tribune,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Miss Davis:

Enclosed please find a check for Two Dollars for the photograph of the Omaha riot which you recently sent us.

Very sincerely yours,

HRBD/ VF
Encs

[Christian Recorder]

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The Book Concern of the A. M. E. Church

R. R. WRIGHT, JR., BUSINESS MANAGER, 631 PINE ST., PHILA., PA.

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BELL PHONE, WALNUT, 8062

Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1919.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I believe the Crisis got off our list during the war. I shall be very pleased to place it back and I trust in return, the Crisis may be sent to our office in exchange.

Very truly yours,

R R Wright Jr

Begin Crisis at once.

[Christian Recorder]

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CHURCH SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED
DEALERS IN ALL RELIGIOUS BOOKS
BELL PHONE, WALNUT, 8062

Philadelphia, Pa.,
September 2nd, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

3/8/52

Dear Sir:

I am sending you the "Christian Recorder" according to your request but I am not getting the "Crisis".

Yours very truly,

R R Wright Jr

Business Manager.

Is on list ——

[Christian Recorder]

PUBLICATION BOARD

Bishop Evans Tyree, President
Nashville, Tenn.

Rev. H. H. Cooper
Rev. R. B. Smith
Rev. C. C. Dunlap
Rev. S. S. Morris
Rev. C. H. Murray
Rev. R. H. Bumry

LAYMEN

Mr. Moses G. Johnson
Dr. W. A. Sinclair
Mr. D. M. Blair

The Book Concern of the A. M. E. Church

R. R. WRIGHT, JR., BUSINESS MANAGER, 631 PINE ST., PHILA., PA.

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BELL PHONE, WALNUT, 8862

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2, 1919.

W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor Crisis
New York, N. Y.

3/17/48

Dear Sir:

I answered your telegram yesterday to Dr. Wright, who is out of the city. He will do everything in our power to help you out. I would like to hear from you Friday. Will be able to aid you as per telegram

Yours truly
D. A. Hart asst Mgr.

[Crisis Records]

October 10, 1919.

Mr. D. A. Hart,
651 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

3/17/47

After much trouble we have succeeded in having our November CRISIS printed as usual here in New York.

I may have you write you, however, concerning the December number.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Crisis Printing

bronze memo
read Cable C - 4 MCa

October 23, 1919

The Editor,
Cincinnati Journal,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

THE CRISIS would like to secure the original photograph from which the enclosed cut was made.

We would be very grateful for any advice concerning it, and willing to pay a reasonable price for it.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/85

Enc.

W.E.B. pictures

21-1-42

NOV 5 1919
DU BOIS

11-1-19

Hartshorne -
Okla

The Crisis Magazine
Dear Sirs. I am a little
girl Eleven years old. and
my Name is Novella and I
seen in your Magazine
a little Baby Name Ophelia
She has no Parents to take
Care of her. will you please
rite and tell me what she will
Cost me to git her I will pay
her Expenses and take her if
you will rite to me at
once for I needs her
— Nothing more till I here
from you —

very truly yours
Novella Clark
Hartshorne - Ok

3/17/67

NOV 6 1919

Martinsburg, W. Va., 11-6-19.

My Dear DuBois: Replying to your note relative to exchange of papers. Of course you will know the Pioneer Press would get it in the mail since the Prager lynching & my editorial on it. I am still living in hope and don't want any publicity about it till I get back.

In all your doings whole-heartedly I am with you. Like the eagle when storms are raging, it soars above the clouds & basks in the sunshine, & you, when the small ones are yapping & snapping at your heels look up & beyond their thoughts.

Very truly yours,

J. R. Clifford.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 5th Ave.,
New York City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

BUREAU OF
WAR RISK INSURANCE

18 September 1919

IN REPLY REFER TO.

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor, The Crisis
70-Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of the 15th instant to hand. I am very grateful to you for the invitation to contribute an article for publication in your November number, and beg to advise that the manuscript containing the article will reach you promptly on October the first as you request.

Yours very sincerely

J. Williams Clifford

LIEUT. J. WILLIAMS CLIFFORD
Special Representative
Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance
War Risk Bureau - Washington, D.C.

311/181

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

BUREAU OF
WAR RISK INSURANCE

2 OCTOBER 1919

IN REPLY REFER TO.

DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS.
Editor, The Crisis Magazine
70 Fifth Ave., N.Y. City, N.Y.

3/10/03

My dear Dr. DuBois :-

I am writing to you to request a bit of information which will be of great service to me in my work at the present time.

If possible, can you give me an estimate of the number of colored soldiers and sailors who were killed in action, or who died of wounds received in action, in France; also the number of colored soldiers and sailors who died within the borders of the United States during the war?

I am sending you today magazine article - I trust it meets with your approval.

Faithfully and sincerely yours,

LIEUT. J. WILLIAMS CLIFFORD
Special Representative
Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance
War Risk Bureau - Washington, D.C.

JWC/lgp

Newspaper articles

October 10, 1919.

Lieutenant J.W.Clifford,
War Risk Bureau,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Lieutenant Clifford:

3/16/102

On account of the printers' strike it is going to be impossible for us to enlarge the November CRISIS, and your interesting article must, therefore, wait longer. Sometime, however, I am going to say something about your work.

I do not know the number of colored soldiers and sailors killed in action in France. I understand that there was about a thousand, but this is merely an estimate.

Very sincerely yours,

BUREAU OF
WAR RISK INSURANCE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON
15 Oct. 1919

IN REPLY REFER TO:

3/16/105

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Yours of the 10th instant has been duly received and the contents carefully noted. You have my sympathy at this critical time when your work is hampered by a printers' strike. I hope, however, that you will yet find a way to cope with the ugly situation, and that any inconvenience suffered will be slight, or at least will be minimized.

Thanking you for your promise to make some mention of my work at a future time, I am

Faithfully and sincerely yours,

J. Williams Clifford

LIEUT J. WILLIAMS CLIFFORD
Special Representative
Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance
War Risk Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Miss Fauset-article

JAN 16 1919

Corp Ed [Cobb-Carter]

3/18/135

West Va. Collegiate Institute
Institute, West Va.

DU BOIS
CIRCULATION
JAN 17 1919

My dear Mr. Dill,

Please find enclosed my check for $1 (one dollar) to pay for a year's subscription to the Crisis for Mrs A.C. Spurlock, West Va. Collegiate Institute Institute W.Va.

I am interested in your community buying and would like to know more about it.

I am the president of a Farm Woman's club and I would be glad to work out your idea thru that organization.

I some time hear from Mary and hope some time to have her visit me.

We could not get along without the Crisis long may it live to encourage and defend us.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Fannie Cobb-Carter.

[Cochrell]

A12-3

1296 Kennedy St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., May 20, 1919.

Mr. M. G. Allison,
Secretary The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue.
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

You will find enclosed stamps, that I missed putting into the letter of the 19th. Inst.

I am,

Respectfully,

John W. Cochrell

[Enc.]

A 12 -3

''The Soldier Farthest Down''

-By-Wm.H.-W.-Geshrell.---------

I having been in the Army for 17 months of my life, I would say one of the greatest struggle that the world has ever known--The World's War. To empress this thought upon your minds, I must say that the soldier farthest down in the ranks of the Army, is the one that should be best thought of, but he isn't in the eyes of those most farthest up in the military realms. Some would say the Commissioned Officers of the Army are the only ones to be most thought of by the people of the world, because they're farthest up and should be looked upon as such. As well as recognition is concerned, thats all right, but it seems to me that every man regardless to his rank should be treated as a true Human being, as each man is out for the same cause, that is to fight for his country or the freedom of some stricken nations. While the man farthest up is having his good time in some cozy place ar palace, the man farthest down is in some cold place without the many things that are very necessary for a soldier to have to help make life seem natural to him.

3/7/16

What would an Army he without the man farthest down? The man farthest up isn't going to do those things that the man farthest down will do. Some times in the mud and water, the cold nights, yes without food and sufficient clothings for the body, yet and still he has to go, because he has received an order from the man farthest up, and he

must carry out the order immediately, or suffer the consequences for not being obedient to his superior officer.

While the man farthest up is in some warm place and dosn't know just how cold it is out side, the man farthest down is walking on some lonely post, doing guard, protecting his comrades and the man farthest up, that every one seems to admire the most. Some times in the thickest of the battle the man farthest up says to the man farthest down, go yonder and get that machine gun of the enemy and capture the men or don't report here. Now regardless to the dreadful danger, he has to go and make an effort if it cost his life. At all times with his heavy pack upon his back along the lonely roads marching for some great distance, he sings a lively song and continues his march regardless to heavy pack, and to where he is going. The man farthest up without the heavy pack upon his back, says to the men farthest down; hurry , hurry and keep the cadence regardless to the heavy pack upon their backs. In some deserted building or stable, the man farthest down always finds his little resting place, while the man farthest up finds his resting place in some nice Hotel.

The man farthest down takes every thing as he finds it and goes along singing some sweet little song, that arouses the lonely heart, thinking some day that he shall be free and with his own tongue relate the story of his life.

The man that takes upon his shoulders in the thickest of fight, as the many shells are bursting around him, the many barb-wires in front of him, and many trenches interwovern ed with barb-wires, yet and still he goes on and conquers the enemy, and when the battle is over, the man farthest up gets the praise and no one knows any thing about the man that made it possible. O, reading people of this modern age, awake from your slumber and see the man farthest down, coming up from the low avenues of life amidst the many toils and disadvantages, yet and still he succeeds. See him with out-stretched hands, saying to the world: give me a chance! The many men who now sleep, some where in far off ''France'', Belgium or Germany'', gave their lives for true ''Democracy'', that Autocracy might be crushed to the earth, I say to you, were men who were farthest down in the estimation of the men farthest up in the military realm.

I say give praise to those loving patriots, be they dead or alive, yet though they be in some foreign field, or in the sweet land of America, regardless to their color or previous condition of servitude, they are human beings.

When ''God'', on His lofty throne in Bright Glory, looks down upon the sons of men of the world, He doesn't draw any color line, nor forget the man farthest down.

Now come to me O, sweet dove of peace and pronounce the final benediction, well done! To you faithful patriots who have stood your last ''Retreat'' at the sound of the bugle, arise and make the formation

around the glorious throne of "God's Eternal Glory at the great Reveille morning, and walk around on the parade ground with the Saints above, singing as you go, although we were among those who were farthest down in the world below, now we are among the blessed ones above the rolling Tides.

End.

Composed by Wm. H. W. Cochrell

April 26th. 1919.

3/7/19

3/9/105

July 25, 1919

Miss Bessie Coleman,
c/o Webb Studio,
3519 South State Street,
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Madam:

I thank you very much for letting us see this picture. We regret that we are unable to use it.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.
WEBDB/CF

1919

3/4/21

April 19, 1919.

Rev. J. B. Coleman,
539-3rd Street,
Havre, Montana.

Dear Sir:

We have received the photograph of Miss Spaulding and thank you for your interest in our work.

Kindly let me know when Miss Spaulding is given position, with a more detailed and definite statement of her examination and work.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/CF

3/15/32 [Cook, L.J.]

UNITED STATES HOTEL
SARATOGA SPRINGS N.Y.

July 23rd 19

Mr W. E. B. Dubois

Dear Sir-

As I read the N.Y. Times dated July 22nd. Telling of the murderous attack made upon the loyal and respectable colored citizens of Washington D.C. And in the very heart of our Capitol. It there sits our illustrious and humane President

for the Advancement of Colored People. I am asking you that as you write in the May Crisis of the injustice that was handed to our loyal soldiers in France. Do write in your next issue of the so called American's Democracy that awaits his return home. How long will men with human hearts in their bodies

Mr Woodrow Wilson
Who only a few months
ago in a speech to
the world said America
stood for justice and
democracy. This is
the democracy. Today
he sits silent while
mob violence and
mob rule sweeps
the streets of our
Capitol. As a admirer
of your fearlessness
and as a member
of The Society

and advocates of
human justice, can
allow such a dis-
graceful outrage
and insult to be
meted out to its most
loyal citizens. I can-
not understand. This
is only an encourage-
ment for mob violence
all over the country.
As a leader and a
man who has the
courage of his convictions
I trust I shall see
a burning editorial
in your next issue.
Yours truly L. Cook

3/15/33

July 25, 1919

Mr. L. Cook,
United States Hotel,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of July Twenty-third and beg to say that I shall speak of the Washington riots in the September number of The CRISIS which will be ready August Twentieth.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

SHOES BUILT WITH DOUBLE SPRINGS TO HOLD UP THE BROKEN DOWN ARCH

SHOES MADE TO FIT ANY KIND OF CRIPPLED FEET

A. R. COOPER

INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF

FAMOUS ELECTRIC and WATERPROOF SHOES

For Rheumatism, Cold or Tender Feet and Poor Circulation

210 South Main Street, FINDLAY, OHIO,

Sept. 8 1919

SEP 11 1919
SUBSCRIPTION

Mr. A.G.Dill Bus. Mgr.
New York City

Dear Sir:

I do not care to renew my subscriptionfor, The Crisis, as you have not kept your word.

About two years ago you wrote me asking for cuts of our place and you also stated that you would use them in, The Crisis. Thus far they have failed to appear in it and to gether with that all of the cuts have not been returned.

For the above reason I do not care to renew my subscription for the magazine.

Yours truly

A. R. Cooper.

ARC/MA.

Sept. 19

32/101

[Cosby, B.J.

APR 11 1919

41

3/5/66

U.S.S. ANNISTON,
Charleston, S.C.
8 April, 1919.

(3)

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:-

It has come to my attention that "The Crisis" is desirous of securing the services of capable and efficient photographers and writers.

I understand that particular difficulty has been experienced in securing a man capable of representing the United States Navy and its sailors.

I have been an interested reader of your issues and would be very pleased to be given the opportunity to act as writer and photographer for your magazine, as far as Naval life goes.

I feel assured that "The Crisis" has a great future before it and desire to be of such assistance as I may be.

Hoping to hear favorably from you at an early date, I remain

Very truly yours,

Benjamin Cosby
Wardroom Steward.

J.H.Councill
Praça da Republica, No. 61, 2 andar.

Rio, Dec. 15, 1918.

5

JAN 25 1919

The Crisis,

Gentlemen; In regard to the article and photograph of Sr. Hemeterio dos Santos:

If you decide that the manuscript and the photo as well, do not merit their appearance in the Crisis, in one of your early issues, I should be very thankful if you would forward same to: Mr. B.J.Yantis, 3241 South State St. Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. .....who will pay postage for forwarding.

3/2/34

If you decide to publish same, kindly send to my address as aboveat least six copies. I would suggest that they be sent as registered matter, to prevent miscarriage.

In regard to the financial value of the Mms: I leave this to your sense of fair play and justice. While my interest is not entirely a commercial one, what value the article has in a financial way I would certainly not hesitate to accept.

If I can be of service to you in any way I shall take pleasure in same.

I am Very Respectfully,

J.H.Councill

Praça da Republica, No. 61, 2 andar.
J.H.Councill.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, S.A. Dec. 15 1918.

Editor,"The Crisis"
New York City, N. Y., U.S.A.

Dear sir; having been a constant reader and subscriber of "The Crisis" since the initial number until the time of my leaving the States, about three years ago, and having a thorough knowledge of the various publications devoted to the interest of the Negro and the people of color of the U.S.: believing that its publication in the Crisis will be the best means of securing a wider circulation among the colored people of the U.S., and that also that it will recieve more consideration and create a better impression among the moulders of thought of the white race, I am sending you herewith enclosed an article which I think you will appreciate, in that it bears directly upon the basic platform of your esteemed review.

I am proud to say that I am personally acquainted with the author, whose reputation as a gentleman and a scholar are too well known in Brazil and among foreign notables, to call for encomiums from one so humble as I.

The translation is made from the original written in Portuguese, translated by myself and signed by the author all of which I certify to be true.

Now that the war is over the commercial relations between the U.S. and Brazil are becoming more important than ever, and the influx of american capital is making itself more evident each day. Let the colored man of the U.S. awaken to the situation that Brazil offers not only opportunities for commercial, but also for civic and social development that are in accordance with the spirit of real truth and justice which are the fundamental principles of this "land of the free" in truth, if not in name.

With excuses for having taken up so much of your valuable time,

I am most respectfully,

H. Councill

CHICAGO ILL.
6/19/19.

JUN 25 1919
DU BOIS

To the Editor of THE CRISIS, New York City:

Dear Sir:- I am a constant reader of THE CRISIS and I admire the man who, has the fore thought and nerve to go and get this valuable information and the ability to publish it in such forceful terms, regarding the colord American in the great world war. Capt. kennedy after receiving his discharge had this enclosed photo made; a picture which speaks volums and expresses the sentiment of every colord American enlisted man and officer; this picture has not been used by any publication, the Capt. has consented that it may be used by THE CRISIS, if the Editor so desires. I am also sending a little sketch of Capt. Kennedys' record made in France, of which you or at liberty to use all or any part you may see fit or think appropriate in connection with the photo. Thanking you in advance. I am

Yours truly.

C. M. Cowan.

3/6/21

Address: C. M. Cowan, #3026 So. State St. Chicago Ill.

Thank you very much for the material which you have kindly sent us regarding Capt Kennedy, which we shall be glad to use.

CAPT.J.ARTHUR KENNEDY M.C.U.S.A.
RECEIVES AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED
AND EXCEPTIONAL GALLANTRY FROM
GEN.JOHN J.PERSHING,A.E.F.

[Enc.]

E-12
A3

Capt. J.Arthur Kennedy was recommended for the American DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS,for distinguished and meritorious service under fire by Maj.A.E.Sawkins a white commander of the 2nd Bn.366th Inf.92nd Div, Nov. IOth & IIth 1918 at NORRAY FRANCE,It was during the last twenty four hours of the great world war within fifteen kolometers of METZ, that impregnable German Fort,the worlds greatest fortification;this mouth of HELL for twenty four long consective hours belched forth its liquid fire,great clouds of gas and shrapnel by the thousand and aided by bombing planes and machine guns innumerabl;if the Armisticehad been set one day later the entire 92nd Div.would have been wiped out; It,was during these trying hours among the dead and dieing that Capt. Kennedy,voluntarily moved his Aid-station from a bombproof dugout, 500 yards behind the front-line of the 366th Inf.at HEMINVILLE FRANCE, to NORRAY a wrecked village right on the front-line,here without the protection of a dugout,out in the open and exposed to the Germans' fire and deadly gas in a partially wrecked shack with the assistance of four of his well trained hospital corps men;from 7:45AM Sunday Nov. IOth until IIAM Nov.IIth,he personally attended,tieing off great bloodvessels of shattered arms and legs,placing on thosebig gause-bandages and Thomas-Splints with the speed and technique of only an Army trained Surgeon,this together with various stimulants and solutions to gassed men were adminstered before these patients were taken from Capt.Kennedys' Aid-station.These men were carried on litters two miles from this Aid-station by the 368th Ambulane Companys' litter-bearers,thru narrow winding muddy trenches and over shell-torn roads under fire to horse-drawn Ambulances,that dare come any closer; from here they were taken three miles to the Ambulance companys' Dressing station,from this station they were taken five miles futher back in motor ambulances to MILLERY,the Field hospital.Late in the evening of Nov.IIth when the clouds of gas had cleared away together with the smoke of battle,when all the gassed and wounded had been evacuated and the many dead had been brought from the battle field identified and prepaired for burial;on checking up for his report found that he had evacuated 360 severely wounded and gassed men,sence 7:45AM Sunday Nov.IOth,among the many dead he reported the death of Lieut.Guy Canady of Atlanta Ga.who was killed on the morning of the IOth;Lieut.Rush also of Atlanta Ga.had been attended by Capt.Kennedy and rushed to the MILLERY Field hospital in double quick time,the Lieut.lived four days at the hospital.Capt.Kennedy rushed and working every minute of these last twenty four hours under fire,having gone without food from Saturday noon Nov.9th until Monday 7PM Nov. IIth,about 55 hours;yet he did not fail to note the meritorious work of Lieut.Bates of Louisville and his brave men who evacuated these wounded men from his Aidstation,for the very next day he recommended Lieut. Bates for the D.S.C.and had his twenty men CITED in GENERAL ORDERS;long before he knew that he had been recommende by Maj.A.E. Sawkins for the American DISTINGUISH SERVICE CROSS.Capt.Kennedy is a Pharmaceutical Chemist and a Doctor of Medinine of Walden University and Meharry Medical College respectively,a Physician & Surgeon of Chicago Ill.He was one of the consulting

Physicians on the case of the late Mem.C.J.Walker of New York.

His CITATION was granted Mar.27th,but it was on the I6th of June when he received it from Gen.John J.Pershing A.E.F.

3/6/122

C.M. Carver

June 26, 1919.

Mr. C. M. Cowan,
3020 South State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

Thank you very much for the material which you have kindly sent us concerning Captain Kennedy. We shall be glad to use it sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

T6/120

San Quentin Calif,
Oct. 22, 1919.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:—

I hereby beg leave to acknowledge receipt of "The Crisis". You are indeed very kind to send it, and I thank you warmly. There are many other colored boys here who would be delighted to read it, but who, being in circumstances similar to mine, are unable to subscribe for it. I shall therefore see that my copy reaches as many of them as possible.

Please accept my wish for unbounded success in the gallant and worthy fight you are carrying on in behalf of the race.

I am,

Gratefully yours,
Leonard Cowan,
P.O. Box 25005.

3/17/65

Persons Corresponding with Prisoners are Requested to Observe the Following:

Write plain as possible. In addressing envelope write name and prison number. We may have several of same name; therefore, number is necessary to identify.

3/17/66

If you desire to send money, send post office money order or check. Currency sent in letters is liable to be lost, cannot be traced and we cannot assume responsibility.

Do not send merchandise of any kind. Food, fruits, candy, etc. are not permissible and cannot be delivered; please do not send.

Standard magazines and good books will be allowed when sent direct from publisher or reputable dealer.

Philadelphia 7/20 - '19.

Sir —

I am sending two (2) cartoons (by parcel post) for your consideration & publication.

Also, return postage enclosed herein, if unavailable.

Respectfully —

M. V. Crump,
1828 Christian St.
Philadelphia,
Pa.

3/16/70

Attack

I shall use one of these & perchance both but I cannot say just when

W. E. B. Du Bois

20 Aug '19

August 20, 1919.

Mr. H.H.Crump,
1828 Christian Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

3/16/69

My dear Sir:

We have received your two cartoons, and shall be glad to use one or both of these, but we cannot, of course, say just when.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

MAY 19 1919
DU BOIS
N.A.A.C.P.

Laurel Hill, N.C. May 16,1919.

The Crises,

New York City,

Dear Sirs:-

Please inform me as to whether I might join the N.A.A.C.P., without the probability of my organizing a branch here. (I fear that I could not organize a branch here with my thinly populated surroundings)

Please advise me also, as to whether one person would be permited to furnish more than one composition for our ter-centennial celerbration.

Yours very truly,

(Rev.) W. H. G. Crumpler.

3/10/46

You may send us as many compositions as you like.

thanks for your aid & Coop

Tercentenary

May 21, 1919

Rev. M. G. Crumpler,

Laurel Hill, N. C.

Dear Sir:

3/10/45

You may send us as many compositions as you like.

Thanks for your interest and co-operation.

Very sincerly yours,

Secretary

MGA-CF

[Culiver]

Bishop Payne Divinity School,
Petersburg, Virginia,
June 19, 1919.

JUN 21 1919
DU BOIS

The Editor of Crisis
New York City, N.Y.

3/9/17

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing my picture for your "Education number" of the Crisis. I graduated from the above-named School this month. If my picture is too late for your "Education number" kindly return.

Please send your July issue to 146 N. Peach St. West Phila., Pa.

Kindly oblige,

Yours respectfully,

John E. Culiver.

Ret'd

3/5/98

April 4, 1919.

Miss Mabel Dabney,
355 Cumberlan Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Miss Dabney:

I am very sorry to find on my return that you are leaving us. I want to write to thank you very heartily for your long and efficient services and to wish you the best of luck for the future.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

APR 9 1919

39

355 Cumberland St.
Bklyn, N.Y. Apr. 8, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I wish to thank you for your kind

note of the 4th inst. relative to my past services with the Crisis.

Kindly accept my best wishes for you in the great work in which you are engaged.

3/5/18

Very truly,

Mabel G. Dabney

Crisis Bus

Miss Allen

Rfa to Mr Noble M. Johnson
Goluniversal Company
Etc

Long Branch, N.J.

112 Lincoln Pl.
123 Liberty St

3/5/63

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave. New York.

Dear Sirs.

Will you kindly inform me how I can obtain the address of Mr. Noble M. Johnson, Movie Actor who appeared in an item of Your's Crisis. Hoping that I may receive an early reply I remain sincerely yours,

(Miss) Edna Wanger.

3/57/64

April 25, 1919.

Miss Edna Dangler,
112 Lincoln Place,
Long Branch, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

The only address we can give you for Mr. Noble M. Johnson, Movie Actor, is to write him in care of Universal Company, 123 Liberty Street, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

MGA/CF

Box 50
Beaufort S. C.

Editor Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Hon. Sir:-

I am enclosing a clipping from the editorial page of the Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post of Oct 1st 1919. I am hoping that you will note the flimsy attempts to justify Southern mobs.

I am

Yours for Racial Uplift

G. Grimke Daniels
Pastor African Bapt Church.

P.S. I am getting my Crisis very irregular. Think it's due to P. O. here. Please enquire.

3/17/20

February 18, 1919

Mr. John K. Darden,
303 W. Elm Street,
Goldsboro, N. C.

My dear Mr. Darden:

Through Professor Kelly Miller we have had the opportunity to see some of your cartoon and your verse.

3/2/162

Although we are unable to use the specimen submitted, it seems to me that it would be quite worth while for you to stick to your drawing.

Yours truly,

Literary Editor.

Enc. 2
JF/CF

[Davidson, I. L.]
MAY 29 1919

3/15/62

(3)

May 23rd /19

portland Ore

Editor The Crisis 70 Fifth ave N Y. N. Y.

Dear sir

I inclosed please find clipping from the morning Oregonian may 22/1919 in regards to Negroes assisting white not burn one of its Race. and had it placed on the front page something it has failed to do within nine months. and other papers did like wise. I don't believe any such reports. and we should investigate this matter to the limit.

3/15/62

(2)

and make public the facts of the case. if there were any negroes in the mob. they were some defenceless negroes forced to assist. at the point of a gun. or now at all. it seem to be good music for the white people of this town. and one went so far as to say to me. The niggers in my old home is waking up now and are helping the white people put down crime. the sooner they do the better it will be for them. so that is about all he remember saying

3/15/62

(3)

and I dont think he remembered when arrived at the hospitle. either. the time has come if men are going to die they must die like men.

A race man

I. L. Davison

333 mason st

Portland Ore

1911 Thirteenth St.N.W.,
Washington D.C.,
August 28,1919.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
"The Crisis",
New York City.

My dear Dr.DuBois;-

I have read the article in The Washington Post of August 26th,concerning the address of Representative Byrnes and I am writing to tell you what a fortunate write-up I think it is. I believe that both you and the Crisis could not have had a better advertisement through the press;that the race could not have had a better medium for holding up its wrongs to the world.

I am hoping that more articles of its kind will appear.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. S. J. Hawkins

318/57

September 17, 1919

Mrs. S. J. Davidson,
1911 Thirteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Davidson:

Thank you very much for your kind letter. I am hoping to get down to Washington sometime and look at you.

Very sincerely yours,

3/8/56

WEBDB-CF

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1605 WILLIAMSON BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OHIO

BELL MAIN 61
CENTRAL 104 W

Cleveland

February 24, 1919.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:-

On Lincoln's Birthday, the Honorable H. I. Emerson delivered an address in Congress on the Progress of the Race in the last 50 Years, which is found on Page 3387 of the Congressional Record of February 12th. In reply to his address, he received a very interesting communication which with his permission, I am forwarding to you. You may make such use of it as you desire, and after that I request that you return same.

Very truly,

D:B

3/2/24

Editorial Department
To be returned
with thanks
to Mr. Davis

June 16, 1919.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
1605 Williamson Building,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Davis:

I shall spend next week in Cleveland, arriving Saturday night on the Empire Express.

If possible, I shall like to have headquarters for THE CRISIS, - a room where I can receive callers and have consultations and sell copies, either at the Wheatley Association or at St. John's Church or somewhere near. Would this be possible? I ought to have a desk, a table and several chairs. If you can find a moment from your many duties to have this arranged, I shall be greatly obliged. I will, of course, pay any expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

3/4/52

February 27, 1919

Miss Hyacinth Davis,
118 W. 139th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Davis:

Can you rush us a recent photograph of yourself for use in our columns?

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary.

MGA/CF

3/9/15

[Davis, L.]

Crastobal Canal Zone
Oct- 3rd 1914

To the Editor of The Crisis

Sir I a poor Colored Subscriber of the Crisis, Am asking You to help myself and Daughter age 19 with any kind of Employment I will be willing to do any kind of work Should my favour Meets Your Aproval My Chief work is Nurse I work at- Ancon Hospital for Years but- I am out- of a job now and Am desirous of traveling. My daughter has never been out in service as she has always been a slave at home to Mind the little boys while I work Any way she knows Some Music and Spanish. Sir You do not- know the favour you would be doing me as I would be grateful to You I wish also to ask You to advance me passage which I will gladly work to repay. My Daughter is quite willing to working. Should You be so kind as to send for us, or to grant- our request.. I am asking you also if you are unable to grant our

3/17/11

request- Please Mention our statement to any Department- that- You think will be able to Aid us in Any way. Sir I remain

Your most- humble and
obidiently Lilly E Davis

Mrs Lilly E Davis.
Cristobal Canal Zone

Request for financial assistance

October 15, 1919

Mrs. Lilly E. Davis,
Cristobal, C.Z.

Dear Madam:

I very much regret that it is quite impossible for me or this Association to advance passage money for your travel to the United States.

Just at this time the country is so upset by strikes that I doubt if it would be a good time to migrate. The best way would be to save as much as possible and wait until spring.

Very sincerely yours,

3/17/2

[Davis, R]

JAN 16 1919

Washington, D.C.
January 14, 1919.

Dear Sir:-

On the twenty fifth of Dec. 1918, I mailed from Washington a copy of one of my stories. The title Merry Christmas. And if you have relieved it and if it is not accepted please return the same. Respectfully yours,

Rosa Davis, 2113, 12th. St. N. W. Washington, D.C.

[Davis, T.J.]

Kansas City, Kansas 4/7 '19.

To "The Crisis"
70 5th Av,
New York, N.Y.—

Sirs:- Enclosed find specimens of two recent publications of mine which I send in harmony with your request to that effect. I hope to develop a business along these lines. Have met with encouraging sales locally.

Any use or notice you take of them will please me.

Yours, Tilford Davis, Jr.
Letter Carrier #2
Kansas City, Kansas.

1116 Wash. Blvd.

3/10/31

April 23, 1919.

Mr. Tilford Davis, Jr.,
116 Washington Boulevard,
Kansas City, Kansas.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for letting us see the publications which you have issued.

Very sincerely yours,

3/10/30

WEBDB/CF

TELEPHONE AUDUBON 9833

Dr. W. Ewart Davis
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
118 WEST 139TH STREET

HOURS { 8 TO 11 A. M.
6 TO 9 P. M.

New York City February 28, 1919.

MAR 5 1919

Mr. M.G.Allison
Secretary: "The Crisis"

40

3/5/109

Dear Sir;

As requested in your letter of February 27, I have forwarded you, under separate cover a photograph of Hyacinth taken since her graduation.

Very Sincerely Yours,

W. Ewart Davis

[Delright] 7609

Editor
Crisis

July 6 1919

NY.

JUL 7 1919

Dear Sirs.

3/9/39

I the undersigned am a Member of your Association also an ardent buyer of your magnificent Magazines. "The Crisis" I have the photograph of my little baby daughter age 3 yrs; taken recently and as you publish at different times a Special Baby's Number of the "Crisis" I would be glad to contribute her picture to be published in the next number for baby's. If you will favor me with full information and also when you will publish the next Baby's Number

I will be delighted to have you publish same for me. Trusting to hear from you soon. and also for the continued success of the Association and the Crisis" I am yrs truly

R. C. Dalziel

210 W 63rd St.

N.Y. City

Sept 29.

7609
JUL 7 1919

July 17, 1919

Mr. R. C. DeKnight,
210 W. 63 Street,
New York, N. Y.

3/9/40

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of July sixth and in reply, I beg to state that the photograph of your daughter must reach us before September for consideration. Pictures of babies and young children are desired.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

P.S. September the first.

Dr. Bois has picture
MGA

October 29, 1919

Mr. R. C. DeKnight,
210 West 63rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

We have the picture of the baby, which you left here, and we are going to use it sometime, either in THE CRISIS or the BROWNIES' BOOK.

We trust you will let us keep it until then.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/11

DRIFTING

A weary people still continue to be bored
By the novice efforts to converse in rhyme.
A grateful nation always hastens to acclaim
The master's finished touch-from time to time.
Poets are many, and yet they are but few-
Some change to prose to offer something new-
But after all I care not what they do::
I am only drifting in an unknown clime.

There are many things, it seems, that I might say,
Until I make an effort to compose a verse.
I sit so still, and try my best to think,
And find by thinking that I only make it worse.
And then I stop and wonder why this is so.
It seems that I might write-as others here below.
But this I've learned, so this is what I know:
My mind is drifting. Then it is I curse.

Drifting along without much thought or care;
Sleeping within me my most precious gift;
Which if only awakened must surely be the cause
Of making or starting another one to lift:
First himself, and then the human right-
Striving for those things which make life bright-
Ah! then I see a new and an unknown sight-
My life is being wasted while I drift.

I cannot stop. I would not if I could.
With life's pleasantries I must smile and smirk.
I move along serenely on my way,
While all around me are duties which I shirk.
I have ambition, but it is not the kind
To make me think, awaken, or change my mind-
To be the"ox"instead of always the "hind"-
I'm drifting while some other does my work.

And thus I move from one to another things,
Oft many a laugh-sometimes a bitter wail-
Putting off today what easily might be done,
'Til setting sun has furled his mystic sail;
I try too late to have a peaceful end,
I find my earthly pleasures do not blend
With those of GOD,when I ask him to send-
I've drifted, and must pass into the veil.

Corporal Cecil T. Denton,
Company "C" 815th Pioneer Infantry,
American Expeditionary Forces.

Return

Company "C" 815th Pioneer Infantry,
American Expeditionary Forces, France.
February 18, 1919.

To The Editor,
The CRISIS, New York, N.Y.

Although a reader of your magazine in civilian life, I am sorry to confess that I do not know your correct address, so I am sending this letter and poem, hoping that it will reach your hands safely.

The poem, as far as I know, is original, and while I am aware that it is by no means perfect, I have carefully considered the places where the language is crude and the meter bad, and as it stands corrected it expresses just what I wish it to express. So being interested in my people and knowing the gallant stand you have always taken in our behalf, I offer this, thinking that perhaps someone might be benefitted. I would add that it expresses or rather explains my life as it has been lived, but that my little experience over here has entirely changed all of that. When I return I expect to devote as much time as possible to work in the N.A.A.C.P., of which I am a charter member in my locality, and Masonic lodge work, in which I am respected.

I withhold the town I hail from in the States, for reasons best known to myself. So in conclusion, with every wish for your success, I am

Yours in the cause,

Corporal Cecil T. Denton,
Clerk, Co. "C" 815th Pioneer Inf.
Amer. E. F., France.

3/22

MAR 20 1919

30

I Am holding this until I hear from the writer again, or else they may call after they return to States C.F. 4/3/19

San Francisco, Calif.
January 5, 1919

The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith an editorial from the San Francisco, Examiner whcih I believe worthy of reprinting in THE CRISIS. Hoping this will meet with your approval permit me to be,

Yours for success,

Leo B. Derrick

1841 Adeline St.
Oakland, Calif.

3/2/60

JAN 13 1919

9 (3)

BUREAUS:

CONVENTIONS, COUNCIL OF MEMBERS | JOBBERS MANUFACTURERS | MOTOR TRADES PRESS CLUB | PUBLIC WELFARE REALTORS | RETAIL MERCHANTS TRAVELINGMEN

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THE DES MOINES CHAMBER of COMMERCE

FIFTH FLOOR SHOPS BUILDING.
TELEPHONE WALNUT 1667.

TO PROMOTE THE
WELFARE OF DES MOINES
AND IOWA

PUBLIC WELFARE BUREAU

June 23, 1919

3/13/57

My dear Mr. DuBois;

At the National Conference at Atlantic City I was much interested in the report I heard of your paper relative to "Co-operative Industry Among Negroes". Because our Public Welfare Bureau heads up all the agencies that relate to work in which you are a specialist, it would be a great inspiration and help if you could mail me a copy of your address. I regret not having been present at the conference at which you spoke.

We are developing an extension program with our agencies this summer, and if it is possible for you to send your paper immediately, we feel sure that with its suggestions and inspiration, we will be enabled to set up a more complete and practical program.

We are

Very cordially yours,

H. L. Eddy
Secretary

HLE:HS

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Director of Education and Research,
Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of
Colored People,
New York City. N.Y.

MEMBER
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A. CLEMENS, COUNCILLOR.

MEMBER
GREATER IOWA
ASSOCIATION

[Des Moines Chamber of Commerce]

July 25, 1919

Mr. H. L. Eddy,
Public Welfare Bureau,
Fifth Floor Shops Building,
Des Moines, Iowa

2/13/63

My dear Sir:

To my great regret, I was unable to be at the Atlantic City meeting to make the report on Co-operation among Negroes.

There are not many co-operative enterprises at present except in the lines of building and loan associations. There are perhaps a half dozen co-operative stores and insurance societies, with a wide distributed ownership of stock.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.,
September 25, 1919.

3/16/87

Mr. L. F. Dessus,
Box, 282,
Guayama, Porto Rico.

My dear Mr. Dessus:

I thank you very much for sending me copies of your paper and I shall be glad to exchange with you.

I thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/F

3/5/47

Atlantic City, N.J.
Apr. 28th 1919

MAY 3 1919

Dear Sirs.

I'm a constant reader of your Magazine call the Crisis, and I have a Manscript, that I would like to be printed in your book. Now it is relating to the Colored race and I'm asking you to send me all information concerning them on what terms and how you take them. I will also ask of you will inform

3

1025 Lincoln Terrace

If you will send us your work we will be pleased to consider it. We cannot, of course, advise you concerning it until we have seen it.

Thank you for your visit.

Coop.

me as to the present
address of the Lincoln
Film Co. Colored producing
film Co. I will be so
very thankful to you.
Now I hope to hear
soon from you so I can
send my Manuscript for
inspection. I will close
Thanking You for
attention I am
Respectfully Yours
Mrs Mary Howard.

38/5/46

May 7, 1919

Mrs. Mary Devonish,
1025 Lincoln Terrace,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Madam:

If you will send us your work, we will be pleased to consider it. We cannot, of course, advise you concerning it until we have seen it.

I thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary

MGA-CF

3/18/134

[Deyo, G.]

Jan 6. 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois

JAN 1 0 1919

Dear Sir

Being desirous of having four cut in the Crisis War Series for especial use we wish your opinion on the Budgefort Co. cut as we have chosen a similar cut. We shall number about 16 girls taken on card board

The Crisis makes its cuts for which we must have good, clear photographs. There is no charge for the insertion of matter in The Crisis, except that in its 2 columns.

We are now observing Peace rather than War. However, we should be glad to consider your contribution, and thank you for your interest.

Hoping to hear from you
at your earliest convenience
I am,
Yours respt.,
Grace L. Dyer.
8 Pershing Ave.
Poughkeepsie
N. Y.

3/18/33

January 15, 1919

Miss Grace I. Deyo,
8 Pershing Avenue,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

We have yours of January 6 and we beg to say THE CRISIS makes its cuts for which we must have good, clear photographs. There is no charge for the insertion of matter in THE CRISIS, except that in the advertising Columns.

We are now stressing Peace, rather than War, however, we should be glad to consider your contribution, and thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

WEGA/CF

Memphis Tennessee
February Seventeenth
Nineteen- Nineteen

DU BOIS
SUBSCRIPTION
FEB 21 1919

Mr A.G. Dill
Bus; Mgr; Crisis
70,Fifth Ave;
N.Y.

Dear Sir-

At this Writting, One BJ.Dobson, and N.Dobson Ben; Steward, all of Rfd;3. P.O. Sta;E .Memphis Tenn; have not as yet recieved a Sample Copy; Attend to this at Once; and all of the Names which I sent you;

Enclosed you Find A Poem I am offering for its Consideration,through the Crisis, for Space on the Tombstone of Col; T:R: Roosevelt; now I am sure several will be submitted, and only One will be accepted, and Mine is before the Committe.

But I want it Printed in the Crisis at any Rate, for the Bennifit of the Race, and the Respect of the T.R. Family;

I would like to hear from you by way of Critism;

Yours truly, Subscriber;

Col. Jacob W. Dommans

Rfd;3. Box I67. Memphis Tenn;

also my Photo is enclosed;

Box 16H.
Fitzgerald Ga
8/26/19

AUG 29 1919
DU BOIS

Editor of The Crisis.
Dear Sir,

I am sending under separate cover Photo for Children number.

Enclosed find $1.00 for 9 years subscription of the Crisis also the return postage of Photo.

Oblige,
C. B. Wardell D.D.S.

3/9/61

17 Walpole St.
Boston Mass
Aug 24. 1918

AUG 28 1918

DU BOIS

3/9/62

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
Dear Sir:

Inclosed please find the babies picture Hellen Barbara Dooley nine months old and oblige

Yours
Mattie L. Dooley

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

February 18, 1919

Mr. Eddis Douglass,
3039 Spring Way,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Eddis Douglass:

We couldn't use this poem. We hope that you will try again.

Yours truly,

Jessie Fauset
Literary Editor.

3/2/16

Enc. 1
JF/CF

June 14, 1919

Mr. Frank L. Drye,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama

My dear Mr. Drye:

I thank you very much for the data which you have sent me and which I hope to use sometime.

Very sincerly yours,

3/10/60

WEBDB-CF

April 24, 1919.

Mr. W. F. Duffie
111 Broad Street,
Spartanburgh, S. C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the clippings and information which you sent me. We are always glad to get news and opinion.

Very sincerely yours,

3/10/32

WEBDB/CF

3/5/81

Return
J. T.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., April 15 1919

DU BOIS
SUBSCRIPTION

APR 22 1919

To Crisis
New York City.

I am enclosing a short
letter bearing on the
League of Nation which
you think it would be of
interest to your many
readers & kindly appear
to publication. Also
Also enclosed $1.00 for
years Subscription.

Yours W. N. Duncan

1003 E 8th St
Glenwood Springs
Colo

JUL 1934

APR 24 1919

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

WAR ACTIVITIES

CAMP Stuart Va.

3/5/104

FEB 2 1919 Jan 29-19 191

41

Dear Sirs:

We have an excepitional musician with us here at Newport News and he has helped our church on several occasions and I have been requested to write you and see whether you would insert the following note in your Crisis if possible.

Luther Jones of Sandusky, Ohio will give a piano recital at Newport News, Va as soon as a suitable date can be arranged.

The Schuman A minor Concerto will be the feature of the program. Prof Parris of New York will accompany the solo piano with the orchestra score on the organ. Mr Jones is a coming musician of the race and gifted with a brillant technic (and) his pedaling exact and wonderful phrasing all of which so few of our race possess. He will also render some of the Negro Classics Chopin Etudes and Etude opus 24 No 1 of Moskowski. A rare treat is in store for Newport News. To bad our race dont afford us more

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

WAR ACTIVITIES

CAMP .....

..... 191__

3/31/05

thorough musicians of Mr. Jones' type.

Thanking you in advance

Yours truly

Mrs. Geo. Dupont.

Teacher of the Leschetizky Method

When Mr. Jones has given his recital & if you will kindly, send me the program, ~~& comm~~ with any comments that may be given the recital or will be glad to notice it.

Thanks you for your int & coop.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

3/5/11

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

February 10, 1919

Mrs. George Dupont,
Camp Stuart, Va.

Dear Mrs. Dupont:

When Mr. Jones has given his recital, and if you will kindly send us the program with any comments that may be given the recital, we will be glad to notice it.

I thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

M. G. Allison
Secretary.

MGA:CF

313-103

February 10, 1919

Mrs. George Dupont,
Camp Stuart, Va.

Dear Mrs. Dupont:

When Mr. Jones has given his recital and if you will kindly send us the program, with any comments that may be given the recital, we will be glad to notice it.

I thank you for your intetest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary.

MGA:CF

(Durham Colored Library)

August 12, 1919

Mrs. Hattie B. Wooten,
The Durham Colored Library,
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Mrs. Wooten:

I had hoped that I could find a place for the picture of your library, but have not yet. I am, therefore, returning it to you; the other picture of children I shall use and afterward also return it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

Picture mailed
8-13-19 CT

For God. For King & For Country

Y·M·C·A

H.M. FORCES ON ACTIVE SERVICE

PATRON Y.M.C.A. NATIONAL COUNCIL. H.M. THE KING.

PATRON MILITARY CAMP DEPT. H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

[1919?]

2/26/44

Y.M.C.A. COLOURED MEN'S CLUB.
Corner DRURY LANE & YORK STREET.

Reply to ..... Company ..... Bat. ..... Regt. 191

Stationed at London. W.C

The Editor, Sir.

As the secretary (Coloured) of the above Club. I have much pleasure sending for a photo of a group of mostly American Negroes, taken outside our Club. which is an entirely British Concern & run exclusively by the "International Hospitality League, Montague St. London The "Elderly Gentleman is Judge McCants Stewart of Liberia. who has kindly entertained the coloured soldiers, the Ladies are Mrs Alice Newcome & her daughter Dorothy, who have with really wonderful grit stuck to the coloured soldiers particularly, ever since

TO ECONOMISE PAPER, PLEASE WRITE ON THE OTHER SIDE, IF REQUIRED.

For God. For King & For Country

Y·M·C·A

H.M. FORCES ON ACTIVE SERVICE

PATRON Y.M.C.A. NATIONAL COUNCIL. H.M. THE KING.

PATRON MILITARY CAMP DEPT. H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

2/26/45

Reply to ..... Company ..... Bat. ..... Regt. 191

Stationed at .....

the Club started. 7 days a week, every week & every month, Sgt. Young of New Jersey & Sgt Barnett of Ohio. standing by me in the centre, & Sgts. Marvatt & Brewington by Mrs Newcombe, will testify to her great goodness to hundreds of Coloured soldiers, in fact thousands who have passed through this club the only one we have in England that the boys could call home, I wrote to Dr. Du Bois. Last year about this little club. but I expect he was in France. If you could oblige with a parcel of literature old "Crisis or any books on the Negro

TO ECONOMISE PAPER, PLEASE WRITE ON THE OTHER SIDE, IF REQUIRED.

For God. For King & For Country

Y·M·C·A

H.M. FORCES ON ACTIVE SERVICE

PATRON Y.M.C.A. NATIONAL COUNCIL. H.M. THE KING.

PATRON MILITARY CAMP DEPT. H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

2/26/46

Reply to ..... Company ..... Bat. ..... Regt. 191

Stationed at .....

Past & Present, it would be a blessed gift to this Coloured soldiers Club & we have nothing & cannot obtain anything in that direction in England.

Trusting you will oblige

I am Yours faithfully

Lewis A. Earl
Secretary. Y.M.C.A
Coloured Soldiers & Sailors Club
Drury Lane
London. Eng

TO ECONOMISE PAPER, PLEASE WRITE ON THE OTHER SIDE, IF REQUIRED.

3|9|109

July 22, 1919

Mr. Louis A. Earl,
Colored Soldiers & Sailors Club,
Druiry, London England

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the picture which you sent us and shall be glad to use sometime. I am sending you herewith some literature.

Very sincerely yours,

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

[REASON]

Back to Dr. DuB

3105 Queen Lane
Germantown, Pa.,
May 30, 1919.

JUN 3 1919
SUBSCRIPTION
DU BOIS

Mr. W. H. DuBois,
New York City.
Dear Sir,

I have written a short story and would like very much to have it published in the Crisis.

Please let me know if you will consider it or not.

I have finished a high school

Course and the freshman studies at Fisk University.

I shall expect an early reply--.

I am, Yours truly,

Elizabeth Briggs Eason.

P. S. Please send me a June number of the Crisis.

3/5-7

June 8, 1919

Miss Elizabeth Briggs Eason,
3105 Queen Lane,
Germantown, Pa.

Dear Madam:

If you will send us your manuscript we will be pleased to examine it; we cannot, of course, advise you concerning them until we have them.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary

MGA:CF

Look up
Serv'd 29 19
JUL 15 1919
DU BOIS

28 West St.
Pittsfield
Mass
July 14-19.

The Crisis;-

Gentlemen.

Will you kindly return the picture of mrs A. H. Edwards. that was sent to you on June 3-19. I enclosed in ~~the~~ seperate envelope containing a letter six cents worth of stamps for the return of said picture whether it was used or not. I see so far it has not been published so kindly return to me at once if you please. and oblige very truly yours.

Arthur H. Edwards.

3/9/38

Editorial Dept.

EUFAULA, OKLA.

JUN 19 1919

June 14th, 1919.

1919

Mr. A.G.Dill,
Managre of Crisis,
New York City, N.Y.

Dera Sir :- I am writing you reative to the article in the last October 1918. contain advice in reference to the meeting of August 26- 27 of the Negro Co-Operative Guild a few men here are intersted,

Please let us know particulars.

Yours very truly,

John D. Epps

3118/9

6-2-19
Copyright

Marion Va.

July 16th 1919.

Mr. Oswald G. Villard

#70 5th Ave.

N.Y. City, N.Y.

5/18/68

My Dear Sir:-

No doubt you will be a little surprized to get a letter from me, but I trust nevertheless you will give this letter your attention. Having

read your valuable paper —
"The Crisis" and being a Printer
by trade, I am now writing to
you, to ask you, dear Sir, is
there any possible chance of me
obtaining a position of some
kind in your office. I have
previously worked for the Lockwood
Printing Office, The New York Age,
John P. Thurston, & the Edgar
Printing Co, are of your city. I
can do almost any kind of work
in a Printing Office. If you can
do so, I will appreciate any
consideration you may give
this letter. Thanking you for
your kindness, and hoping to
hear from you very soon, I

beg to remain

Yours for the success of

The Crisis,

Robert H. Epps,

Marion P.O.

P.O. Box # 5 Smyth Co. Va.

July 22, 1919

Mr. Robert H. Epps,
P.O. Box 52
Marion P. O.
Smyth County, Virginia

My dear Epps:

I have your letter of July Sixteenth, but regret to say we have no printing plant in connection with this magazine.

Very sincerely yours,

3/18/67

WEBDB/CF

[EVANS]

31/8/116

Warehouse Point, Conn.
Jan. 12, 1919.

Mr. A. G. Hill
New York City

JAN 16 1919

Dear Mr. Hill:

I am a reader of the Crisis and noticed that manuscripts are desired. When a pupil in highschool I contributed very frequently to our monthly paper.

I am enclosing a story of which every word is true and which was my own experience in Hartford, Conn. in Sept., 1917. I wrote this story more than a year ago and if you consider it worth printing, return it to me and I will

3/18/17

copy it over in ink.

Respectfully

(Miss) Ella Mae Evans.

34-1-120

I have made a copy of the Editorial which you have so kindly let us have for our files in the St Louis Office and sent the original with many thanks for your use in Coop

Cd-13

Waxahachie Tex 5-19-19.

Editor Crisis.

Dear Sir.

Inclosed you will a. loose copy of Operation Memorandum No 41. Signed by Col algin D Greer. Which shows that he has lost sight of some things that the Division accomplished in the last days of the war. I was 1st. Lt. Company B. 366th Infy. and I as well as other were subjected to some very bitter prejudice. The other is a letter from Brig Gen. Malvern Hall Barnum.

~~I hope that you will~~ Co

34-1-121

If these are of any benefit to you make a copy of them and return them to me at once. I hope and trust that you be successful in making your history.

Your Respt.
Percival L. Everett
573. E. Main St
Watsonville Pa.

34-1-119

C 13

May 26, 1919

Mr. Percival L. Everett,
513 E. Main Street,
Waxahachie, Texas

Dear Sir:

I have made a copy of the material which you have so kindly let us have for our History of the Negro in the Great War, and herewith return the original with many, many thanks for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

Enclosure
MGA:CP

[S. A. Farr]

MAY 15 1919

DU BOIS

3/15/30

Oakland Cal
May 10/19

To
The Edetor of
The Crises

Dear Sir
This is to inform,
That- I am very
much pleas of
Every article
in This crises
The Best- I Ever
red Since I
Bein reading The crises
Sir it let- My Hart
leape for Joy when I

[2]

red your magnificent speech.
Sir you has my best of
wishes for your noble
Speach, as I a negro
will shed Every drop of
Blud for the race
when Ever I See good
reading about the race
that I think will bring
good to[illegible], its brings
joy in my Heart
So I hope those treat-
ment good for the race
will Stay close together
untill our, Victoria is won
if we waight for the lord
to pick up ripel for us
it will be a long

time, we has to fight for
our self, as a little part
in his good Book says.
& will help those that try
to help themself
and I hope that it wont be
long as Every negro orto
stick to gether make no
deferant where they are
from and I hope all
negro that has sum
sence, will keep the
the french People as
the bosom friend
as I is. as a old trainer
around part of the
world for 37 years
I never did see in no

[4]

P.S. art That I have seen the bad treatment of our race until I reached U.S.A But, as it is a confirmation they know the rest all it has to do quit singing the same old tune all the time, and do something Els. and that means for us to fight for our right- like others do

Each and Every one old and young large and small

Sincere yours S. A. Farr

'7 88-8 81- Oakland Cal

Alexander Burth

3/15/31

May 17, 1919

Mr. S. A. Farr,
1788-8th Street,
Oakland, California

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind letter of May Tenth.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

3/6/29

August 12, 1919

Mrs. Mabel Farrell,
806 Taylor Street,
Des Moines, Iowa

My dear Madam:

We are about to publish the Children's magazine which will appear in November. We will be glad to consider some of your stories but probably could not take a series.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

Miss Faust - follow up

JUN 7 1919
SUBSCRIPTION

Crisis-Reacp

Harmon-on-the-Hudson
N.Y. Back to
Dr DuBois

3/5/19

Editor Crisis

Dear Sir

Will you kindly have
any copies of your paper sent to
me at the above address?

I enclose an extract
from a letter of my brother - Mr -
Lloyd Osbourne which will
interest you I think. It is
not for publication - being a
literary man he prefers, if
anything of his is published
to prepare it for the press
himself - and this was merely
dashed off in a letter to me

Why not send him over to
your "lectures" and get him
for a member of your Society?

Yours very Sincerely

Isobel Field

June 4th

H/s address:

Lloyd Osbourne Esq.
Vanderman[illegible] Ranch
Gilroy

June 14,1919.

Miss Isobel Field,
Harmon-on-the-Hudson,
New York.

My dear Madame:

I thank you so much for the extract from Mr. Osbourne's letter which you so kindly sent me. I am asking him to let me publish it.

We appreciate your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

3/10/59

Harrisburg Pa
July
1919

JUL 14 1919
DU BOIS

3/18/50

Dear Editor

We are a ~~subscriber~~ of the Crisis and had a daughter to graduate at the Harrisburg High School this June past and it was our intention to have her cut in the Crisis at the time the graduates appear in there But owing to the many social affair given for her and other graduates it was neglected Is it to late if not will forward same Please state if there is any charges for such
We are also a member of the N.A.A.C.P.

Resp. Mrs Oscar Fields
1194 Christian St
Harrisburg Pa

P.S. Enclosed will find stamp for reply.

July 25, 1919

Mrs. Oscar Fields,
1194 Christian Street,
Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Madam:

I regret to say that our Education number has already been published.

Very sincerely yours,

B/18/49

WEBDB:CF

[Findley]

Returned

3/5/13

2293 E 87 St

Cleveland, June 4-19

The Crisis Pub Co

New York N.Y.

attention Dr. Dubois

Gentlemen:-

On April 27 I sent you by Special Delivery mail a Soldier boy for Cover design.

Not having heard from you I thought I'd write again to see what disposition you have made of it.- If it can not be used, I would greatly appreciate your kindness in returning it to me, as I've gone to some expense and labor in executing the design for your examination.

Awaiting the favor of an early reply I beg to remain,

Very truly Yours

J. Wilfred Findley

Aug. 6, 1919

French Lick Ind.
461 Wells Ave.

3/9/43

The Crisis
New York
City.

AUG 11 1919

U/BOIS

Dear Sirs:

I am asking for information as to sending pictures for the Baby issue of the Crisis. I am considered to have two very pretty babies

two and three years old.

I have been asked several times to put thier pictures in the Crisis.

Would like to know just what is required.

yours truly

(Mrs) Clara Finnell

August 14, 1919

Mrs. Clara Finnell,
461 Wells Avenue,
French Lick, Indiana

3/9/43

My dear Madam:

We shall be glad to consider the pictures of children for the Children's number of The CRISIS. We cannot guarantee their insertion, and they must reach us by September first.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

[Florence]

SEP 19 1919
DU BOIS

South Brownsville
Sept 17. 1919

The Crisis.
New York. N. Y.
Kind Sirs.

3116/80

I am writing to you in the hopes of being permitted to write and mail you hand written manuscripts essays etc on the "Negro" and things related to him. May I mail you one or two for trial? I have had quite a bit of experience along that line

B

But have never written for a colored article. At some future date I shall write for the "Pittsburgh American" a colored paper of Pittsburgh. May I hope for a reply as soon as possible? So I may mail you and article at once.

Hopefully yours

Mr Fred Florence
Box 390
South Brownsville
Pennsylvania

3/18/136

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL DETACHMENT.
Fort Riley, Kansas.
Jan. 16,1919.

Mr Augustus Granvill Dill
Business Manager
The Crisis.

Dear Sir:-

I am not only very favorably impressed, but interested in the brief Thesis upon Consumer's co-operation, and would like to know more about the plans, with a view to joining your movement.

My home is in Emporia,Kans.,am at present with the Mounted Service School, at Fort Riley, Kans.,but am soon to be discharged. address me at the above address.

Lorin H. Flowers.
L.H.Flowers
Sergt.M.S.S.

LHF/

JAN 21 1919

26

Coop Ed

3/1/4

For Publication.

To the "Crisis"

Sheffield, Ala., 6/22/19.

Hon. W. E. B. DuBois,

Sir:-

We are contemplating a big Tercentenary Celebration here in Aug. under the leadership of the Race leading men of these Tri-Cities of the great Nitrate Plants,,the largest in the world.

I am the leader of this movement to celebrate the three hundred years of our landing in America. I am heartily in accord with all of your ideals and at every occasion I picture you as the greatest and most fearless Race man of to-day, the head of the greatest association for the betterment of the Race conditions in Africa as well as here.

Watching as we have the trend of events arising out of this greatest of all wars, which beyond a disputable fact the black man did more than his part.

You were so instrumental in so much being done to save the German Colonies to Africa,and Africa for the future Africans who will demand to come into her own. We will gladly accept any advice or suggestions from you as to the Tercentenary Celebration.

Yours for success,

I am W. W. Floyd,

Mosiac Master of Temple, #1303,

Sheffield, Ala.

Representative of the Western World Reporter,

Memphis, Tenn.

3/4/5

July 16, 1919

Mr. W. W. Floyd,
Mosiac Master of Temple, #1303,
Sheffield, Alabama

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find some suggested programs for Tercentenary celebrations.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.
WEBDB/CF

3 No 1112

JAN 29 1919

Miss Grey Hoard
R B I - Box 56

Book & Dr Dub

Jan 20-1919.

Lamasco. Ky.

Dear Sirs

I saw your add in the Oct Crisis. and you said you would like manuscripts and drawing relating to colored people and if satisfactory you would return It took me from oct until this month to decide whither to write or not I was afraid it would not please you. I am a little colored girl and the story that I am writing is about is a colored boy that went to the army and I do hope that it may please you. mother wants to know the subscription price of your paper we are all crazy about it I am enclosing a stamped envelope

Greenwood Miss
Sept 15 1919

SEP 20 1919

DU BOIS

the Crisen

Dear Sir I am
writey to ask you is it too
late to send Picture for 1920
Calendars I wants to send
my two babys I bought one
of your Calendars last year
I am anxious to know
let me hear from you
at once

Mrs M & Ford
838 Walthall St
Greenwood Miss

I think this is the finest
thing among our Race

3/9/75

[Ford, T. J.]

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

P-7

NAME The Crisis
Magazine Co
70 Fifth ave New York City May 12 1919 19

to Editorial Dept
Crisis company
From Sgt Thomas J Ford
Co D 317 Engr Reg
92 Division

Ex member
92 Div
Engr.

3/14/20

Dear Sir I am Sending
you Something that I wish to have
Published. It Subject Contains to
Christianity Which I am Colored
man that Believe in Religion
all my life I am also member
Comradeship in Service in the
A E F I am New paper Writer
and Also Magazine Writer I wish
Before Sending this ~~Sup~~ Subject
to press you would Send me a
Galley proof of it I know after
you Look over you Will Like.
From Way I Express myself.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

NAME _____

_____ 19

I will Send another Later on.
I am Writeing it now it will
Sound Little Better than This
on my Return Back to State I will
Send. War you Magazine for one
or to I Hop This Will interest
and also member of my Race

3/14/30

~~I am your Truly~~
I am your Respectfully
Sgt Thomas J Ford
Former member 92 Division
Co D 317 Engr.

My Address at present
Hospitale 33 A P O 716
Barrack 5. H.
Sgt Thomas J Ford.

3/14/31

I am Sending you Little Book
Studies in Comradeship
from new Testment
by T. J. Soares - Div Misc.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

MAY 26 1919
DU BOIS

3/14/32

NAME Pvt Thomas Ford

Subject About
Christianity By
Thomas L Ford

May 10 1919

My comrades in Service
I want Say just word. To my
fellow Soldier that Service
in A E F and also those that
put There membership in
Studies in comradeship at
Head Thing for mens that want
Service God and want Live
Cleane Life from Now on.
If This Ware Dose Not Change
man Mined and Make Life
Better Life There nothing in God
World that Will Change Life
Let me Go Back to Thinking
man The man that Stop to
Think Befor Speak and Stells
Mouth and Use Wise man

3/14/33

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

NAME

Head that Will Live Heart
God and Live no Man Know
What Christianity mean mean
until Go in to it and Service
God in Right Way no man
Nevertheless Who feels the
Worth and Solemnity of What
is at Stake Will Be Carless as
to His progress to Become
Like Christ is only Thing
Worth Careing for, The Thing
Thing Before Every Which
Every Ambition of man is Folly
and all Lower achievement
Vain Those only Make Who
Make Christ the Supreme
Desire and passion of There
Hop to Turn over new Life

3/14/34

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

NAME

Will Bring Christianity to
There Could Sole just think
What World this Would Be
If Every man Women Was
Living that forwarder Life
and Service God Come Done
to the Right Fact of Admire
Christain Character I Want
Say Fact, Fact is not Merely
Stranger" Them fiction"
But it is firemen than
philosophy as a foundation
on which to Build
an enduring Structure Either
in Character or achievement

Many men Admire Christain
Character in Others But

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

NAME

3/14/35

4

19

consider it unattainable in
their personal experience as
they are Bound By some
Wrong Habit, or Befogged
By a false philosophy of life
to Such Men the fact Christian
Experience, Such as are Related
in the following Incidents, may
Suggest tangible and enduring
foundations on which they
too may confidently Begin
to Build:"
These experience Deal not
With Theory, But Reality;
the Reality of God: the Re-
Wanderer ~~of~~ the that Seek
~~Him~~ Him: of Christ the

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

NAME

3/14/36

5

19

Saviour and comrade of men
Who truth Him: of Faith
An effective through possibly
Hitherto unutilized. faculty
of personality and of Christian
experience. the inevitable
Result of the exercise of
Faith in the Living and
~~Christ~~ Companionable Christ
The experience and observation
of these and other such
Realities Have led the writer
to make available these
experience With God in the
Hop that they may Be ~~helpful~~
Helpful to men Who know
that they need Him But
Have not yet found the

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

NAME

3/14/37

6

19

Stepping Stones By Which
they may come to ~~to~~ Him
Now Let Every Man think
and Study What Christian
Will mean. Before Go in
to new Life then Go
in to it and Stay in and
and Dont Come out and you
will find that it will
Be Best Life you ever
Live that time With Some
our people to Day they think
every Body in World Done
~~or~~ they Dont Stop think
look at Bright Side Life they
alway look at Dark Side
Which is Lowest Side

ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

NAME

3/14/39

(7)

Them Some Waste
Them Sometime Waits
until to Late to answer
for our Sins Them some
one people Try Done Those
that try Do Wright and
Try Live Christain Life But
We Much Not Do that
The man that Dose is
not More Them Dog in
Sight Good people Dam
for man that will Stand
up and Be man and Stay
in man place and make
Honesty Liven for Sumeley
and Live Christain Life

ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

NAME

3/14/39

(8)

a man Who Will Stand
for right When End Life
Journey come to that kind
man. He will pass out this
World without any fear
and Smile and Good nine
in Looking Back upon
my Experience that part
of my Life which Stands
out and Which I Remember
most Vividly is just that part
that Has Had Some conscious
association With Christ
all Rest is pals and Thin and
~~Has~~ Lies Likes Clouds on the
Horizon Doctrines Systems
Measures methods – that ~~Must~~

ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

NAME

3/14/40

9

may be called the necessary
Mechanical and external
part of worship: the part
Which the Senses would
Recognise – This Seems to
have withered and fallen
off Like Leaves of Last
Summer: But that part
Which Has taken Hold of
Christ Abided.

Subject About
Christianity By
~~Sgt~~ Thomas L Ford
Co D 317 Engr Regt
~~92 Div~~ so
92 Division AEF

[Fouquieres]

3/5/76

162 Boulevard
Haussmann
Paris.

26. 3. 19.

APR 17 1919

Dear Mr Du Bois, 13

I have just received your kind letter.

Yes! I have been attached for some time to the 369th Coloured Regiment!

It is a good time in my military life on the front.

I will send you in a very short time an article about my impressions with most pleasure, although very busy now! —

In this matter, you are the judge! Please send me the honorarium to Paris to my address, after receipt of my article! —

Yours very truly.

Captain André de Fouquières

162 Boulev. Haussmann

Paris.

31. 3. 19.

10

Dear Dr de Bois,

I send you included my article about my impressions on the 36th R. I. D. S.

I hope you shall be pleased with it.

I send you in the same time my own photo.

The article is written in French. I was afraid to write it in English.

Do let me know when you will receive it.

Yours sincerely.

André de Fouquières

capt.

à Paris.

162 Boulevard Haussmann.

(8.e arrondissement)

3/5-1-4

April 17, 1919.

Captain André de Fouquieres,
162 Boulevard, Haussmann,
Paris, France.

My dear Captain De Fouquieres:

Enclosed please find a check for fifteen dollars ($15.00) in payment for the article which you so kindly sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc. ck
WEBDB/CF

Cruiser Bus

[French-Christian, L.]

OCT 1 4 1919
SUBSCRIPTION
DU BOIS

Parsons Kans
Oct. 9-1919

"The Crisis."
70 Fifth ave.
New York. N.Y.

3/2/104

I am enclosing money order for one dollar ($1.00) for one year subscription to the Crisis, to be sent to Miss Sallie Myers 1902 appleton ave, Parsons Ks.

Kindly give me some information on this matter. all of these subscriptions I have sent the money order expense and postage on all letters have been to my expense. F While it is a pleasure to me to get subscribers to this valuable magazine I don't feel able to bear the minor expenses. But will continue to do so until I can hear from you.

3/2/104

I am asking a favor of you, will you publish the enclosed article in next months Crisis? James W. French ~~is~~ is my father and was widely known over the U.S. by both colored and white.

Am Oblige
Mrs. Lillian French-Christian
1809 Clark ave
Parsons, Ks.

3/2/104

August 21, 1919.

The Editor,
Friends Intelligencer,
15th & Cherry Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

3/9/53

In your August 16 number you had the enclosed cut. Will you kindly tell me where I can borrow or buy the photograph from which this cut was made?

I shall be under great obligations and will be glad to pay any reasonable price.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER
WEEKLY
HENRY FERRIS, EDITOR AND MANAGER
OFFICE, ROOM 302, 140 NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

10/25/1919

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois:-

Dear Sir:-

We have written you again and again asking you to send the Crisis in exchange, as we have been sending you the Intelligencer regularly; but as no reply has been received, we infer that you do not wish to exchange, and we have therefore taken your name off of our mailing list.

Please kindly inform us whether you are done with the cut of women at the Zurich Peace Conference, which we sent at your request.

Very truly,

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER ASSN., LTD.

HF/SCW.

3/8/67

October 27, 1919.

The Editor,
Friends' Intelligencer,
140 N. 15th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

3&1/6c

Dear Sir:

The Friends' Intelligencer was ordered on our Exchange List last month, and I regret that you have not been receiving it. I shall see that it goes forward next month.

We have not yet made the cut from the photograph which you kindly loaned us, but we expect to within a few weeks; and then we will return it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

October 29, 1919

The Rev. Mr. Gaines,
c/o The Commonwealth,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Gaines:

Could you furnish us for use in THE CRISIS a photograph of the late Mary L. Gaines, and some of the main facts concerning her life?

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/4

[GARCY]

70 fifth Ave
New York City-

3/9/11

The Crisis. Dr W. E. Dubois

I would like very much to no what is the trouble I never see my Babies in the ~~cry~~ crisis as I sent them last november. as I subscriped for the crisis for one year last november and I can see all Kind of Babies in the crisis but I never see mine what is the trouble may I ask. and how much money do I half to send before.

the Babies will apear in the Crisis would you kindley let me no on Returns mail this is the 4th are 5th letter I have Ritten. I have just Receive oct numbes and my Babies are not in this one now you look this matter up at once and let me no where are not they will come out in novamber or December Number if not you may kindley Return them to me and Oblige. the names is Octavia and Maris Garey (Garey

yours very Truly
Mrs C C Garey
620 wash ave Bremerton wn.

3/9/12

October 23, 1919

Mrs. C. C. Carey,
620 Washington Avenue,
Bremerton, Wisconsin.

Dear Madam:

The difficulty about our Children's Number is very easy to explain: - we receive four and five times as many pictures as we can possibly publish. Sometimes we keep pictures for two and three years, before we can get them in.

However, we are going to publish a book especially for children, called the BROWNIES' BOOK, and we hope in that to have more space for the interesting children's pictures.

With your permission, we are keeping your contribution to be used in the BROWNIES' BOOK.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/3

High pictures

[Garland]

10/1/19

OCT 2 0 1919

DU BOIS

Editor
"Crisis".

Dear Sir:

3/16/91

It is well said, there are two sides to a question, & this applies to the "Race Problem". It should be met, as all problems, by constructive thought. The power of thought has scarcely been realized tho' were known "the pen mightier than the sword", & that the spirit & morale backing the armies, won the war. The Scriptures tell us all things were created by the Word (Thought from the Mind of God) (St. John 1:4). This alone can continue to mould & correct things, all depending on the spirit within. All evolution as seen in Biology shows this, the Force within developing & changing all to meet its needs. Even the blade of grass will move the stone in its path.

Now on the practical side, the writer was born & brought up in the South, finding most pleasant relations & counting many friends among "better" white people. In the South is the real home life & how she would be but for vexed financial opportunities in the North. Yet even on this, the Economic side, it must be admitted colored men are in every business in the South, from barbers, farmers, store-keepers to doctors. Where are they in the North, except such as work solely in colored districts?

Then as to schools, in Va. we have our own teachers & generally provided for satisfactorily. My father, as a slave, was privately educated as one of the family. However wrong slavery was & harmful to the nation generally, the treatment of negroes, like everything else, depended on failings of human nature. It is a question of Conscience & howling won't help this.

My father has a good trade, prosperous farm & has been thoroughly respected by his neighbors. He has served on juries & has generally taken his place in the Community.

How many professional agitators ever saw the South & if they did, wasn't it isolated cases viewed thro. pre-conceived prejudice? Certainly the only solution of any world problem is in definitely applying Christianity but many seem to forget that in daily life.

Very Truly Yours,

M. N. Garland

M. Mafia Ave.
E. Orange, N. J.

NEW YORK
OCT 23
2 430PM
1919

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION
OCTOBER 20 TO 27

Mr. M. N. Garland
North Maple Ave.
East Orange, N.J.

RETURNED TO WRITER
UNCLAIMED
EAST ORANGE, N.J.

UNKNOWN

2/19/24

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

October 23, 1919.

3/16/23

Mr. M. N. Garland,
North Maple Avenue,
East Orange, N.J.

My dear Sir:

THE CRISIS does not speak of the South from hearsay.+

The colored schools of Virginia are not provided for satisfactorily, and while the southern colored people are doing splendid work in various lines, it is in spite of wretched prejudice, and not because of it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

+ The editor lived 13 years in Georgia & has visited every Southern state.

3/18/27

[german]

Coop. Ed

JAN 10 1919

14

Wadley, Ga.
Jan 4th 1919.

Editor The Crisis.

Sir Since Subscribing for The Crisis I have been Awakened indeed to the Great need of our cause as a Race and a people Which is Just, Right and Pure. But I have for 25 years Mourned because I could find no one to take the Stand and Meet the Issue so Square and Plain as does this Magazine of cheer, knowledge, and Inspiration

3/18/27

I am at this time Working among our Most common-est Working class of Men and women here who are so often if not always left Ignorant of What our Race is doing and Worse than all They are generally forsaken by our Most Popular leaders. Well So I Must Not say More about that but My Main object in Writing at this time is to ask you for Information and Plans of How to Form a Class of Consumers Cooper-ation and a N.A.A.C.P.

3/18/27

Branch here please let Me hear from you Soon I Respectfully yours

Rev. T.H. German,
Po. Box. 116.
Wadley, Ga.

PS- You may Publish this letter if you think it Will do any good for any Part of our cause.

(T.H.G.)

JAN 7 19

[Giddens]

P-15

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

Camp Meigs D. C.
July 10th 1919

From: Emmett D. Giddens Sgt
Co "C" 802nd Pioneer Infantry

To:
The Editor of The Crisis

Subject: War.

Dear Editor—"

To you our loyal race supporter and defender, I submit this letter to you trusting that you may correct and publish that which would be of benefit to our people.

Knowing that you are well informed on the work of the Colored soldier, I can ally and a excellent soldier, excellent fighter, excellent worker.

TO THE WRITER: SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

3A/2

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

2nd

excellent diplomat and greatest of all I say an excellent officer. and I know them all. That is a dam broad statement but true. I made it my business to meet them talk to them and study them And they were good. and we loved them as only a colored man can love.

3/7/3

(1917) at Camp Sherman O. I met all of them and men, there I was boxing instructor and had wonderful chance to meet men, served with the 367 Inf. regiment 92nd Div. Also the only colored signal corps ever organized in the American army, served with most of the officers and many of the 365th Infantry and have seen the all 15th New York 9th Ohio and 8th Ill. negro labor battalion. This is only to show that I am in a position to write facts.

TO THE WRITER: SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

Ed.

It was my good fucke to be a Convoyer while in France after the Armistice and I traveled over the European Countries and there I met those whome I had not met before. Excuse me for dwelling upon this so long but I only want to prove that I am in a position to give information re the Actions of Colored Troops. Much has been said against them through papers and letters in France, also by your Country or "our Country" which I am sorry. But we forgive even that, now we are home not mad but to fight.

We know that we must fight in the greatest war ever, and in the greatest way. Not with the great guns or poison gases but with, will, Courage and diplomacy. I hate the latter, would rather fight a gun in the hand of a man than to

TO THE WRITER: SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

see it trampled upon by any
one.
The pilot of war was bitter, the
job was difficult, while the huge
guns were sending out their deth
clamoring messages and their
voices were causing the ground
upon which stood quivel and
our comrades were left behind
Steel helmets were being torn from
heads or crushed into the skull
pulp and brain. Curses were
afloat at that time by the flashes
of light. There appeared not
victory or the 802nd but victory
of the negro but a vision that
was startling, dangerous for an
American soldier to even think
and that penalty was a colored
man being lynched in the south.
I could read the paper by the
light from the guns. It was safe
in the night. We were not hard

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

soldier in the American Army
in France?
Was I or were we cowards or
were we just loyal American soldiers?
No, we were not cowards.
We promise you to be your supporters
so we answer of hearts and Cannot
3/7/18 or. Now we are going to fight and
to Die. "But Do Well & Let Germany
We Get Our Rights." "Later Fled"
Those words are not threats,
but facts.
We have two Colored Americans
the rest are White, in this Regiment.
We are proud of them
and love them as father and
brother and respect them as
much as we would General Pershing

Co. D. 2d Engrs
A.E.F. 40 St
2311 - 16. 90 St
Chicago Ill.

TO THE WRITER: SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Crisis Pub.

April 5, 1919.

Mr. Arturo Giovanniti,
112 E. 19th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Giovanniti:

I have just returned from France and find your kind letter concerning Ruotolo's bust of Lincoln.

Do you suppose the sculptor would be willing to present the original to this office? We have here in connection with the CRISIS magazine a library and art gallery. It contains already a life size oil painting of Frederick Douglass, numerous paintings by Negro artists and a few busts and bronzes on Negro subjects. We intend to develop this and make it a center and museum. If he would give us the bust or even loan it to us, we should be very thankful, and our One hundred thousand subscribers would appreciate it.

I am writing him directly and trust you will speak to him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

44-13-46

[Governing et al.]

AMERICAN HOTEL

COMPETENT HELP FOR ALL OCCASIONS

FINNEY & BISHOP, Proprietors

Weddings and Parties
Our Specialty

For Rates Call or Telephone 53

306 Magazine Street

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich May 17 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois -

Dear Sir & Friend.

The May Crisis has arrived at Sault Ste Marie Mich - Your work has been carefully followed by the undersigned for a long period of time. There have been occasions when we wondered if you were going to turn out to be like some of your so-called leaders - because you were conducting your affairs assisted by white - but the May issue brings us to a reflect - we hope the effect will be the same wherever the Crisis reaches - We take our hats off to you Mr. Du Bois - we are with you with our entire strength & resources - in any manner that we can be of service to you & the great cause

AMERICAN HOTEL

FINNEY & BISHOP, Proprietors

COMPETENT HELP FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Weddings and Parties
Our Specialty

For Rates Call or Telephone 53

306 Magazine Street

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich _____ 191 _____

3/5/25

Do not let the fight stop - You have no idea how many negroes there are who would lay down their lives in the cause of Liberty - Equality & Justice -

Accept no half measures. Dr. DuBois

If you want the support of the fighting men of the Race - demand absolute justice. The long waited for day is at hand & our duty that you will communicate with us at once as we believe we have developed one thing that will help to attain our aims more than any other - we must strike while the iron is hot - & may Destiny guide you & your followers safely across the stormy sea of life - Yours

E. A. Goree
V. S. Terry
John Adams
W. F. Kinney

306 - Magazine St.

[Grambling]

AUG 13 1919

DU BOIS

3/9/103

Sanford Fla.
Aug 11th 1919

The Crisis"
New York City

Dear Editor

I inclose a Photo of my little Girl to be Published in The Childrens Number of the "Crisis" Oct 1919 hope it is suitable for Reproduction

Respectfully

Albert Grambling

P.O. Box 576 P.S. Photo under seperate cover

Tacoma Wash
Sept. 11, 1919.

3/6/72

Dear Editor:-

While not a yearly subscriber to the Visitor, usually purchase a copy each month. I enjoy so much upon opening the numbers particularly while the magazine is a source of pleasure always looked forward to.

I am writing to know why

[Gray]

7305
JUN 27 1919

June 26 1919

Enc. 03

3/18/23

i Send you one my manuscripts of my Jamiey to Be Put in the harsis of Phica well Like By Colored People and white People hope you will Send me you Price and i will Send you the money at once

Let me here
from you at once
James Gray
1414 Parrish St
Phila Penn
i am Subscriptions
of Lardis

July 25, 1919

3/9/110

Mr. John Hamberton,
10 Mark Street,
Charleston, West Virginia

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the information and picture which you kindly sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

49-13-23

(See if he is a subscriber)

Richmond, Va., Oct. 31, 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith a copy of an open letter that was sent to all the white dialies of my city, as a protest of the uncivil and brutish treatment accorded Mr. Wm. Monroe Trotter by the Chief of Police and other civil authorities, prior to and during the address he delivered here Oct. 22.

It is my desire that you read it and give it a space in your publication.

Wishing you much success in your work, and thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours very truly,

Abram L. Harris Jr.

ALH/P

[Enc.]

Richmond, Va., Oct. 27, 1919.

To the Chief of Police and whom it concerns:

America, the satellite of the Diadem of Democracy, has sent out a dogmatic pronounciamento assuring the world that it has been made safe for Democracy (a lie equally colossal as pernicious) and that a peaceful and harmoniuos development of society is assured. Yet, within the confines of the Champion of Democracy the sacred rights of man are trampled, and the men dared by armed force to speak of them.

For fear that there may be a misconception of what is mentioned here, kind reader, let your mind run in the retrospect of a few days ago when Mr. William Monroe Trotter came to this City on an errand of peace to inform his people of what he had striven to do for them, his accomplishments, and a few events incidental to his trip.

Yet there were some who were so prejudiced and infernally apathetic, not only to the speaker but to the Race he represented, that they left no stone unturned in spreading the insidous and damnable lie, "The 'nigger' Trotter who insulted President Wilson a few years ago is coming to our City to incite the Negroes and to make a plea for social equality." The result of which caused the Chief of Police with armed force to turn out, that there might not be a similar blot upon the history of Richmond as on Washington and Chicago.

From the impression Mr. Trotter gave after being stopped and interviewed by the Chief of Police, we can see that it was a case of speaking or not speaking, and that he, rather than disappoint his audience, modified his speech. To muzzle a person or body of persons is absolutely a violation of the Constitution of the United States, for under it every man is guaranteed freedom of speech. In the first place the Negroes of Richmond never brought Mr. Trotter here or assembled themselves with malice Aforethot. It was you who came out to assert your superiority by acting on rumors, and sought to stir up a peaceful people. And if the Negroes had acted rightly, they would not have sat in their seats and passively submitted to this new form of Autocratic tryanny. Yet you inconsistent rebels wonder in dire amazement as to the cause of race riots-that matrix of hatred, prejudice and antagonism. When it is you, who by your sheer vantage of political power,

49-13-124

discriminate, muzzle and trample the rights of the people- rights for which we have assisted you in making secure.

If the Negroes had come out with incendiary intent, what would have been the action of the autocratic Sherry? First, to ascertain the authenticity of the report and take proper steps to guard against it. No, but being prompted by his contemptible hatred for an oppressed people, came to make disorderly, what was to be an orderly meeting. Another motive for interfering with the orderly procedure of the meeting at the City Auditorium was to keep Mr. Trotter from spreading his views on Social Equality, the which he never discusses. Social Equality has been a hullabaloo which the whites have raised thruout the years that Negroes have pleaded for their rights. And at this time as prevalent as ever, I, myself do not believe in any such nonsense, for there is no such equality as Social Equality, since God has made out of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth. All men are social beings, and are born equal, altho they differ in respect to their acquisitions, environment and color. Now from these hypotheses, draw your own conclusions. Each individual chooses his own associates, who are more or less, in a similar position to the one he is in. If a Negro speaks to a white person, he seeks social equality. If a Negro asks that Jim-Crowism be eliminated, he is pleading social equality. If he desires as all men, to be called Mister, he again seeks social equality. And if he demands his inherent rights, you vaunted Anglo-Saxons hide behind a fort of social equality. The thing I interpret as being what you term social equality, is intermarriage and race intermingling. And the only Negro who wants racial intermingling is the one who is similar in his disposition to thousands of white men, who have sought to satisfy their passions and lusts in our race, thus bequeathing to the subsequent generations, illegitimate births and a bastard mulattoism.

49-13-25

From Wednesday night's affair, we are minded that i is not always the man on the bottom-most rung who seeks to inhibit o progress, but sometimes, it is the man we are elbowing, who seeks to impede our progress. Similarly, it is not always the hoodlums, riff raff, and the thotless whites who seek to inflame the blacks to vio but it is the Mr. Big White Man in authority who forget justice and rules ironically over a people. The action of Wednesday was enough start any riot, and if it had been anywhere else but Richmond wher Big-Little Bankers walk in a public audience and seeks to prove th white man's conjecture, that we want social equality, by rubbing h hands over the head of a common janitor, the Negroes would have arisen in due resentment. Tho you in authority may escape the jus resentment of an enraged people, tho drowsy justice intoxicated b the poisonous draught prepared for her cup, still nods upon her

rotten seat, yet be assured that such complicated crimes will meet their due reward. Tho some of you may think yourselves exalted to a height that bids defiance to human justice, and others shroud yourselves beneath the mask of Hypocrisy, and build your hopes of safety on the low art of cunning, chicanery and falsehood, yet do you not sometimes feel the sting of conscience of guilt pierce thru your heartless bosoms? Yet be assured that this people of mine shall not always remain in a slough of passive docility, but some day shall awake and demand of you a full realization of those principles for which they have died upon the fields of Flanders and the uttermost parts of Europe.

Abram L. Harris Jr.

49-13-26

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

November 8, 1919.

49-13-21

Mr. Abraham L. Harris, Jr.,
Richmond, Va.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for letting me see your open letter and regret that lack of space will not allow us to print it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

905 East 6th St
Olympia Wash.
June 26-1919

History? Opinion?

The Editor.
The Crisis.

295

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is an article for your Magazine. I trust you can use it. I made a great effort to study my men, and the article shows some of my conclusions.

It is very difficult to adverse people as all the issues are obscure.

Yours very truly
Frank W. Harris.
late Capt of Engineers
U. S. Army.

3/7/16

[Enc.]

295

In these days when the old order is passing away, all men are wondering what the future has in store for them. This question is especially pertinent and interesting to the American negro. The writer knew the negro as a boy, and although maturity has all been spent in the Pacific Northwest, still the fortunes of war put me in command of colored troops. Organizing and training white engineer troops, and then being transferred to Camp Gordon, Georgia, to do the same thing with negroes, is avery valuable experience to any American.

The negro is exploited not because his skin is black, but because of an ingrained indifference to the ideals of the accumulative white man. The negros wants are few, the white man's wants are legion.

The Draft Law was not understood by the negroes of the south, for fifty per eent are unable to read or write, and they live a life as primitive as slavery days. The result was that men were drafted from sixteen to forty years of age. It comes in handy to consider a negro a citizen at times, and there was a great effort made to get a full quota of them from all the southern districts. The maimed, halt, young , old, were herded into the camps; but even if they did not understand the full significance they came singing. As long as memory lasts, the impressions of the black columns, in all shades of civilian clothing, will be remembered; as they swung along the hot dusty roads singing.

"Come along you chillen come along.
While the moon is shining bright.
Get on the boat, down the river float.
We're going to raise a rookus to-night."

The men learned the elements of close order drill very fast. They had a natural ear for the cadences of parade ground drills. It was easy to maintain discipline, the men seemed willing to do their best.

then came the weary voyage in the transport, when white and black troops were packed in worse than on any old time slaver. The men seemed to realize that every inch of space counted, complaints were few. All alike, officers and men wre in the grip of the God of War, and all were numb, waiting for something to turn up, or the war to end.

The two days trip from Brest to the Haute Marne on a French troop train. The little engine blowing the whistle half a dozen times before starting; seemed like it was trying to get up its nerve to take a pull at the long troop train, that had nearly 1200 men on board. The French railways are wonderful.

Arriving in the Haute Marne in the end of July, the men went to work in the forests getting out timber for the use of the army. The camp was well situated in a little clearing, and within the sound of the heavy artillery of the French army. On a warm summer evening, the cannonading sounded like the rumble and murmur of distant thunder.

Here is where we took stock and got acquainted. In my company noless than fourteen man had fifty dollars charged against them; this fifty dollars had been paid to some sheriff, for apprehending them as draft dodgers. These men could not all read and write, they were all good soldiers, and the fifty dollars taken from them, was the most contemptable robbery which came to my attention. The papers came through to me o. K'd by some officer, acting as a court martial on these poor alleged "draft Dodgers". They were charged with the loss of many things which was beyond their power to control. My cook acted as parson for the camp, and as soon as supper was over, the prayer meeting started. The old hymns were the favorites.

" Swing low sweet chariot.
I'm going to eat at the welcome Stable.
Rock of ages"

The boys knew no "Coon songs", they nearly always sang the old hymns and melodies. The negro laughs when he talks and crys when he sings.

Then the evening came when I received word that I had been transferred to Bordeaux. The next morning after breakfast the men were lined up in the little clearing, the time had come to say good-bye. The long line of men in overalls, familiar faces; men that I had grown attached to. I told them that the war would soon be over, and that they would be back in Georgia with all their friends. Not much was said, for it is not an easy thing to lose a company. Good-bye boys. And I can stillhear the low tones coming to me from different parts of the line. Good bye Cap'n.

The duty in Bordeaux was to work at the American Docks at Bassens unloading ships. Here again the work was done by negro soldiers. The work was long and exhausting. In six weeks time the company that I was attached to was off two days. The night shift worked shorter hours, but the men worked through it without food. They were given their supper about 5 P.M. and breakfast at 7 A.M. Fourteen hours without food. I reported this fact to the Commanding General of the Basr, but nothing was done. The sentiment seem ed to be everywhere, that the men were "only niggers"

In the last week of October, orders came ordering me to report to St Aignan for service at the front, this ended my service with negro troops. Good men, willing, for all work back of the lines these men if well handled cannot be excelled by any other class of troops.

What is the future for these American soldiers? I see none, although I believe that the negro gained more educationally by the war than the white man. The white man's struggle is is too intense for his own existence. The White man's burden is himself. The struggle now going on is termed Capital vs Labor; it should be called Brain vs Muscle. That is the real conflict. It is easy to see that the negro falls into the "Muscle"end of the controversery. The "Muscle " element are being urged to progress in an orderly and conservative manner. Perhaps this can be done, but force is the medium through which muscle expresses its demands. However, as far as the negro is concerned, no advice can be worse than urging him to fight for his rights. That is hopeless. Racial pride has the tendency to blind the leaders of any people, and it is quite possible for the leaders to overestimate what the negro can do.

To find out what can be done, some colonization scheme must be evolved. To-day it is possible to secure a large tract of land suitable for this purpose in Sonora and Sinaloa in Mexico. Here is a chance to develop the fisheries of the Gulf of California, and in the valleys of these states is ample room for stock raising and agriculture. It may be urged that the negro does not want to leave the United States; neither did the Pilgrim Fathers care to leave England. Colonization will never draw the Negro race from the United States, its greatest advantage would be to demonstrate the possibilities, and the limitations of the race. A tract of land of 100,000 acres would give an opportunity for many interesting experiments. The climate is favorable, which is the greatest factor to be considered in racial development. Circumstances compel this move as an experiment to see just what the American negro can do. If this plan is carried out, the basic rule must be that no negro will work for any other man than one of his own race.

In this country the negro question is hopelessly complicated by the ignorant and unprincipled whiteman. In a colony there would be e freedom from this element, and we would have a right to expect to witness the growth of a greater maral responsibility. Also, in this country there is no room for equal rights and citizenship between the primitive, and the higher developed mind. The negro will always be the servant; thh white man cannot prevent this, even if he would.

We have abolished Bible study fromour public schools, committing a crime against a Christian commonwealth that is worse than slavery. Every day as we journey further from the Great Light, the powers of darkness, anarchy, and selfishness gain greater force and po3wer. The leaders of the negroes cannot do better than strive to inculcate the Christian virtues into their people; to incite these simple folk to violence, would be the supreme tradegy. They would never understand it.

The negro did well in the war, he made a good record. Let nothing mar this good name.

So many difficulties confront us that it is useless to enumerate them; the problem of governing 100 millions is entirely different to governing 10 millions.

The Constitution is an old wine skin, into which we are trying to pour new wine.

Our greatest handicap is the location of the National Capitol. The Capitol of the United States belongs in the center of the country, somewhere near St Louis; but we are chained to the past.

We are buay erecting a financial Tower of Babel in New York, nothing has any value unless it has a fixed market price. In this intolerable struggle between Capital and labor, virtue goes to the wall, and the old fashioned Methodist code of ethics is a sure guide to the poor house. This divided condition must cease for this country can only progress by the aid of three factors; Brain, Character, Muscle, and as long as Brain and Muscle are bitterly antagonistic, Character is automatically eliminated.

These are dark days for the white man, but of this much the negro can rest assured; that whatever victories the white man wins over the great opposing forces, he will share it with the man whose liberty he fought for in '61.

The war drums are now silent, although other wars loom against the horizon. It is a time for reflection. The days spent with my old boys come back again, seems like I can hear them singing Rock of Ages cleft for me. I suppose that by this time they are all back in Georgia, telling great stories of the martial exploits. No audience expects a soldier to tell the truth, least af all a primitive one. They are children; hens leaders of the negroes, must be intelligent, far sighted Christian men. Book er Washington has shown the world that the negro race can produce this high type o

(5)

OCT 6 1919
DU BOIS

Box 94, Martinsville Va.
Oct. 2. 1919.

Sirs; Seeing An advertisement in the Oct. Crises I hasten to ask more information being interested, Have reference to "Ophelia"

[Will you please inform me more of her parentage and complexion, what you mean by "light?" a light brown ~~or mulatto~~

3/16/92

We wish to adopt two children boy & girl and brown children are preferable; had rather they be too dark than too white from chocolate to a ~~real~~ light brown so that you can tell they are colored.]

If you wish any further information (will try to satisfy you) other than we are our selves of good parentage educated and in the Teaching profession and able to care for children and very much in love with children,

If we can not for any reason get Ophelia can you inform me of others.

Very Respt,

Prof & Mrs. L. A. Harris.

August 12, 1919

Miss Viola M. Harris,
6128 Germantown Avenue,
Germantown Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Madam:

We will be glad to see the pictures of the girls in the Physical Training Department of your Association mentioned in your letter of June 25. We may not be able to use them on account of lack of space, but there is a possibility.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/20

WEBDB:CF

P.O. Box 83

989

FEB 3 1919

Dundee Mis Jan 31 1919

Mr Oswald Garrison Villard Treasurer

New York

FEB 7 1919

Dear Sir:—

This comes to inform
You That my Self and Awel Others of my
Neighvor Hood Wants to Study concumers
cooperation all so Wants Organize a
Cooperative Societies in my Neighvor-
Hood: Please forward me the proper
Instruction on the above mention
Thanking You in advance for
Your favores

Yours Most Respectfully

Always

Wm H Harrison

Copied

3/18/109

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 28, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
"The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I plan to have an article ready for the September "Crisis". It will necessarily be brief,- probably about 1,000 to 1,200 words, as the pressure of many things will make that necessary.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1919.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Please find enclosed copy of the article promised. It has run a little longer than I planned. There was no time for another revision and deduction in length further than that which I made with a pen.

I thank you have my cut but for fear you have not I am sending a photograph in case you desire it. I am enclosing also a copy of a recent letter from the Secretary asking me to continue the work. I ask especially, if possible, you give space somewhere for this in full as it shows especially the Secretary's attitude about the work. It was too personal to quote in my article.

I thank you heartily for space and consideration and for your patience in waiting for me to get the article thru at the last.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

3/9/35

AUG 16 1919
DU BOIS

Fallen Information

To The Crisis —
Office of Dept. Concerned
Gentlemen —

With respect to sending my in children's pictures for the October issue :— wish to ask whether the same should be tintype, cuts, or ordinary pictures on card board, post card ect ?

Please let me have the correct, necessary information concerning this affair in order that I may comply with the requirements by September the first.

Very sincerely,
James A Hayward
1219a South Capitol St
Washington D.C.

3/9/28

August 20, 1919.

Mr. James A. Hayward,
1219a South Capitol Street,
Washington, D.C.

3/9/29

My dear Sir:

We must have good, clear photographs of baby pictures for consideration in THE CRISIS. They must reach us on or before September 1.

We will be glad to consider your pictures, but we cannot, of course, promise to use them.

Very sincerely yours,

E. B. HENDERSON
PHYSICAL DIRECTOR BOYS, DUNBAR & ARMSTRONG HIGH SCHOOL
SECRETARY FALLS CHURCH BRANCH N. A. A. C. P.

July 20,1919.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

3/18/47

I am sending to you under separate cover a copy of the Washington Bee containing an article I wrote after reading the one written by Mr. N.H.Thomas in the New York News. For some reason it was not then published. As I indicated, the Crisis is never perfect from all points of view, but it is having a strong influence thruout the south and among our pepple in a sort of regeneration. I am going to try a Crisiscampaign in this section of Virginia next season.

Truly yours,

E B Henderson

R.D. 13, Falls Church, Va.

July 25, 1919

Mr. E. B. Henderson,
R. D. 13
Falls Church, Virginia

My dear Mr. Henderson:

I thank you for the clippings which you kindly sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

3/8/13

WEBDB:CF

A. J. GRIFFIN, A. M., Principal E. E. CURTRIGHT, A. B., Registrar

High Point Normal & Industrial Institute

(Founded by the New York Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends)

AUG 9 1919
DU BOIS

High Point, N. C. August 7, 1919

My dear Doctor DuBois:

Enclosed is a statement for publication in the Music and Art department of the Crisis. The copy was sent to me for your publication. You may cut it down to suit your space.

I want to thank you for what you are doing for the Negro thru the Crisis. Your views are gaining popular favor every day.

Yours very truly,

E. E. Curtright

8/19/27

Tandy. Miss
1/25/19.

To the Editor of the Crisis
70 avenue new York city

I send my 1st copy of the Crisis
arrived - & regret very much
to say I did not know such Great
organ was published - also finds
in its Pages another Great thing or
movement that I am anxious to
join you in Help Studying out -
the cooperative Societies Red -
Clame & agrees to form a class
By your assistance & Do the very
Best - we can

Yours for Success
H. Holmes
Tandy Miss
Ox 95

Coop Ct

Ct FEB 2 1919 Ct
sent

Joseph A. Howell.
66 John Street.
Tarrytown.
N.Y.

JUN 2 1919
DU BOIS

Z 51-h7

May. 31tt 1919.

Mr. Augustus G. Dill,
Business Manager Crisis Magazine.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in reference to story I have written. Will you kindly let me have your terms of publication or whether you will buy it for your magazine. My story pertains to the adventures of the 15th Inf. of which I was a member .

I have entitled my story , The Ambition of a Black Soldier, or Adventures of the Old 15th. N.Y.N.G. in France.

My story gives the true facts of the Famous Hell Fighters, from time of organizing including the difficulty under which it was formed, their travels, hard ships & victories while in France & their return to the U.S.A.

Please leet me hear from you at your earlist convenience and oblige,

Joseph A. Howell.

3/20/90

[Hunt]

H. A. HUNT, PRINCIPAL

MRS. W. A. HUNTON, NORTHERN SECRETARY

The Fort Valley High and Industrial School

INCORPORATED

For The Training of Colored Young Men and Women

REFERENCES:

MR. J. H. HALE
SOUTH GLASTONBURY, CONN.
MR. GEO. FOSTER PEABODY
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.
MR. THEODORE J. LEWIS
1218 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
JUDGE H. A. MATHEWS
FORT VALLEY, GA.

FORT VALLEY, GA.

Sept. 23, 1919

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

H. A. Hunt

My dear Dr.DuBois:-

Replying to your letter of Sept. 17th I desire to say that Frank P.Brown was a student of our school and along mechanical lines was unquestionably unusually bright. Genius however, I regard as ~~a~~ pretty strong ~~near~~ and am not sure whether or not his ability would justify the use of that term though as compared with the ordinary mechanics he might have been considered something of a genius and while he did not care particularly for the study of books was deeply interested along mechanical lines and was regarded as an exceptionally high class workman in this section. I think you would make no mistake in running his cut and some notice of him in the Crisis. His training in school was received here.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Hunt,
Principal.

P.S. I'm sending you two more clippings from today's Macon Telegraph. I trust you received the others from the same paper sent several days ago. I'm sure you must have enjoyed the one in which the Editor devotes so much space to the Crisis and its editor.

3/15/92

[Hunter]

SEP 30 1919

Advertisement

3/16/89

St. Clair, Pa.
Sept 29th 1919.

Dear Sir:

I read in the
Crisis of wanting some
one to adopt the little
girl named Ophelia we
would be very glad to

have her providing the
description of me is
correct. For reference write
to Rev. C. H. A. Greene.
1701 North S.t. Philadelphia
Pa. I remain an earnest
reader of the Times.

Mrs. Robt. Hunter
211 North 3rd
St. Clair
Pa.

3/18/25

1235 S. 19th St.
Phila. Penna.

January 6th, 1919.

Dear Sirs:-

Will you kindly send me full particulars about the Negro Cooperative Guild as per your article in the January CRISIS ?

I am very much interested in such a movement, and have enjoyed the benefits of one of its main features,-- Co-operative buying. A number of men where I worked would pool their money and buy meat from wholesalers about eight cents cheaper per pound.

I know a number of people who are interested, and if we can get a good working plan, we can get the thing going without any trouble.

Trusting to have an early reply, I am,--

Yours respectfully,

Frank A. Hursey

Real Estate broker

JAN 10 1919

33

Coop Ltd

W. DuBois
Tercentenary

AUG 15 1915

317 Crawford Street,
Terre Haute, Indiana,
August 12, 1919

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen: In the issue of July you spoke of plans for the celebration of the Tercentenary of the Negro's ardent entry. I would like to know the name of any pageant, play or float that could be suitably used for such a celebration. Will you kindly give me the name of the same by return mail with prices,

Respectfully Yours,
C. T. Hyte

Rent Co

[Illinois, Univ. of]

3/12/97

July 25, 1919

President of The University of Illinois,
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I have a newspaper clipping which says that a colored girl of Bloomington has received the George Washington scholarship which pays Three hundred dollars a year for four years.

Will you kindly tell me who this girl is and the facts concerning the case? I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosure
WEBDB:CF

3/18/107

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Urbana-Champaign, Illinois
July 29, 1919

Doctor W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I have your inquiry of July 25th concerning the award of the George Washington scholarship. I am inclined to believe you meant to address the letter to the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, for we have no such scholarship at this school and the girl to whom it was awarded lives in Bloomington. Also your letter is addressed to the University of Illinois, Bloomington, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

Gerald D. Stoff

Secretary to the President

August 11, 1919

President of The Illinois Wesleyan University,
Bloomington, Illinois

3/9/46

Sir:

I understand that the George Washington scholarship awarded by your institution was given this year to a colored girl. If this is true, can you give me her name and the facts in the case for publication? I shall be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

[Independent Order of St. Luke]

R. W. G. Council, I. O. of St. Luke,

OFFICE 900-2-4 ST. JAMES STREET

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 10th, 1919.

Mr. M. G. Allison,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

31/6/112

Dear Sir:-

We have under date of October 4th, a notice from you informing us that "The Horizon" section of the Crisis will have a department known as "Fraternities". We thank you very much for the opportunity to mail you regularly each month, some matter conerning the Independent Order of St. Luke. Kindly advise me about what time this matter must be in your hands for print.

Very truly yours,

Maggie L. Walker

Sec't'y.-Treas.

Dict MLW/W

[Independent Order of St. Luke]

October 15, 1919

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker,
900 St. James Street,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mrs. Walker:

3/16/111

THE CRISIS forms close on the eighth of the month and we would like to have as much matter here as possible by the first.

What we want from fraternities are interesting facts and figures not generally known which the public would like to hear about.

I trust you will send us anything you have.

If you have at any time an interesting photograph which has not been used by the weekly papers, we would be glad to see it.

Very sincerely yours,

[Ish, G. W. S.]

DR. J. OTIS HICKMAN, PRES.
DR. A. HICKS, VICE PRES
DR. G. W. S. ISH, SUPT.

J. E. Bush Memorial Hospital

DR. J. M. ROBINSON, SEC.-TREAS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

DIRECTORS
HON. S. A. JONES, G. H. EVANS,
C. E BUSH, W. S. HUBBLE,
JESSIE RODGERS, DR H. A. POWELL

Oct 21 - 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Dear Sir :-

The enclosed clipping, taken from the Arkansas Gazette, appeared Oct 20 - 1919. This is the first appointment of a colored physician as an assistant in clinical work conducted at our city hospital, where the staff has always been entirely white. As you note the work is under the auspices of the Pulaski County Health Association. You may remember me as a student at Harvard Medical School, from which I was graduated in 1909.

3/17/57

DR. J. OTIS HICKMAN, PRES.
DR. A. HICKS, VICE PRES
DR. G. W. S. ISH, SUPT.

J. E. Bush Memorial Hospital

DR. J. M. ROBINSON, SEC.-TREAS.

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DIRECTORS
HON. S. A. JONES, G. H. EVANS,
C. E BUSH, W. S. HUBBLE,
JESSIE RODGERS, DR H. A. POWELL

3/17/58

I served as interne at Freedmen's Hospital from July 1-1909 to July 1-1910.

We are all very appreciative of the great services being rendered us by the Crisis and wish for you the very best health that you may continue your good work.

Reptly Yours,

G. W. S. Ish

[James, Laura]

A. E. SHACKELFORD, LL. B., President
MRS. LAURA JAMES, Secretary
H. V. WILBURN, Corres. Sec'y
MRS. J. SMITH, Treasurer

Lincoln Institute Alumni Association
of Greater Kansas City
"A BIGGER AND BETTER LINCOLN INSTITUTE"

(4)

OCT 20 1919

Kansas City, Kansas,

Oct. 18, 1919.

DU BOIS

Dear Crisis,

[How my heart did spring for joy when I read the want ad for little Ophelia. We should be very glad to get her and to be a real kind father and mother to her and also educate her to the highest. The only thing lacking around this home of ours is a darling sweet baby and I think Ophelia would be satisfied with her new home for we would do every thing to make her a happy, healthy baby. We are both christians, belonging to the catholic church. We have a six room house and a seven passenger car awaiting her arrival.]

Hoping to receive a favorable reply, Iam

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Laura James,

320 Garfield Ave.

Kansas City. Kansas.

3/10/20

[INCOMPLETE]

3/18/16

I will give you (H Cucas) a 9X12 in "add" on back cover page of song. Thousands of copies will be sold because the song offers to all colored people. Every copy ~~that~~ placed in a colored person's home (with H Cucas add'd) on the back cover page asking for subscriptions ect, will be a profitable Medium for H Cucas.

This song is going to create a "Big Sensation" among the Race. I am going to use a (3 column 20 inch add) in all colored papers in near future). Hoping to hear from you at once

I am Yours for Business
Ind Harrison Johnson. Colored.
42. Parkside Ave. Edgton Bldg. Please return Song

July 28th, 1919

Mr. Harrison Johnson
42 Parkside Ave.
Edgton Block
Philadelphia, Pa.

3/18/86

My dear Sir:-

I am returning the manuscript that you kindly sent me, and regret to say that we are unable to use it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EMJ
Enc.

1676 Church St,
Norfolk, Va.
July 25, 1919.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:-

I'am enclosing you a few news items from several white newspapers regarding the race, if you can use any of these or wish to pass your opinion on them in the Looking Glass of the Crisis you are at liberty to do so.

I have been a reader of the Crisis since the first copy came out several years ago, during my years service with the American Expeditionary Force in France I had the Crisis sent me monthly and always looked foward to its arrival.

Keep up the good work--all sensible Americans support you in the great cause of justice.

Yours truly,

J. H. Johnson

3/18/48

121 - A. 132. N.Y.C.
Sept. 11. 1919.

4

3/6/108

Dear Miss Fauset:-

I am enclosing you discription of the manner in which we were segregated on board the Steamer Noordam, also rough diagram of dining rooms. Please clothe whatever article you may publish in your own language. I am not the only worker who protested. Mr. Henry E. Dunn, formerly 1st Lieut. in 92 division protested vigorously. Mrs Hunton refused to say anything as she had worked with Rev. Murrell at Camp Romagne, and had informed us of his Cringing qualities. She had much trouble with him there, and did not care to continue it on board the Ship.

Mrs Wilkins of North Carolina and Mr. Fritz Cansler of Tennessee came out plainly in favor of segregation, saying that they hated white people and did not care to eat with them.

Mrs Curtis caused much ado in the beginning of our voyage by protesting against a very nice looking white civilian lady, who occupied the same state room with her. Some thought that this put the segregation idea in the minds of the people. But I don't think so. It was already there.

Cordially & Sincerely yours, Kathryn M. Johnson

[Enc.]

4

115

3/6/106

Segregation on the Steamer Noordam.

There were twenty colored Y.M.C.A. workers that sailed on the Steamer Noordam from Boulogne on August 9th; the tables in the dining room were long, and two tables would more than seat our number; at the first seating each selected his own place. All of our workers who came to the first service, seated themselves at one table, with the exception of one. She was on the lookout for segregation and so sat at another table, quite away from the colored group. The white woman who had charge of the entire party of women, came to her table and hinted at segregation; the worker went to the table where the other colored workers were seated, and warned them. All referred her to Rev. ~~Murrell~~, a ~~B~~aptist minister from ~~St. Paul, Minn.~~, who had charge of the colored party. She spoke to him personally, and he told her that he would look after the seating of the colored party. She went away feeling somewhat doubtful, knowing the reputation he had made overseas in the capacity of a "good colored man".

At the next meal we found ourselves seated in an obscure, poorly ventilated corner, entirely separated from the other welfare workers, as shown in the diagram. The worker who had warned, protested. The "good colored man" told her that we were eating the same food, in the same dining room, and the Japanese and Chinese were segregated, and we need not expect anything else. With a lump of indignation in her throat, the worker sat down. After the meal, she went to the white women who had first hinted at segregation, and protested. She was told that the matter would be taken up with ~~Mrs. Helen Curtis~~ whose name had been given her as the leader of the colored women workers. Afterwards she was told that both ~~Rev. Murrell~~ and ~~Mrs. Curtis~~ had been consulted, and both expressed themselves as being entirely satisfied.

3/6/07

The worker continued to protest to the woman, and was finally told that she need not expect to be treated as the Frendh people had treated her. Subsequently she remarked that there were a number of Southern white workers on board, and that if we were seated with the other welfare workers, some white people would have to be seated at our tables, as one of them was not quite full. (It was now filled out with three Chinese students.) This would be an insult to the Southern whites. She also suggested that we confine ourselves to a certain portion of the deck. She accused the protesting colored worker of being arrogant, and wanting to eat with the white women.

Shortly afterwards, those of our workers who went to breakfast were much annoyed at finding the little Dutch children seated there, many of whom were dirty and had sore mouths. They used our napkins. A protest against this caused the workers to be instructed to come at a later hour.

A protest against the dining room segregation was also made to the white Y.M.C.A. worker in charge of the men. His reply was that he did not desire any of his workers to be seated among those ill-smelling foreigners, and that he would take the matter up. However, nothing ever happened.

August 12, 1919

Mrs. L. L. Johnson,
510 Nurtland Avenue,
Homewood, Pittsburg, Pa.

3/9/48

My dear Madam:

I shall be very glad to have your son's picture. I cannot promise just when it will be published, but hope to use it sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

Look up

FEB 2 3 1919

2444 Montgall Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 20. 1917.

Manager of Cosmos —

Dear Sir —

3/9/12

Several months ago I sent to your magazine an article on the death of Dr. Ernest McCampbell Jones, also a cut of the person. You sent me a letter acknowledging the receipt of cut & letter, but stated that it was too late for the next issue.

I supposed it would appear later — but nothing has appeared from that time to this. It is very embarrassing to me, for the family expected me to attend to the matter, and because of the work of the young men I had undertaken to do so I seem to have been derelict in my duty —

Please tell me if you have the cut or what has been done with it. Could it not be used? or why did it never appear?

Yours Anna H Jones,

Wm E. J. McCampbell
Kansas City, Mo
from Anna H.
Iowa

2444 Montgall Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
9-19-19.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Dear Dr. D. B. - I am
writing you concerning a cut
that was sent you last year by
a young Dr. McCampbell who died,
and whom I hoped to get an article
about in the "Crisis." For some
reason it did not appear, and
now his family is very anxious
to get back the cut that I sent.
Will you please see if you can
find it?

I am closing up all my
work here preparatory to making
my home in California - where my
brother & sisters are already - I
resigned here in June and hope
to get away this month -
Remember me to Mrs. D. B. & Yolande

Yours Anna H. Jones.

3/9/13

October 18, 1919

Mrs. Anna H. Jones,
2444 Montgall Avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mrs. Jones:

I have just found the McCampbell cut.

The reason it was not published is this: we cannot use cuts of this kind in THE CRISIS magazine on account of the difference in paper. This is a newspaper cut. Moreover, it is two inches wide, while our column is two and one-half inches wide, and would look very badly published in that way. We always ask correspondents not to send cuts, but photographs.

In the case of your letter, the cut and the letter were laid aside and I should have written to you asking for the photograph, but the letter escaped my attention and I have just seen it now.

I am writing to say that if you will send me a photograph and data, I shall be very glad to publish the matter.

I am sorry for the mistake.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. - Men of the Two

In the absence of Mr. Du Bois I want to thank you for your letter of May 13 with its enclosure.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.
13th. May. 1919.

Dr. DuBois, Editor of the "Crisis",
New York City.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I first want to congratulate you, as well as thank you for the very excellent work you have performed in France in the way of "Digging up the dirty work" as the colored members of the A.E.F. term it; as well as for the very impressive way you have presented it to the public in your splendid publication "The Crisis". And I am frank to say, that I am sure that every colored officer of the A.E.F. is a competent witness and is waiting with his system full of evidence, feverish with an opporitunity to express it, which will not only substanciate all that you have said, but will greatly supplyment it. This being the case, I will only burden you with one of the many intimidations and injustices I have been forced to bear since I have been an officer in the U.S. Army.

You will note in ## Col. Greer letter to the senator, which was published in the last issue of "The Crisis", that he makes mention of the colored officers in the artilery and engineers being inefficient and were tranferred, I am one of the colored officers who was transferred, but not for inefficiency, which you will readily conclude after reading the inclosed doccument written and sent to me after I had been sent to the 365th. Inf. And in addition to this he told me, a few days before I left, that I had been recommended for promotion and only a vacancy caused it to be deferred, and that my transfer was a great injustice to me. (Please note that this recommendation was made because of my efficient work in the 317th. Engineers according to the Major's statement).

I with more than thirty other colored officers were sent to the Infantry about two weeks before we took up a position at the "Front", yet, I am proud to say, that not one was disqualified for inefficiency, although being nine month with the 317th. Engineers and only two weeks to qualify Infantrymen. I know that you will appreciate the fact that the 317th. Engineers went to the "Front" the same time we did; which gave the white officers ####, who took our places, only two weeks to impart to the personnel of the Regt. the knowledge which ##, they claimed, we were not able to give. Yet they were one of the most efficient Engineer Regt. in France. I know you see the point. If you desire I will send you the addresses of some of the sergeants in the 317th. Engrs. and let them tell you who absolutely made them, in every minute detail, this kind of an organization.

Fortunely for myself I was made "Construction Officer" for the 1st. Bn. 365th. Inf. I served under three Majors, all of whom will testify, (excepting Major Prince who was killed in battle), that my work in this capacity was not only satisfactory, but highly efficient. And during our entire service it was not necessary to have an Engineer officer in our Bn. Sector to direct the engineer work. My experience is only among many of the colored officers in Frnace.

I am enclosing stamp for the return of the doccument I am sending herein.

Assuring you that I am at your service to do my bit to bring the truth to light and secure justice for a deservant race and reassuring you that I appreciate in no small degree the initiative you have taken in so doing, I sincerly beg the honor to remain,

Most truly yours,

James O. Jones, 2nd. Lieut.

P.S. Adress me at 509 West High Street, Springfield, Ohio.

N.B. That you are at liberty to publish any or all the the statements I have made herein.

8/26/52

LUCIUS J. JORDAN
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Oct 13 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Please accept my grateful acknowledgment for the mention of my Corporation in the October number of The Crisis. I am sending this letter as a silent messenger of my thanks and best wishes.

I am enclosing my check for one ($1.) dollar in payment of membership dues for one year in "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" In a few days you will receive a copy of "Bridgeport Sunday Herald" may I call to your attention page 31 of this paper. I will be in New York about the first of Nov, would like to talk with you regarding the Lecture you were to deliver before the Bridgeport Community Forum.

Respectfully Yours
Lucius J Jordan

31-1106

10/15/19

STATE OF KANSAS

Industrial and Educational Institute

GEORGE R. BRIDGEFORTH, PRINCIPAL

TOPEKA, KANSAS

July 22, 1919

3/14/48

The Crisis Pub. Co.,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith a news article which I wish you would publish in the "Crisis" at the next issue.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours very truly,

G R Bridgeforth

Principal.

[Kansas Indust. + Ed. Inst.]

3/10/17

July 28th, 1919

Mr. C.B. Bridgeforth, Principal
Industrial and Educational Institute
Topeka, Kansas

My dear Sir:

The enclosed article is more in the line of an advertisement, and not an article. I must, therefore, with regret return it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/MMJ

Enc.

3/9/26 [Kansas Ind. and Ed. Institute]

AUG 5 1919
DU BOIS

STATE OF KANSAS

Industrial and Educational Institute

GEORGE R. BRIDGEFORTH, PRINCIPAL

TOPEKA, KANSAS

August 2, 1919

The Crisis Pub. Co.,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a photograph of one of our most promising graduates, which I hope you can publish in the Crisis at the next issue if we are not too late. This is the photograph of Miss Damie M. Borders, of Weir City, Kansas, who graduated with honor at this institution in May.

With best wishes for the continued success of the Crisis, I am,

Yours very truly,

G. R. Bridgeforth

Principal.

P.S.--Please return if too late for publication. I am enclosing postage.

[Kansas, Indust. + Educ. Institute]

August 12, 1919

Mr. C. R. Bridgeforth,
Principal,
Industrial & Educational Institute,
Topeka, Kansas

3/9/87

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that the photograph which you sent us was too late for publication. I am herewith returning it.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.
WEBDB:CF

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

DAILY
COMBINED CIRCULATION
MORNING AND EVENING
OVER 420,000

SUNDAY
CIRCULATION
210,000

WEEKLY
CIRCULATION 350,000
ONE YEAR PAID-IN-ADVANCE
SUBSCRIBERS

September 19th, 1919.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Editorial Rooms of "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

3/8/58

Dear Sir:-

We are pleased to send in response to your request of recent date, a copy of The Kansas City Star and Times of July 26th, Sunday Star of July 27th and Star and Times of July 29th, 1919.

Respectfully,
Circulation Department,
THE KANSAS CITY STAR.
By A Brandenburg

C/H

THE KANSAS CITY STAR
Daily Circulation 212,000

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES
Daily Circulation 212,000

THE KANSAS CITY WEEKLY STAR
Circulation 350,000

Always

ALL THE NEWS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE;
THE BEST GENERAL READING;
THE BEST MARKET REPORTS;

THE KANSAS CITY STAR

3/6/58

By mail, postage prepaid, daily and Sunday Star and Times, 10 weeks....$1.50
By mail, postage prepaid, daily and Sunday Star and Times, 20 weeks....$3.00
By mail, postage prepaid, daily and Sunday Star and Times, 30 weeks....$4.50
By mail, postage prepaid, daily and Sunday Star and Times, 40 weeks....$6.00
By mail, postage prepaid, daily and Sunday Star and Times, 52 weeks....$7.80
The Daily Star and Times without Sunday, one year....$6.00
The Sunday Star only, one year....$3.00

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR Published every Wednesday....50c a year
In Canada, Mexico, Alaska, Island Possessions and Canal Zones....$1 a year
In Foreign Countries....$2 a year

YOU CANNOT KEEP FARM WITHOUT THE WEEKLY STAR

Date.....1919

To THE KANSAS CITY STAR,

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sirs:—For the enclosed $.....send The Kansas City Star and Times, for.....weeks to my address.

Name.....

Address.....

State.....

Subscriptions for The Star and Times are not accepted for one edition without the other, and both must be sent to same address.

MAY 1 2 1919

St.Paul,April 6th,1919.

Dear Dr.Du Bois: DU BOIS

I am enclosing a renewal for myself and a subscription for Mr.Myers.He is president of the St. Paul Association and recently was responsible for the canceling of an engagement that I had made with the secretary for Miss Nannie Bourroughs to speak before the asso ciation.I am hoping the Crisis Crisis will do a little missionary work with him.

Prejudice is the hardest thing in the world to combat.I sat behind you at a suffrage convention in Philadelphia many years ago and if I can read character you have a few prejudices too. I notice it tooin your articles about the war,you always speak of the Germans as Huns.Of course you may be catering to popular prejudice but I think more likely you are voiceing your own feelings.

Not that I approve of German methods but they bear comparison with the rest of the bunch. Under English rule one fourth of the three hundred and fifteen millions of people in India never have one full meal a day.After all these problems can only be attacked logically when a logical economic backgroud is used.

Sincerely,

Sophie Kenyon.

442 Summit Avenue,
St.Paul.

Mrs. George M. Kenyon

3/5731

May 17, 1919

Mrs. George M. Kenyon,
442 Summit Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Madam:

I have I do not doubt prejudices, but certainly they are not against the mass of the German people; from a residence of two years in Germany I know their worth, but I rejoice that they are at least partially free from their Masters.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

[Knight]

a79
-1

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

EVERYBODY WELCOME

MAR 26 1919

38

3/11/54

Va. Boys C. E. F.

Mar. 2, 19.

Dear Editor,

I am sending you some photos of our first Veterinary Unit in France and also one of the first Colored Unit to do service in France. The Unit was doing exceptionally good work when the Armistice was signed. We are now waiting for the Government to send us home. We have had a wonderful reputation and have been complimented by the American, British and European Army officials and daily papers. We were proud of the fact that we composed the first Veterinary Unit of Colored in the U. S. Army.

21

over

I [illegible] U. S. C. [illegible]

3/11/55

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

EVERYBODY WELCOME

II Corp. Headquarters C. [illegible]

III " Francis C. Knight, Leader of Religious and Social activities of the Unit.

IV (Farrier) Robt. Lewis, Dept of Transportation.

V (Corp.) Horace A. Cosby, Star Endman of Minstrels.

VI (Farrier) Marion Robinson, Star First Basser.

VII Cpl Warner B. Lewis, The Oldest & happiest man here.

VIII (Horse Shoer) Henry J. Manning, Incharge of his department and who is very active in Religious Works

IX (Farrier) Geo. (Rookie) Harris and his favorite horse "Napoleon". Farrier Harris has charge of the hospital dept of the Unit through which no less than 8000 horses have passed and returned to active service in the army. He is also considered one of the best men in his line in France.

We thank you in advance for this Publication because we know you are always anxious for over seas publications and news. We get several of your copies monthly and we see it there. Nothing pleases the boys more than does your most interesting magazine. Again we thank you.

Yours for Success
Corp F. C. Knight
Ret. Hosp. 4 A.E.F.

July 15, 1919.

Miss Lula Kramer,
148 Frederick Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Madam:

Your advertisement is too late for insertion in the August number of THE CRISIS, but it can be put in the September number. Our charges are Four Dollars an inch per insertion. This ought not to occupy less than an inch.

I may say that this office is looking for a first-class stenographer for transcribing letters and manuscripts and filing. We might pay Sixty-five Dollars per month for the right person.

Will you kindly consult with the Rev. R. W. Bagnall, 329 Antoine Street, Detroit, Michigan, who is the representative of our Association in Detroit?

Very sincerely yours,

3/18/42

[illegible] New York World

November 12, 1919.

Mr. David Lawrence,
New York World,
Washington, D. C.

3/17/75

My dear Sir:

In the syndicate which has been going around of the press, you have made certain statements concerning colored publications?

You have done the CRISIS, of which I am editor, a great injustice although I do not know whether this was intentional or not. For instance you say that on a certain magazine are graduates of harvard College. The only colored magazine that I know of that has graduates of Harvard on its staff is the CRISIS. You then proceed to quote an extreme statement from another magazine whose editor's are not Harvard men nor indeed colored men.

I write to ask whether you got your authority for doing this from statements furnished you by the department of Justice, or whether you yourself, with the magazines before you have sent abroad this very unfair statement.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

November 13, 1919.

Mr. David Lawrence,
c/o New York World,
Washington, D. C.

49-13-32

My dear Sir:

In your syndicate letter now going the rounds of the press appears this passage:

On the editorial board of one magazine are men bearing degrees from Harvard University, so that one cannot say the work is that of untrained minds. This publication is most radical of all, openly praising "the march of the Soviet Government," and counselling the Negro to align himself with that movement by the organization of Negroes in four distinct forms--labor unions, farmers' protective unions, co-operative business, and socialism.

Advocate Direct Action.

Advocating direct action, one editorial says:

"The Negro must engage in direct action. He is forced to this by the Govern-

ment. When the whites speak of direct action, they are told to use their political power. But with the Negro it is different, he has no political power. The Negroes of the United States are disenfranchised. It is simply logical for him to throw his lot with the Industrial Workers of the World."

The only colored magazine which has Harvard graduates on its staff is THE CRISIS. You consequently do us a grave injustice. I with

I write to ask for what reason you have spread this utterly indefensible falsehood?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FP

49-13-33

1753 Kilbourne Place, Washington, D.C.

July 15, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Editor of The Crisis,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

I beg to offer some thoughts upon the subject of getting the Crisis read by white people (of whom I am one).

Some months ago I was greatly impressed with the account you gave of those lynchings in Georgia. This report was the more impressive because of its moderation of tone. It seems to me that if such writings could be widely circulated amongst white people they would have a pronounced affect. Most white people do not desire to be oppressive; they simply are unaware of the negro's viewpoint on these things. Not one in ten thousand ever happens to see such an article as the one referred to above. It would therefore be of the highest service to extend the circulation of the Crisis amongst white people, and it is with this in mind that I venture to make these suggestions.

1. The first is to put little boys at work selling the paper on the street. You know the Curtis publications have enlisted an army of boys; and while their example may in time be imitated by many others, this has not yet been done, and the Crisis has a unique field. If colored boys of 15 were to sell it, antagonism might be aroused; but little fellows of 8 and 10 could do it without being suspected of any improper ambitions or aims, and the appeal of their childishness would lead to many sales.

2. The second possibility is to get your supporters to pay for subscriptions to selected white men who would be open to conviction, and who occupy positions of leadership, though not necessarily of prominence. I know of one radical economic-reform paper of wide circulation, whose early subscription list was mainly of this character.

3. The third thought is in connection with the war. This war for democracy, in which negro soldiers have done so well, should bring results in negro advancement. Right now, while respect for the returning soldiers is a predominant note, negro soldiers who have won decorations in the war might take up the work of canvassing white people for subscriptions to the Crisis. Whether this would or would not be pecuniarily profitable to either the canvasser or the paper, it might perhaps be helpful enough to justify outlay; and the soldiers might well feel that they were doing valuable service for their country and their race.

312/515

It would not be well to have the soldiers sell on the streets; but if men, decorated or not, of proper appearance and suitably trained by some publishing house which makes a specialty of selling through canvassers, were to approach individual white men and women, they would in most cases be received with respect, and might perhaps get hundreds of thousands of subscriptions. Those who would not care to read themselves might in some cases contribute for the free subscriptions mentioned under heading 2. The arguments of the canvassers, respectfully and temperately set forth, would be propaganda matter of high value.

Aagain, it would be the opening of a new business to the race. The men who could develop as salesmen would find commercial opportunity later.

Speaking of soldiers, I have just bought and read your issue on the negroes in the war. It is a shame that this shoudl remain largely unknown to white people. What good is it to tell the colored people about this? Well, of course it does a lot of good to tell them too; it helps their self-respect and makes them appreciate the efforts of their soldiers. But it does nothing at all toward getting that recognition by the non-negro public which this record of performance ought to bring.

Summarizing, the three propositions herein outlined are all for the purpose of bringing the negroes' point of view to the knowledge of white people. Diffusion of the mere KNOWLEDGE of these facts would work wonders. Argument is needless, to a large extent.

3/2/15

The three suggestions are:

1. Have attractive little boys, of 8 or 10 years, sell the Crisis on the street.

2. Induce friends of the cause to send free subscriptions to influential and openminded white men, and women, including selected members of college and high-school classes. (This last has just occurred to me, as I write. The young student is more open to the claims of abstract justice.)

3. Get colored soldiers, especially those wearing decorations, to canvass for subscriptions by white people.

3/2/15

Very truly yours,

Wm. E. Lee.

3/19/86

1753 Kilbourne Place, Washington, D.C.

July 15, 1919.

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3/19/17

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3/15/18

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3. Get colored soldiers, especially those wearing decorations, to canvass for subscriptions by white people.

Very truly yours,

Wm. E. Lee.

July 25, 1919

3/9/107

Mr. William C. Lee,
1753 Kilbourne Place,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lee:

I thank you very much for your suggestions concerning the sale of The CRISIS. We shall consider them carefully.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

1753 Kilbourne Place, Washington, D.C.

October 25, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,

Editor of The Crisis.

Dear Sir:

The Larkin Company are advertising for boys to sell their goods. This is like the Curtis Company having boys sell their publications, by which they have greatly extended their circulation. The Curtis Company has been doing this for many years, and it is somewhat surprising that other publishers have not copied the method. That they have not done so, however, leaves an open field for so unique a paper as yours, to employ a new class of boys, namely, colored boys, in selling the paper to white people.

In reading your children's issue I was impressed by that case of the 12-year-old girl who said she hated white people as much as they hated her. This is indeed a sad state of things, and I wish white people of the more benevolent and fair-minded class could be led to read The Crisis. It surely ought to make a difference in white public opinion. But nothing is gained <u>in this direction</u> by circulating the magazine only amongst colored people.

There is one article that will reach white people, and those of an influential class, namely, that by Edward H. Lawson on "Teaching How to Riot" in the American Teacher, October, 1919, page 173. This article is somewhat bombastic in style, as the writing of colored men is apt to be (though yours is not). Nevertheless it contains some striking points, and I am glad it has been published in the teachers' paper.

Very truly yours,

Wm. C. Lee.

3/17/80

November 12, 1919.

Mr. William C. Lee,
1753 Kilbourne Place,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your suggestions as to boy agents for the CRISIS and the BROWNIES' BOOK.

We are going to attempt this as soon as the printers' strike gives us a chance.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/17/19

3/16/127

(3) 11

[Lester]
OCT 23 1919
DU BOIS

Houston Texas
10/19-19

The Crisis.

I would like very much to know if the Babies that came out in yours October Number are they Orphans? The Reason I ask. I have several Families that have no Children like myself and they own nice homes and are able to take a child and give it the best care and Education and if some one has beat me to Little Phillia please Look out for me another and Let me no how to get her and on what Terms. my wife wrote you Concerning a baby Girl and I hope we wont be disappointed we colored people hears dont and can't get ours own Colored Orphans The whites take them and puts them in some place they call a Home, just Raising them up-

3/10/28

For their own use I am Married and have a nice home and a couple of Lots Back home dont seem to be complete without Children some how and my self and Wife would be so proud if we could Adopt a little Girl as Ours own. so do the Best you can for us and you will never regret it. I will pay you for your Trouble-

Obligingly
Mrs Press Lester
Mrs Belle Lester
1714 Glasco St.
Houston Tex

I Enclose Postage for Reply.

2008-12 St n.w.
Washington D.C.
Oct 1st 1919

Mr W.E.B. Dois.

Dear Sir:

I saw in the Oct. Crisis, that you desired citations and decorations for bravery.

they may be of
material benefit to the History
after useing kindly
return same to me.

Resp yours.

Mrs" Hettie B Lewis.

2008-12 St N.W.

P.S. If the cut from Kenneth Lewis photo used in the Crisis can't be obtained I'll send you one

and incidents or documents showing discipline and morale of Colored troops their relation with white americans and the French. I am sending these documents hopeing

3/6/134

[Enc. from Hettie Lewis]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON,

IN REPLY REFER TO 201-Lewis, Kenneth
(Misc.Div.)
CMT/MT

March 27, 1919.

Mrs. Hettie Lewis,
2008 - 12th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

3/6/33

Dear Madam:

There is forwarded herewith by registered mail a French Croix de Guerre with Palm, Citation Certificates, and translations of the same, awarded to your son, Kenneth Lewis, late Private, 372d. Infantry, which are sent to you as the next of kin. It is requested that you furnish this office with a receipt for the Croix de Guerre and Citation.

Very truly yours,

P. C. Harris

The Adjutant General.

5 Incls.

Per CMT.

Please return

Mrs Hettie B. Lewis

Mr. W.E.B. Dubois — Follow up

The Crisis

#70 — 5th Ave.

N.Y.C.

July 1919

Attack

3/16/11

Dear Sir,

Acting upon advice received in your letter of June 21st. I mailed to you, my manuscript of "Memoirs of a Doughboy" on July 5th and up to date have received no word from your Office.

In the case of your office having decided not to

accept the above, I trust you shall return same without further delay, & in any other case kindly advise me.

Expectantly awaiting an early reply, I am respectfully,

Roy Lewis
199 West 138th St
N. Y. C.

[Lincoln Daily Star]

July 22, 1919

Publisher of The Lincoln Nebraska Daily Star,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

3/9/32

My dear Sir:

In your issue of May Twenty-second you have a pictur of the Nationalists demonstration in Cairo Egypt. Can you tell me where I can obtain the original photograph from which this cut was made? I should like to use it in my magazine. I shall be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

[Lincoln . .]

H. E. GOOCH, President L. B. TOBIN, Managing Editor C. M. HUSTED, Circulation Manager

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The LINCOLN DAILY STAR

NEBRASKA'S BEST NEWSPAPER
STAR BUILDING, 11th and M STS.
LINCOLN, NEB.

PER YEAR BY MAIL
Cash in Advance

Daily and Sunday, $4.50
Daily Only - - - 3.50
Sunday Only - - 1.50

Lincoln, Neb.,
Aug. 19, 1919.

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,

70 Fifth avenue,

New York City,

Dear Mr. DuBois,

3/9/50

The picture, which you mention in your letter, appearing in the Star on May 22nd, came to us from the International News Service, so far as I have been able to determine. The International is the Hearst service, and maintains an office in New York City.

Very Truly Yours,
J. E. Lawrence
City Editor, The Star.

[Lincoln School]

MEMBERS
HENRY C. RUSSELL
BOX 46, FOLCROFT, PA.
CHAS. MacBRINE
GLENOLDEN, PA.
RODMAN L. GARD
BOX 122, DARBY, PA.
CHAS. B. SHAW
FOLCROFT, PA.
HOWARD A. FISHER
BOX 141, SHARON HILL, PA.

DARBY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

OF

DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

REGULAR MEETINGS
FIRST SATURDAY EVENING
IN EACH MONTH
AT 8:15
REGULAR MEETINGS HELD IN
JAMES A. GARFIELD SCHOOL
TRIBETT AVENUE
BELOW ELMWOOD AVENUE
FOLCROFT

Sharon Hill, July 23rd 1919. 191

Editor,
The Crisis,
#70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,

My dear Respected Sir;

3/18/59

The marked copy of The Crisis (July issue) addressed to the Lincoln School reached me some days ago by being placed in my box at the post office. I beg to thank you for the same and to say it has been mailed to Miss. Henrietta Ray 323 Marks Ave., Darby. Miss. Ray is the principal of Lincoln School and she will make formal acknowlegement of same.

Personally I believe you have done the children of Lincoln School and the community in general a real benefit and kindness in making mention of the Arbor Day event in the way it was. The children entered into the spirit of the day with a will and carried out the programme in a most commendable manner. None of the trees have died and seem to be giving promise of vigorous growth.

Lincoln School is one of three in this District and the only one where teachers and pupils are all colored. Garfield School has all white pupils, Mc Kinley School has mixed pupils with white teachers. All three school buildings are of the same size but Lincoln School being the last constructed(1911) is the best and most modern. This school is not the result of any Jim Crow pressure. The colored people of Folcroft Precient being about in numbers equal to the opposite race petitioned for a school for the purpose of having their children under teachers of their own race. This was the term prior to the writer's election to the board. Like in every other movement it was hard sailing for several terms. Not with the directors(for they have been the best of men) but with our own people who thought they knew more about schools than the most experienced and educated authority. The principal and the three teachers under her

have worked so well and patiently that even their most persistent critics are compelled to give praise now. Our County Superintendent reported to the directors of this district that: "Lincoln School had improved 150%".

Later on I will send some news of things that are being done worth the while.

Sincerely yours,

Howard A Gregg

3/18/60

P.S. The writer was re-elected secretary of the board for a third term at the annual meeting July 7th with an advance in salary of 25%. While the salary is well worth the while as a side line, it is nothing compared with the honer thus conferred, not on me personally so much as upon our people. Although the only Negro ever elected to membership of this school board(and I believe in Delaware County) it has been my privilege to serve 20 months as president, 18 months as vice-president and two years as secretary. I was elected ~~secretary~~ TREASURER in 1917 but no bonding company would go my bond of 4000.00 SOLELY ON ACCOUNT OF MY COLOR but they bonded me as secretary in less than three days and NEVER approched a single one of my references.

HAG

August 27, 1919.

Mrs. Walter N. Loving,
c/o Rev. H. P. Anderson,
Motor Route B.,
Atlantic City, N.J.

3/9/63

Dear Mrs. Loving:

Remember you promised me the opiture of Junior.

Please write to Mr. Scurlock immediately and tell him to send me a black and white print of the boy's picture for reproduction. It need not be mounted.

I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/19

U. S. A. Base Hospital
Camp Sherman.
Ohio
Mch. 9th 1919.

A82

Editor of the Crisis,
70 Fifth ave.,
New York City,
N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find article and picture, which I desire to have published in your April Crisis, also return postage if found unavailable.- Kindly notify me if there are any charges for publication of the same.

Yours for the race,
(Mrs.) Mattie McGhee.

War Work Activity
WAC

MAR 14 1919

3

27

[Enc.]

War

Some Race Women.

3/3/17

96

There are nine colored nurses stationed at Camp Sherman, doing excellent work and as reported by the chief nurse, "They have done well with a vengeance".

These young women willingly responded to the call when the country needed them, some of them giving valiant service, during the Flu Epidemic, under the American Red Cross. Having been assigned to military duty they have faced every difficulty and are winning many small battles for the race.

They are as follows:—

Miss Clara A. Rollins of Washington D.C.
Miss Sophia A Hill " Washington D.C.
Miss Marion H Brown Washington D.C.
Miss Lillian F. Ball. Chattanooga Tenn.

Miss S Millward Boulding - Beaver Falls Penn.
Miss N. Jeannette Minnis - Richmond, Va
Miss Lillian Speare - Providence R.I.
Miss Aileen B Cole - Freemont Ohio.
Miss C. Jeannette West - Richmond, Va.

Eight of these young women are graduates of Freedmens Hosp. Washington, D.C. and one from Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek Mich.

3/5/18

Night Nurse Sometimes Keeping

June 7, 1919 —

1903 Carpenter St.,
Phila., Pa. —

Dear Mr. Will:

I am sending
a rather belated sketch of a race
girl graduate, from life as
a suggestion for your cover
design — If you can use
same it will be a great source
of encouragement to me, I
a young and ambitious artist
of my race — Whatever financial
valuation you feel justified in
giving will be greatly appreciated
Very Sincerely Thomas M. Harris —

NAA - pictures

Crisis - Pictures

October 31, 1919

Mr. Thomas McHarris,
1903 Carpenter Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

3/2/92

My dear Sir:

We are keeping your skeech of a colored girl graduate, as we hope to use it sometime.

When it is published, we will be glad to send you a modest remuneration.

Very sincerely yours,

VICKSBURG
MAR 2
1919
11 AM
MISS.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Editor - The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave
New York City
N. Y.

MAR 5 1919

Corp Ed

3/5/19

Dear Sir,- Seeing your mention 55
and remarks on "Consumers Co-operation"
I am dropping this card to ask
more light and to be put in line
as a member to study such as may
come to my hand from time to time
for study. I am reading and working
for The Crisis - I beg to remain very
703 Monroe St. Respt. G. M. McIntyre.
Vicksburg, Miss.

MAR 5 1919

3

New Orleans, La.,
~~Feb. 24, 1919~~

Co-Op Ltr

The Crisis,
Gentlemen:

3/12/62

In your recent issues you have advocated the forming of Co-Operative Clubs among the Colored people.

We are trying to form such a club among the members of Corpus Christe Catholic Church, and feel that you could give us valuable information and advice regarding the organization and operation of such a club

We have approached several

wholesale dealers, but they are hostile to such movements, & going to sell to us.

If you would advise us as to how to proceed in such a case, and whether it is necessary for us to obtain a retailers license, your help would be greatly appreciated

Thanking you for whatever you can do for us, and wishing you a continuance of your success, I remain,

Respectfully
George J. McKenna
1838 Annette St
N. O. La.

MAIL ADDRESS 831 SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

3/12/111

"The Forum"

A Civic League for Negro Advancement. Non-Political,
Non-Sectarian, Non-Assessable
Meets Sunday Afternoon

PRESIDENT

COR. SECRETARY

JAN 21 1919

LOS ANGELES, CAL. Jan 14 1919

The Crisis:

As per your invitation in the New year number re - the "Cooperative Guild", I wish to join you, and study consumers Cooperation.

I do not intend to remain in this country, as I reside in the Philippine Islands, however, while I am here in California, endeavoring to be of assistance to our people here, I might be able to form a class in this city.

There are wonderful opportunities for our people in this state, along cooperative business lines in general.

Very Respectfully
Capt T. Kenrod McKinney
Gen Delivery Post office
Watts Calif

Coop Lit

[Matthews, E]

Phila Jan 19-19

(3)

Dear Sir- I am sending you the letter I received from my article in the Ledger I think it was in the morning Ledger Jan 2nd or Saturday Jan 5th in the morning. I had forgotten I had sent it until several people spoke to me about it I also received this letter from Mr Planck, you see I have answered his letter as soon as I received it.

3/10/7

JAN 25 1919

M

as I keep record of all such matter, kindly send the letter from Mr Planck back even if you do use it. I want to keep record of it. you will find enclosed a stamp for return if you cannot use it.

Trusting it may be of service to Your "Crisis"

I am your Resp.

Estella Matthews

1726 Montrose

I hope you will be able to find the article as it was in the Ledger. when I went to secure the Ledger they were all sold my mistake. I have a copy of the same but I wanted you to see it as it was in the paper. If you can use this in your Crisis I will be pleased, but if not please send the same back to me.

[Enclosure]

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

Quantico, Va. Jan 4. '19

3/10/8

Goodness Estella! Why, in all your pathetic earnestness to change the course of the stream of Democracy do you bring to our eyes, already strained by the sights of war, such a horrible picture? Why show us the bleeding knees and lacerated hands of the million "brown" brothers crawling wormlike on the hard road of life to lick the feet of the white oppressor, pleading for "justice" and "mercy"? Are not our hearts leaking now at the that of the Jewish Pogroms, the Armenian Massacres and Belgium's rape? Do we have to turn from such thots as these to a spectacle so revolting as you

SAVE TIME BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER. TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

3/10/9

present?

Methinks now I see the cringing negro begging the crumbs from the table of the man who has kept him alive for, lo, these many years. Asking leave of this same tyrant to touch his black foot to the ground where the white man has given him work. It is distressing! It is a question worthy of the Peace Table. Some returning negro soldier might not be drawn to the white man's bosom and kissed in gratitude. Instead, he will be pushed off the deck of the transport by the "leading white men of the South." Gosh! What

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

3/10/10

tommy rot. Where were you raised Estella? Were you ever in a southern State? How much oppression have you seen? To how many Ku Klux Klan hangings have you received invitations?

I have reread your article and I have read again what I have already written. I am no writer and I confess frankly that I can't equal your sentimental sobby slush. I agree with you in the idea you seem to try to present. There should be committees of white men and women to welcome them; to dine them; to dance to, for and with them; give them the keys to the cities. Sure,

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

3/10/11

such things ought to be.
And, Estella, may I add another suggestion to your plans—a public hanging of one or more Ku Klux Klan members for the benefit of the brown (why not black? They don't object to the word) heroes.

Go South, young lady go South! Learn more of what you would write.

Chas. E. Blanck
187th Co. 15th Regt.
Quantico, Va.

TO THE WRITER: SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER. TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

Phila Pa. Jan. 8th 19,
1726 Montrose St.

Mr Chas E. Planck - Dear Sir, yours of the 7th came to hand. I donot know to whom I am writting a friend or foe, any way I was pleased to received your epistle.
You ask me the reason of showing such horrible pictures in my article of Jan 2nd in the Public Ledger. I am glad you saw the picture I tryed to show. You spoke of Armenian massacres, Belgum's rape, How can the heart of any true American leake at the stories of the women of Belgum, just a few years ago the King of Belgum had the arms and feet of his black subjects cut off, just because they did not draw enough rubber for his greed. He drove hundred of black men and women into the jungles to be devoured by wild beast, while their children starved to death.

3/10/11

Belgium is reaping just what she sowed. You spoke of her raped women, do you not see twelve million brown people in your own country, just 5-3 years ago they came out of slavery brown, when they were brought to this country they were black. In nearly every ones veins runs the blood of the American white man. Who raped the mothers of these people in the cotton field and in their masters house where they worked. Who raped them?

Their husbands dare not take their part in defense.

To day a colored woman in the south has no law in which a white man is bound to respect. To day lynching has become a public amusement.

Who cry's shame? "no one".

3/10/2

you look on and voice the senement by holding your peace. You cry shame on the crims in other countyes, but the crimes in your own country you close your eyes to shut out the horrible pictures as you call them. You cannot shut out these pictures, they are as real as Belgums.

3/10/3

You spoke of the white man feeding the negro for these many years, they had the right to feed them. They stole them from their own country and made slaves out of them, for 250 years these people gave their lives for you.
These women gave the fruit of their bodies to the white man, for 250 years they were as beast of the feild. The white man has nothing to boast of giving these people work.

of this country would pay every Negro from twelve years old and up 1/3 of what is due him since 1619, America would be bank rupt in six months.

The Negro donot ask to be drawn to the bosom of the white man when he return; all he aske is a fair chance, a mans chance, to protect his wives and children, a chance to educate his children.

3/10/4

You ask me where I was raised, I was born in Virginia. I knew nothing but offression while there. I was too young at the time to be invited to any Ku Klux Klan hanging, but was I not too young to escape the white man's lust. When eight years old I was chased by two white men in attemp to rape. I crawled for a hundred yards through a rye feild on my hands and knees.

By an unseeing power escaped the fate of a thousand of my sisters in the south.

you may call by article sobby slush, god calls it "truth" "truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

These colored men donot want to be given the keys to the Cities lure. That is the trouble to day, the keys have been given the negro to the cities lure and all of its evils, but not one key to fair play and advancement in right living.

3/10/5

Two wrongs never make a right, these men donot care to have their brown hands stained with blood of their fellow men, they donot want a public hanging of one or more Ku Klux Klan. It is up to you and a thousand like you who represent our grand old flag, to put a stop

to such organizations as the lynch mob and the Klu Klux Klan and many others that are doing so much harm to our country. The negro is not a black people any more as you have learned, they are brown. I am sending you the "Crisis" in it is the story I have tryed to tell.

Estella Matthews

3/10/6

3/6/32

[HAYWETHERS

OAK FOREST
JUL
3
1919
2PM
ILL.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Editor "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

July 17th 1914

Chicago Ill

ans.

Gentlemen after learning
That you handle Storys on the subject
of Blacks, I rite you for full poticulors
in return mail as I have a story riten Subject
Black and Proud of it, I remain truely yours
J. C. Mayweather
3225 So. Dearborn St Chicago Ill

July 28, 1919

Mr. J. C. Maywethers,
3225 South Deaborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

If you will send us your manuscript we will be glad to examine it.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

3/8/14

[Michel]

JUL 14 1919
DU BOIS

3/14/94

Los Angeles, Cal. July 8th. 1919.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Editor,
Mr. Augustus Granville Dill, Manager
The Crisis, New-York City!

Dear gentlemen!

The enclosed Poem, though only representing scarcely half of the work in its entirety, gives you, gentlemen, an idea what may be done with it in the line of progressive National agitation.

If you gentlemen need it, you can arrange with me on very favorable terms for you, in the interest of the cause, to launch it with the other 15 verses and sell a copy for 10 cts, for I feel we can sell a million copies, if not more in a years time.

2.

3/18/100

I can also help you out, lecturer, as an orator, all under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of the colored People.

Please write me a prompt reply and oblige, very truly yours

Louis Michel
1263 N. Kingsley Drive.

P. S. Your Mr. Johnson has met me.
L. M.

July 25, 1919

Mr. Louis Michel,
1253 N. Kingsley Drive,
Los Angeles, California

My dear Sir:

I have received your letter and poem, but regret to say I do not find that we can undertake this.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

Send program sent 7/24

Tercentenary

1234 Hawthorne st.
Alameda.
Calif.
July 12-19.

3/18/24

To the Editor of the Crisis:-
Sir. Being a member of the National Association for the advancement of Colored. And Also a subscriber to the Crisis - I will be very much pleased to receive a program and other particulars in regards to the Tercentenary Celebration I need such information for the Church and Oblige:
Respy. Nathan J. Milam.

[Monitor]

January 21, 1919

Rev. J. Albert Williams,
Editor & Publisher of the "MONITOR"
1119 N. 21st Street,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

Please send us a copy of the "MONITOR" of recent date containing the letter of Sergeant Lucian B. Watkins to President Bissell of the Illinois College of Photography.

Enclosed please find five cents (5¢) in postage to cover the cost of the paper.

Very sincerely yours,

DARKWATER

Secretary.

Enc. stamps.
MGA:CF

3/2/23

J. T. Montgomery

Dealer in

Delta Lands

104 Miles South of Memphis
116 Miles North of Vicksburg

M. R. Montgomery

Isaiah T. Montgomery, Bus. Mgr.

Planter and Dealer in

Oak, Ash, Cypress and Gum Lumber
and Ginnery.

Mound Bayou, Miss. August 6th., 1919

AUG 11 1919

The Crisis,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York N.Y.

Dear Sirs:-

I am quite pleased to own receipt of your Bus. Managers letter of the 4th.,inst., calling attention to renewal of subscription to your valued publication; As a matter of fact I have not been receiving the Crisis for some time,it is hardly safe to ~~xxx~~ trust the customary notices attached to wrappers,because I rarely ever open letters and papers myself.Enclosed find check #509 for One Dollar to cover subscription. I suppose you have noticed publication of the fact that a colored man had purchased reservations for himself and wife on a Pullman bound from little Rock Ark., north,and the paper indicated that a suit would probably follow; The Agent at first refused to make the sale,but upon consulting headquarters was directed to do so: If any legal expenses attaches to the purchaser,I think that it ought to be borne by the race generally;It is time that we were contending for the common rights that should be extended to every citizen without question. Very sincerely yours,

Isaiah T. Montgomery

SERVICES

Preaching each Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
V. E. C. at 7:00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
W. H. and F. M. S. meets First and Second Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

REV. D. D. MOORE
PASTOR
YOUNG'S TEMPLE A. M. E. ZION CHURCH
MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Ten Cr July 17 1919

70 Fifth Ave New York
~~N.Y.C.~~

Editar the Crisis.

Ces Reading over Jan Editorial
& Wish To say We are Expecting to
Celebrate the Two Centenary
on the 30th Jan. & the Coming
of the year. In this Country
Therefore We are Expecting for
it Set apart to Celebrate
N.A.A.C.P. Please Send
Jus a Doz or more Program for
Sale & Shall Remit for
Such & Donation.

Respt Yrs
Rev D. D. Moore
Box 82

Send program
Sent C.F.

[MOORE]

To W. E. DuBois

OCT 27 1919

Brownie SUBSCRIPTION

The Hollenden

Cleveland, Ohio

800 ROOMS

JAMES H. THOMPSON, MANAGER.
ADAM W. KUECHLE, TREASURER.

NOV 8 1919

21-1-41

10-23-19.—Messrs DuBois & Dill;
Gentlemen: I want to be one of the
first subscribers for your Junior
Crisis, known as the brownies'
edition, my age is 7 and I think
this is a prosper time for me to
begin to learn something about
my own race, which is not taught
in the public schools. Inclosed
$1.00 One dollar for one years subsc
-iption beginning Nov. 1. 1919. Resp.
Yours Petruchio E Moore
1815 Moulton ave.
Back to age:

DU BOIS AND DILL PUBLISHERS
THE BROWNIES' BOOK

R

3
1.00 Off

DeBG 150

3/16/115

October 16, 1919

Mr. Thomas Q. Morton,
Prairie View State N. & I. School,
Prairie View, Texas.

My dear Sir:

I shall be glad to give notice of your proposed organization of Negro engineers in the December CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

Mgh Harrison

[Murphy, W.]

3/10/95

Hardwick Ga
June 23-

Mr. A.G. Dill.
Bus Mgr. Crisis Pub Co.

Dear Sir and Gentlemen:-

The periodicals for which I made you remittance for June and May issues arrived safely and I am pushing the cause that was not lost in my own way encouraging those physically fit to hold up Northern hands by personal contact and shove Yankee coin into the South. I speak the German tongue fluently

and the French fever has captured the sentimentality of the white South.

Georgia legislature convenes Wednesday and if Boston & New York money could mortgage encumber the entire real estate fired crops would more than repay the interest on an elephantine, and ponderous influx of investment money. The country section is the mine and financiers are woefully needed. Of course you realize the difficulty of

3/18/96

getting information through
the Lungs but it can
be done and peacefully
and vigorously.

We who have elected
to remain South and
venture into every hole
and cranny where
colored people are con-
gested for any purpose
whatsoever are not
whining and by the
help of God. we gain
Strength & Wisdom every
day and we will not run
away though the Heavens fall-

Very Respectfully
Mrs. Ossian Murphy

3/1/94

July 25, 1919

Mr. William O. Murphy,
Hardwick, Ga.

My dear Mr. Murphy:

I am very glad to hear from you and know that you are in good health, and interested in our work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

Crisis Printing

October 6, 1919.

Murray Brothers Printing Co., Inc.,
1733 - 7th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

3117/23

After much difficulty we have arranged to have the November CRISIS printed here. We may have to come to you for the December issue. If so, we shall let you know in time.

Meantime, there is the question of our new children's magazine, The Brownies' Book.

I am enclosing a specimen page and specimen paper.

Will you kindly rush us an estimate?

We want a magazine of thirty-two pages, with apper page eight and one-quarter by eleven and a type page six and one-half by nine and one-quarter. The edition is to be five thousand. The type, ten point, according to the specimen enclosed. Ten pages will be devoted to pictures, the plates for which we will furnish. Twenty-two pages will be set up. Some of the titles to articles will be in plates which we will furnish. The cover will

be four pages of the quality and color like the enclosed. Two of the cover pages will be cpitures, the plates for which we will furnish. The other two will be advertisements, to be set up.

This job must be ready before November 1.

Will you wire us and let us know what the cost will be for composition, press work and binding, you to furnish the paper?

Very sincerely yours,

3/17/24

[Nat'l Baptist Publ...]

C. H. CLARK D.D., CHAIRMAN
HENRY A. BOYD. ASSISTANT SEC.
W. S. ELLINGTON A.B., EDITORIAL SECRETARY

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD

DENOMINATIONAL LITERATURE
SUNDAY SCHOOL REQUISITES
AND CHURCH SUPPLIES

LITHOGRAPHERS
ENGRAVERS
PRINTERS, BINDERS

PHONES, MAIN {1236 / 1149

523 2ND AVE. N.

CABLE ADDRESS "BAPTIST"
WESTERN UNION CODE

R. H. BOYD, D. D., Secretary-Treasurer.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PERSONAL ..... Dept.

9/18/19.

3/12/59

Mr. W. E.B. Dubois,
c/o The Crisis,
70-5th Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your telegram was received at the office while we were in Norfolk. I read it with some degree of satisfaction that the next issue of The Crisis would correct the erroneous editorial.

It is highly possible that you have not seen the certified decision of the chancery court. Inclosed I am sending you the decision as it appeared on the back of a letter that we were sending out. A publication of this decision would correct the error.

Thanking you in advance for what you may do and asking that if you do correct it, you will send us a marked copy, we are,

Yours truly,

R. H. Boyd
SECRETARY.

T/A

[Enc.]

3/12/60

THE CERTIFIED DECREE OF THE CHANCERY COURT IN THE CASE OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD.

STATE OF TENNESSEE EX REL

VS.

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD ET AL. DECREE.

This cause came on to be heard before the Hon. W. C. Cherry, Special Chancellor, who was regularly elected special chancellor as appears by a minute entry in Book 5, page 379 of this court, upon the original bill filed in this cause, and the amendment to same applied for and granted at the hearing, as follows: Amending paragraph 5 of the bill, on page 1 thereof, so to read that the relators sue not only in their own behalf and on behalf of the other members of the said Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention of the United States of America as it existed at the time of the filing of this bill, but on behalf of the successors in office; also, by adding after the word "relators" in the third clause of the prayer of the bill, the words "or their successors in office;" and the answer of the defendants, together with the proof in the cause.

WHEREUPON, the court was of the opinion that the Complainants were not the duly elected members of the corporate body known as the National Baptist Publishing Board, but that the defendants R. H. Boyd, H. A. Boyd, W. S. Ellington, J. W. Slaughter, C. H. Clark, G. B. Taylor, J. P. Robinson and L. L. Campbell, are the duly and regularly elected members of the corporate body of said National Baptist Publishing Board, and entitled to exercise all the rights, privileges and prerogatives as members of said Board.

THE COURT FURTHER ORDERS AND DECREES, that insofar as the bill seeks to oust the said defendants from their positions as members of the corporation of the said National Baptist Publishing Board, the bill is dismissed.

THE COURT IS OF THE OPINION, however, that in view of the fact that the National Baptist Convention, or its Boards, MAY HAVE SOME RIGHTS with reference to the management and control of the property, WHICH ARE NEITHER ALLEGED OR SET FORTH IN THE BILL, NOR ESTABLISHED IN THE PROOF IN THIS CAUSE, the defendants are enjoined from making any disposition of the corpus of the property of said National Baptist Publishing Board, and from disposing of or wasting the corpus of said property, and from wasting or diverting the proceeds of said business. Provided, however, that this shall in no manner interfere with the proper and legitimate use of all rights and profits of the said business in the legitimate conduct of the National Baptist Publishing Board's business.

THE COURT FURTHER ORDERS AND DECREES THAT THE COMPLAINANTS SHALL PAY THE COST OF THIS CAUSE AND A JUDGMENT IS HEREBY RENDERED AGAINST COMPLAINANTS AND THE SURETIES ON THEIR BOND FOR SAID COST, FOR WHICH LET EXECUTION ISSUE.

COMPLAINANTS EXCEPT TO SO MUCH OF SAID DECREE AS ADJUDGES THEY ARE NOT THE REGULARLY ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATE BOARD OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD, and prays an appeal to the next term of the Court of Civil Appeals, which is granted, and for satisfactory cause appearing to the Court, the Complainants are given thirty days from the date of this decree in which to execute and file their appeal bond, even though this court should adjourn before such time has elapsed.

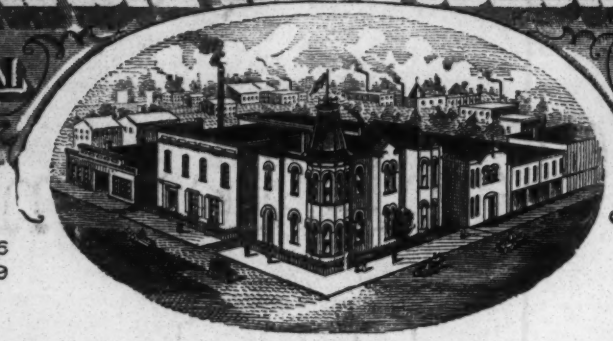
THE DEFENDANTS EXCEPT TO SO MUCH OF SAID DECREE as undertake to enjoin them in any manner from disposing of the corpus of the property, or from wasting or diverting the proceeds of said business and prays an appeal from such part of said decree to the next term of the Court of Civil Appeals, which prayer is granted, and for satisfactory cause appearing to the Court, the defendants are given thirty days from date of this decree in which to execute and file their appeal bond, even though this court should adjourn before such time has elapsed.

The clerk is directed, in making up the transcript of this case, not to copy into the record the following exhibits but to send up the originals, along with the record in the case.

C. H. CLARK D.D., CHAIRMAN
HENRY A. BOYD. ASSISTANT SEC.
W. S. ELLINGTON A.B., EDITORIAL SECRETARY

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD

DENOMINATIONAL LITERATURE
SUNDAY SCHOOL REQUISITES
LITHOGRAPHERS ENGRAVERS
AND CHURCH SUPPLIES
PRINTERS, BINDERS



PHONES, MAIN {1236 1149
CABLE ADDRESS "BAPTIST"
WESTERN UNION CODE

R. H. BOYD, D. D., Secretary-Treasurer
NASHVILLE, TENN.

328 2nd AVE. N.
PERSONAL ..... DEPT.

10/9/19.

8/17/51

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois, Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have just received a marked copy of The Crisis for October, and I notice on page 285 under the caption of "The National Baptist Publishing House" what I understood was to be a correction of a statement in your issue for September which was in error and misleading.

I have just taken the matter up with my father, the Rev. Dr. R. H. Boyd, and he advises that I write you that since you have not quoted the decision, even though your first paragraph in this item in your October issue says "the Crisis was in error last month in its interpretation of the decision of the chancery court of Tennessee in regard to the National Baptist Publishing House", you go on to say "the decree says", then you proceed as it would appear, to quote the decree.

You are once more in error Dr. Dubois, and we hope The Crisis if it desires to be fair, and we believe it does, will quote the decree and not take parts, and misleading parts. This is a very important matter, one effecting nearly three million communicants. We are once more inclosing the decree, and if you will read this decree over you will find that you quoted it entirely wrong and that you did not get the court's meaning.

W. E. B. D-#2

We have not yet called the attention of the court to the matter. I am asking therefore, that you print this decree, and I shall hold everything in abeyance until I hear from you.

Yours truly,

Tracy A. Bowen

ASST. SECRETARY.

T/A
ENC

3/17/52

[Enc.]

THE CERTIFIED DECREE OF THE CHANCERY COURT IN THE CASE OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD.

3/17/63

STATE OF TENNESSEE EX REL

VS.

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Nashville, Te

A Red Letter to the Superintende

Dear Brother Superintendent:

I am sending you this special letter co
gical and Training Seminary, which will be the on
tution of its kind among Baptists in the United S
four-fold Educational Institution; First, Theolog
Training; Third, Sunday-School Pedagogical Depart
Music.

At our last Sunday School Congress in Bes
was voted by 300 Superintendents present that the
take care of the expense of the Sunday School Dep
trustees would inaugurate this department and put
intendents on the trustee Board. This the trustee
and all that we have to do now is to raise our par
gest the Superintendents that we would like to hav
and name a man for Dean of the Sunday School Trai
asking therefore that you read carefully the print
of this letter headed "400 Baptists Wanted." We
schools to send in $10.00 and 200 Sunday schools t

Carry this before your school at once an
and address so that we may be able to represent yo
appear in minutes. This will be a new departure
never been done by the Superintendents before in t
Institutions. LET US SET THE WORLD AN EXAMPLE. It c
If you send your money before September 10th send
National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn
10 and before Sept. 16th send to me, care of the Na
vention, Norfolk, Va, if after September 10th, send
ional Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn. A
plainly to R. H. Boyd, National Baptist Publishing
What ever the Superintendents do will be reported t

[Nat'l Baptist Publishing Board]

October 15, 1919

Mr. Henry A. Boyd,
525 Second Avenue, N.,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of October 9, I beg to say that the article in the October CRISIS gives the gist of the decision in the case of the National Baptist Publishing Board as I interpret it after a careful reading.

I see no reason for adding to what I have said.

Very sincerely yours,

3/17/50

[Nat'l Baptist Publishing Board]

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS

O- THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION (UNINCORPORATED)

A SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

R. H. BOYD, D. D., DIRECTOR — C. H. CLARK, D. D., CHAIRMAN

REV. HENRY ALLEN BOYD, SECRETARY

NASHVILLE, TENN.
OCT. 22, 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70-5th Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 15th is here and I am surprised that the Crisis does not want to be fair and will not publish the text of the decision, rather than your personal opinion. It is all right for you to have your personal opinion, but when you say what the court has decided, it is but fair that you should quote the decision, not excerpts from it and not your personal opinion on it.

I was just compelled to give you this last letter. If you are not disposed to treat us right in the matter, then the responsibility will be left upon your shoulders. All I have asked for my father and the Publishing Board is a square deal. Truth crushed to earth will rise again, is about the best statement that can be made.

Yours truly,

Henry A Boyd

EABA

SECRETARY S. S. CONGRESS.

3/17/64

ORGANIZED 1916. INCORPORATED 1918.

THE RACE MUST HELP TO MAKE AMERICA A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE.

Fourth Annual Session Convenes at Washington, D. C., October 7, 1919.

W. H. Jernagin, President, Washington, D. C.
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J. B. Hawkins, Exccutive Secretary, Bureau of Informatin and Defense Fund.

W. H. Dean, Treasurer, Washington, D. C.
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J. G. Austin, National Organizer, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. Nickerson, Sergt-at-Arms, Hinton, W. Va.
William Harrison, National Lecturer, Chicago, Ill.
J. Milton Waldron, Secretary Haitian Committee.

HEADQUARTERS

National Race Congress of the United States of America

REV. W. H. JERNAGIN, PRESIDENT

903 THIRD STREET, N. W.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1919. 19

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3/10/05

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

You will find enclosed the Announcement of the meeting of the National Race Congress. I want it run in the Sept. Crisis. Please send the bill by return mail and I will forward you the check at once.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Jernagin

[Enc.]

THE NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS OF AMERICA

(SUFFRAGE SESSION)

To The Colored Folk of America:

Greetings:

The National Race Congress of America by its Executive Committee authorizes us to issue the CALL for the Fourth Annual Meeting of said Congress to meet in Washington, D.C., Oct.7th to 11th, 1919 inclusive- at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, R Street, between 12th and 13th Sts., N.W., The Reverend Dr. M.W.D. Norman, pastor.

All Local Units are eligible to be represented according to the Constitution. Churches and Auxiliaries of churches, Clubs, Associations, Fraternities and Organizations are also admitted according to the law now in force-$2.00 per delegate.

3/16/66

This Congress is known as the SUFFRAGE SESSION. Every interest of the Colored people hinges on the ballot. Every man in America should be interested in the franchise, there is no more important subject before us as a people. You are called to meet us. If there is no organization in your district to send a delegation, let a few public spirited men make such a organization; one that desires the growth of the Negro manhood, the purity of Negro womanhood and the opportunity of Negro childhood. Come, all ye leaders of the great Black race in America. Come to bring the truth from your community, come to hear the facts about other sections, come to hear the story of the Colored people of England, France, Liberia, and Haiti, come to help make a program for the reconstruction of the higher life of the Negro in America.

All prospective delegates and visitors are asked to write-Rev. M.W.D. Norman, chairman Committee on arrangements.

For further information write Headquarters 903 Third St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

H.J. CALLIS, Chairman Executive Comm.
J.L.S. HOLLOMAN, Sec'y. " " " " "

W.H. Jernagin, Pres.
C.H. STEPTEAU, Sec'y.
Baltimore, Md.

August 20, 1919.

Rev. W. H. Jernagin,
903 Third Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that your letter of August 15 is too late.

The last day for getting matter into THE CRISIS is the eighth of the month previous to its date of publication.

I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

3/16/64

[Nat'l Urban League, East St. Louis]

EAST ST. LOUIS URBAN LEAGUE

For Social Work Among Negroes

"NOT ALMS
BUT OPPORTUNITY"

416 E. BROADWAY
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
BOTH PHONES

Branch of The
National Urban League
200 Fifth Ave., New York City

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Executive Secretary

July 11, 1919.

JUL 14 1919
DU BOIS

Affiliated Movements of the League Exist in the Following Cities:

Atlanta
Augusta
Boston
Brooklyn
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga
Chester
Chicago
Cleveland
Columbus, O.
Detroit
East St. Louis
Englewood
Huntsville
Jersey City
Louisville
Memphis
Nashville
Newark
New York
Norfolk
Philadelphia
Pittsburg
Savannah
St. Louis
Trenton
Westfield, N. J.
White Plains

Mr. A. G. Dill, Circulation Manager,
Crisis,
New York.

Dear Mr. Dill:

Sometime ago I sent you an article dealing with the improvement that is now taking place in East St. Louis. I thought such an article would prove interesting to the public coming from the Executive Secretary of the Urban League who is in touch with the situation here.

Will you kindly inform me if this article will appear in the next issue of the Crisis?

Sincerely yours,

Geo. W. Buckner

GWB/MEC

416 East Broadway
St. Louis, Ill.

Has not recall this particular article among the many. Perhaps Miss Jauet or I noticed it & it has been discarded out
WEB
July 16-19

[N.Y. State Charities . . .]

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

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NEW YORK. July 26, '19.

Mr. W. E. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave., City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Occasionally in the past you have been kind enough to insert little stories about children who are available for adoption, in The Crisis, and I am wondering if you could again publish one of our appeals in the hope of finding some good adoption homes for some of the colored children under our care. I am enclosing a little story about one of the babies for whom we are especially anxious to get a home. We thought that we might, through your paper, be able to get in touch with families who really want children and who might not know under ordinary circumstances, where to get in touch with agencies who are finding homes for homeless children.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance that you can give these children, I am

Very truly yours

Sophie van S. Theis

Superintendent

ST.MS

3/18/83

[N. Y. State]

October 9, 1919.

Mr. S. A. Berger,
Office of the Attorney General,
51 Chambers Street,
New York City.

Sir:

Enclosed are the figures for the circulation of THE CRISIS, which you asked me to send you.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

3/12/68

[Enc.]

Mailing Zones

Zones 1 & 2	17,915
Zone 3	12,933
Zone 4	19,018
Zone 5	22,690
Zone 6	11,533
Zone 7	2,190
Zone 8	5,024

91,303

New York City	1,750
Foreign Countries	3,687
	5,437

5,437

96,740

3/12/64

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Suffrage pt.

Sept. 14th, 1917.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave., N.Y. City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I am delighted to hear that "The Crisis" is going to have a suffrage number. I am familiar with your magazine and the influence it has among intelligent negroes everywhere.

You ask if we have any special information concerning our activities among colored voters in New York State. I think one of the most interesting things about our campaign is that although we have special committees to work among the industrial classes and the rural groups, we have none to work among the negroes. They are satisfactorily reached by our political divisions, and there has never been any difficulty or any question about working on absolute equality with them.

3/12/58

Yours sincerely,

Vida Boarman Whitehouse

(Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, chairman)

3/8/47

[NORFOLK JOURNAL & GUIDE]

P. B. YOUNG
PRESIDENT AND EDITOR

H. C. YOUNG
SEC. AND ASSO. EDITOR

THE GUIDE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
PUBLISHERS OF
THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE
711-17 HIGHLAND AVENUE
NORFOLK, VA.

P. O. BOX 25. BALLENTINE STA.

Aug. 22, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor of Crisis,
70 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We are complying with your request to resume exchange courtesies with the Crisis.

Yours very truly,

PBY.CAA.

The Guide Publishing Co., Inc.

By ..... President

[NORRIS]

Co-Op Ed

San Antonio Tex.

FEB 2 1919

Editor Texas Co-Op
New York City

I am anxious to become in touch with some of your methods of co-operation and consumers. Study. We are of great need of something of the kind in San Antonio I read your Editorial issue of the crisis concerning consumers and co-operation and we are anxious to be found more Enlightened in the business. an Early reply dear sir will greatly oblige Respt. yours

Geo J. Norris
1134 E Crockett St
San Antonio Tex

Lit sent Feb 11/19 CF.

3/12/5

Phillippy Tenn Aug. 9-1919

PO Box 35

The Crisis

70-5 ave

New York City Ny.

AUG 11 1919
DU BOIS

3/16/33

Gentlemen

Please mail me full particulars. As to just what Kind of manuscripts that you desire. and the drawing of the Homes and Churches of Colored people.

And also State your terms of pay for same.

Will be pleased to serve your needs in this matter on receipt of full particulars

yours truly

E M Morris

JOHN MERRICK, FOUNDER & PREST.

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NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE COMPANY

Aug. 19, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

We have sent to a number of periodicals, white and colored, including The Crisis, an article which appeared in the Durham Sun, (white) on our late Founder and President, John Merrick. It will be of great interest to us, to know how much comment is made on Mr. Merrick's death, especially by northern papers. There are of course, several of these that will not come to our notice. We therefore hope you will pardon us for this request we are about to make. Will the office of the Crisis be good enough to give us the benefit of whatever clippings they secure, referring to the life and work of Mr. Merrick? While this may be of some annoyance to you, it will greatly add to the matter on our files, and will make us indebted to you. We shall be only too glad in any future time, to co-operate with you in anything that will be to your advantage. A photo of Mr. Merrick, will be sent Thursday or Friday, with some data.

3/12/61

Yours very truly,

Secy. & Treas.

CCS/ED.

[Norville]

J. E. Burson Esq
2/28/19

W. E. DuBois
New York City

Are interested in
Studying Consumers Cooperation
in my Neighborhood
please send me
full particulars
Concerning same

Yours truly
Currie Norville

MAR 5 1919

Coop Lit

Jan. 1, 1919 [N.A.A.C.P.]

AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

1919

1158 Tenth St.,
Portsmouth, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am trying to settle up some business affairs here at home and I need some more money to do so. If the Crisis can spare me $350.00 at this time, please send me a check for that amount. That will pay my salary some distance ahead but I'll "work it out." Should "anything happen" my folks will refund the Crisis from my insurance, I don't expect anything to happen.

3/2/61

I am having a pleasant vacation here at home. My father is not well and that distresses me greatly. He was 69 a few days ago. My mother is pretty well— tho the death of our small boy last winter still holds a gloom over the house.

The first eight days of October I shall spend with my sister in Springfield and during that time I plan to keep a hundred promises which I have made to visit Wilberforce.

I trust all things go well in the Cusin Office. I have "clean forgot" everything that looks like work or business

or responsibility — and am feeling as free as a buzzard!

Please give my kindest regards to your home family and to our Crisis family.

Sincerely,

E. G. Will

Emancipation Day, 1919.

[n.a.a.c.p.]

Jan.4,1919

MEMO TO MISS ALLISON:

Add to Valdosta lynchings

Chime Riley
Simon Schuman
3 unidentified

Dewey, Okla - was not a lynching
the town was burned (Negro section)

(Shillady)

a/24/116

Mr. Desha Breckenridge, Lexington, Ky.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Mr. John E. Bruce, Yonkers, N. Y.
Dr. Horace Bumstead, Brookline, Mass.
Prof. Alexander Chamberlain, Worcester.
Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, Cleveland.
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Prof. Burt G. Wilder, Siasconset, Mass.
Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, Chicago.
Rev. R. R. Wright, Jr., Philadelphia.

Physiology in Howard U
ical School. He was bo
ton, S. C., thirty-one y
was prepared for colle
Union Academy at Meric
was graduated from Dar
magna cum laude, being
his class to receive this
He was also elected to
Kappa. From 1909 to 1
voted his summers to re
the Marine Biologica
Woods Hole, Mass. He
ing special research work
and Zoology since 1911.
youth and the amount o
professional position requ
vote to academic routin
since 1912 a regular con
entific periodicals. The
letin, the official organ
Biological Laboratory, h
series of his scholarly a
scientific investigations.

Work

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1918

JANUARY

H
17- Hazelhurst, Mississippi, Simuel Edwards, colored, murder. Burned at stake.

26- Benton, Louisiana, James Nelson, colored, for being intimate with white woman and not staying away from community as warned to do.

FEBRUARY

10- Near Estelle Springs, Tennessee, G. W. Lynch, colored, for hiding James McIllherron wanted for killing two men.

12- Estelle Springs, Tennessee, James A. McIllherron, colored, killing two men and seriously wounding another. Burned at stake.

18- Fayetteville, Georgia, "Bud" Crosby, colored, for attempting to rob a house, frightening women and stealing a baby.

23- Fairfax, South Carolina, Walter Best, colored, killed white man in dispute about repairs on an automobile.

25- Live Oak, Florida, Edward Danzar, colored, murder.

26- Delhi, Louisiana, James Lewis, James, Jones and William Powell, colored for alleged participation in fighting between whites and Negroes about alleged hog stealing by Negroes in which fight a white man and a Negro were killed.

MARCH

Mon
16- Monroe, Louisiana, George McNeal and John Richards, colored, charged with robbing and raping a young woman.

22- Crawfordsville, Georgia, Spencer Evans, colored, charged with rape of colored woman. Sentenced to be hanged. Respited by governor to April 26th. (Reports were that Negroes in mob)

23- Lewiston, North Carolina, Peter Bazemore, 19 years old, colored, charged with rape.

APRIL

6- Collinsville, Illinois, Robert P. Praeger, coal miner, white, for alleged disloyalt utterances and remarks derogatory to President Wilson.

18- Poplarville, Mississippi, Claude Singleton, colored, had been convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

22- Lexington, Tennessee, Berry Noyes, colored, killing officer of the law. Hanged and body burned.

""- Fawndale, Louisiana, Clyde Williams, colored, charged with assault with intent to ~~kill~~ murder.

MAY

18- Brooks County, Georgia, William Head, William Thompson, Hayes Turner, Eugene Rice, colored, charged with complicity in a murder and alleged assault.

19- Brooks County, Georgia, Mrs. Mary Turner, colored, for making unwise remarks about the lynching of her husband.

19-(About this date) Brooks County, Georgia, Chime Riley, Simon Schuman unidentifird Negroes charged with complicity in a murder.

19- Erwin, Tennessee, Thomas Devert, colored, charged with attempted death and body burned).

21. Red Level, Alabama, John Womack, colored, charged with attempted r report was that he was innocent).

23- Near Miami, Florida, Henry Jackson, colored, murder.

23- Cordele, Georgia, James Cobb, colored, charged with rape and murd body burned.

23- Valdosta, Georgia, Sidney Johnston, killed by police officers, complicity in a murder and alleged assault. Body dragged behi about 12 miles in ~~Brooks county~~ Lowndes and burned.in Brooks Coun

24- Near Barnsville, Georgia, John Calhoon, colored, charged with k a dispute over a farm contract.

27- Woodville, Texas, Kirby Goolsee, colored, 19 years old, charge rape.

JUNE

1- Dodge, Texas, Mrs. Sarah Cabiness, colored, and her daughter, four sons, Peter, Cute, Tenole and Thomas for threatening to k a P. W. Allen (white). Another son, George had been killed tw resisting officers of the law who were attempting to arrest draft service and threatening to kill the head of the above was killed, it was reported that the Cabiness family w Allen family.

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

4- Sanderson, Texas, Edward Valentine, white, murder.

13- Earle, Arkansas, Elton, Mitchell, colored, charged with woman.

18- Mangham, Louisiana, George Clayton, colored, for killing on which he was living. Report was that Clayton had abu kill his wife. His landlord, it was said, interfered, and

29- Madill, Oklahoma, Lungious McGill, colored charged, att

2/24/1[illegible]

JULY

27- Ben Hur, Texas, James Brown, colored, charged with attempted rape.

AUGUST

7- Bastrop, Louisiana, a "Bubber" Hall, colored, charged with attempted rape.

11- Near Colquitt, Georgia, Isaac Raney, colored, charged with rape.

28- Near Hot Springs, Arkansas, Frederick Wagner, white, disloyal utterances.

SEPTEMBER

3- San Pedro, California, Warren Czerich, white, murder.

3- Gray, Georgia, John Gilham, colored, charged with a series of rapes on white and colored women. Part of mob reported to have been Negroes.

24- Blackshear, Georgia, Sandy Reaves, colored, charged with rape.

2/24/119

NOVEMBER

5- Rolesville, North Carolina, George Taylor, colored, charged with rape.

10- Sheffield, Alabama, William Bird, colored, "for making unruly remarks", reported to have fired gun and boasted that he would get a policeman.

12- Sheffield, Alabama, George Whiteside, colored, charged with killing officer of the law.

14- *Fort Bend County, Texas, Charles Shipman, colored, disagreement and altercation with his plantation landlord.

24- Culpepper County, Virginia, Allie, Thompson, colored, charged with rape.

DECEMBER

10- Green River, Wyoming, Edward Woodson, colored, killing one switchman and wounding another.

16- Hickman, Kentucky, Charles Lewis, colored, (discharged soldier), robbery, resisting arrest, beating officer of law, shooting at posse.

18- *Newport, Arkansas, Willis Robinson, colored, resisting arrest and killing officer of the law.

20- Shubuta, Mississippi, Major Clarke, aged 20, and Andrew Clarke, aged 15, and Maggie House, aged 20, and Alma House, aged 16, two brothers and two sisters, colored, charged with murder.

*Information about the lynching of Willis Robinson, Newport, Arkansas and Charles Shipman, Fort Bend County, Texas, received too late to be included in the lynching report for the year 1918. These make a total of 64.

[JAN. 6, 1919]
[CRISIS - NAACP]

#4-1-155

THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1918, IS AS FOLLOWS:

The cash income of THE CRISIS for the year 1918 was $57,367.02 as compared with $33,440.86 during 1917. The total number of copies sold was 902,250 as compared with 495,477 during 1917.

	COPIES PUBLISHED	COPIES SOLD	INCOME
January	56,000	55,850	$4,201.30
February	68,000	64,500	3,825.90
March	75,000	69,500	4,476.49
April	100,000	75,000	4,258.19
May	80,000	75,500	5,536.30
June	80,000	79,000	4,932.86
July	80,000	79,900	5,108.64
August	80,000	80,000	4,670.57
September	82,000	80,500	4,156.82
October	82,000	81,200	5,553.58
November	80,000	79,800	4,878.21
December	82,000	82,000	5,768.16

4-1-7

The average monthly net-paid circulation of THE CRISIS for 1918 was 75,187 copies as compared with 41,289 copies during 1917.

By calendar years the average monthly net-paid circulation of THE CRISIS has been as follows:

1910 - (2 months) -- 1,750 copies
1911 ---------- 9,000 "
1912 ----------22,000 "
1913 ----------27,000 "
1914 ----------31,450 "
1915 ----------32,156 "
1916 ----------37,625 "
1917 ----------41,289 "
1918 ----------75,187 "

The total income of THE CRISIS since its inception November, 1910, has been $204,288.02.

The total net-paid circulation of THE CRISIS by years since November, 1910, has been 3,323,999 copies, as follows:

	INCOME (Round Numbers)	CIRCULATION
1910 - (2 months) ---	$ 375	3,500
1911 ----------	6,572	108,000
1912 ----------	13,217	264,000
1913 ----------	19,739	336,000
1914 ----------	22,124	377,400
1915 ----------	23,865	385,872
1916 ----------	28,193	451,500
1917 ----------	32,836	495,477
1918 ----------	57,367	902,250

In January, 1916, THE CRISIS became self-supporting. It pays all items of its cost, including publishing, rent, light, heat, etc., and the salaries of the Editor, Business Manager and nine clerks.

THE CRISIS circulates in every state in the Union, in all the insular possessions of the United States and in most of the foreign countries. Our circulation in Africa is of especial interest and

encouragement. THE CRISIS has a force of over 1,000 agents.

Because of the uncertainty of the paper market and the restrictions of the War Industries Board our plan to enlarge THE CRISIS to sixty-four pages and cover and to increase its price from ten to fifteen cents per single copy and from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per yearly subscription had to be abandoned. We hope, however, to be able to carry out this plan later.

The price of advertisements in THE CRISIS has been increased from $32 per inside page to $64 per inside page; the cover pages have been increased in like proportion.

During the month of March of the past year the Editor lectured in Harrisburg, Pa., to 500 persons; Dayton, Ohio, 1,200; Youngstown, Ohio, 300; Detroit, Mich., 1,000; Syracuse, N. Y., 300; and at Vassar College. In April he lectured at Chester, West Chester and Cheyney, Pa.; during the month of May he delivered twenty-four lectures in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina.

Dr. DuBois has made some investigations and has collected various data during the past year which will eventually be published in book form.

A meeting was called at THE CRISIS office during August, 1918, which resulted in the formation of the Negro Co-operative Guild. Dr. DuBois was elected chairman. Other officers are a secretary and six state secretaries. Literature on Consumers' Co-operation is being sent broadcast and a study is being made of this movement. During the present year some definite step will be taken in this movement by the Negro Co-operative Guild.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in October last, appointed Dr. DuBois chairman of the Tercentenary Committee, to commemorate the landing of the Negro race at Jamestown, Va., August, 1619, with Mr. James W. Johnson, Secretary, and Dr. H.C.Bishop. At the invitation of this committee a dinner conference

44-1-158

was held at the Libya, New York City, October 19, which was attended by twenty-five prominent Negroes. The Conference was organized and Mme. C. J. Walker was elected treasurer, in addition to the members of the committee appointed by the N.A.A.C.P.

It was agreed that the members of the Dinner Conference be known as the Central Committee, and that this Committee be enlarged to represent the various states and elect a Grand Committee of Three Hundred and More.

During Dr. DuBois' absence from the States, Mr. James W. Johnson, Secretary, is carrying on this work for a Proposed Solemn Memorial of the Landing of the Negro Race in Virginia, Three Hundred Years ago this August.

44-1-10

A book of essays on the Negro problem by Dr. DuBois is being prepared for McClurg and Company.

As told in the January, 1919, issue of THE CRISIS:

"Dr. W. E. B. DuBois sailed for France, December 1, on the United States transport Crizaba. The Crizaba made a special trip to carry the accredited correspondents of American newspapers and magazines, who will report the Peace Conference.

"Dr. DuBois goes in a three-fold capacity: he goes as special representative of THE CRISIS at the Peace Conference; to collect first-hand material to go into a History of the American Negro in the Great War; and finally as the representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for the purpose of bringing to bear all pressure possible on the delegates at the Peace Table in the interest of the colored people of the United States and of the world.

"As the representative of the N.A.A.C.P. Dr. DuBois will summon a Pan-African Congress, to meet in Paris, to press the question of internationalization of the former German colonies. He has for some time been making a study of this question; his views on the subject

are printed in the January, 1919, issue of THE CRISIS.

"A conference held to consider the disposition of the former German colonies in Africa will serve, perhaps, better than any other means that could be taken to focus the attention of the peace delegates and the civilized world on the just claims of the Negro everywhere. Dr. DuBois is pre-eminently fitted to call such a conference, because of the experience he gained and the connections he formed at the Races' Congress in London, in 1911, to which he was a delegate."

January 6, 1919.

[fragment]

In January, 1916, THE CRISIS became self-supporting. It pays all items of its cost, including publishing, rent, light, heat., etc., and the salaries of the Editor, Business Manager and nine clerks. In addition to this the business is entirely out of debt and its bills are paid promptly.

THE CRISIS circulates in every state in the Union, in all the insular possessions of the United States and in most of the foreign countries. Our circulation in Africa is of especial interest and encouragement. It has a force of over 1,000 agents.

44-1-162

Because of the uncertainty of the paper market and the restrictions of the War Industries Board our plan to enlarge THE CRISIS to sixty-four pages and cover and to increase its price from ten to fifteen cents per single copy and from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per yearly subscription had to be abandoned. We hope, however, to be able to carry out this plan.

44-1-4

The price of advertisements in THE CRISIS has been increased from $32 per inside page to $64 per inside page; cover pages have been increased proportionately.

During the month of March of the past year the Editor lectured in Harrisburg, Pa., to 500 persons; Dayton, Ohio, 1,200; Youngstown, Ohio,300; Detroit, Mich., 1,000; Syracuse, N.Y., 300; and at Vassar College. In April he lectured at Chester, West Chester and Cheyney, Pa.; during the month of May he delivered twenty-four lectures in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina.

At a meeting held in the office of THE CRISIS, March 28, 1917, a commission was organized to be known as the Durham Commission To Study the American Negro. This meeting grew out of the educational conference called by Dr. James E. Shepard at the National Training School, Durham,N.C., the previous fall. It seemed to the many persons of prominence who attended this conference that it would be too bad to have the matter end

simply with information and resolutions. They determined, therefore, to appoint a permanent commission to study conditions in Negro education. A commission was, therefore, appointed to begin the work of research under the chairmanship of Dr. DuBois. Dr. James E. Shepard, President of the National Training School, undertook the difficult task of raising funds for the commission.

44-1-153

Dr. DuBois has done some investigating and collected various data during the past year which will eventually be published in book form.

A meeting was called at THE CRISIS office during August, 1918, which resulted in the formation of the Negro Co-operative Guild. Dr. DuBois was elected chairman. Other officers are a secretary and six state secretaries. Literature on Consumers' Co-operation is being sent broadcast and a study is being made of this movement. During the present year some definite step will be taken in this movement by the Negro Co-operative Guild.

44-1-5

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in October last, appointed Dr. DuBois chairman of the Tercentenary Committee, to commemorate the landing of the Negro race at Jamestown, Va., August, 1619, with Mr. James W. Johnson, Secretary, and Dr. H. C. Bishop. At the invitation of this committee a dinner conference was held at the Libya, New York City, October 19, which was attended by twenty-five prominent Negroes. The Conference was organized and Mme. C. J. Walker was elected treasurer, in addition to the members of the committee appointed by the N. A. A. C. P.

It was agreed that the members of the Dinner Conference be known as the Central Committee, and that this committee be enlarged to represent the various states and elect a Grand Committee of Three Hundred and More.

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January 6, 19.9.

[CRISIS-NAACP]
JAN. 13, 1919

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1918.

The report of the Director of Publications and Research shows that 82,000 copies of the December, 1918, issue of THE CRISIS were published. The issue was entirely sold and late orders and second orders had to go unfilled.

We received in cash during the month of December $5,768.68. At the close of the year we had an emergency fund of $1,500, upon which we could fall back in the unusual demands of the uncertain paper market. In addition to that we had a cash balance in the bank December 31, 1918, of $338.39.

As usual THE CRISIS issued a "Crisis Calendar." The calendar for the year 1919 is called a "Tercentenary Calendar," commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Negroes at Jamestown, Va. We sold all of these 10,000 calendars and the prospects are that an additional order will also be sold.

According to the annual statement of the Certified Accountant the net worth of THE CRISIS at the close of the year 1918 was $12,175.47.

Respectfully submitted

For Dr. DuBois,
Director of Publications and
Research

January 13, 1919.

[n.a.a.c.p]

January 21, 1919

Memo for Mr. Dill:

Please note the following checks:

1248 - January 1, 1919 - $25
1249 - Februaryl, 1919 - $25

payable to Miss M. G. Allison.

Also, please have the spring in the cushion of the rear seat of my auto fixed,-and the trail light.

For W. E. B. D.

THE CRISIS
1919

Gain & Loss	During Jan.		January 31st	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	195	192138		191943
Sales	3382	326846		323464
Adv. Revenue	10494	42794		32300
Books				
EXPENSE				
General	52326		52326	
Postage	48333	872	47461	
Publishging	402813	9613	393200	
Salaries	134900		134900	
Sta. & Supplies				
Gain				
Loss		80180		80180
	652443	652443	62 887	627887

BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	686353	866125	40167	
Advertisers	42794	85085	195326	
Agents	327441.	319578	494826	
N. A. A. C. P.	26081	17395	23216	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	46260		32432	
CRISIS Book Acct.	1613	101670		179371
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	336929	159853	177076	
Berkeley Press	105671	103616	105671	
W. E. B. DuBois			701	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH	80180			1145444
	1653322	1653322	1324815	1324815

44-4-38

44-4-102

[CRISIS-NAACP]

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1919.

Publisht ---------- 87,000
Sold ---------- 83,000

Expenses for the month of Jan. were ----

Subscriptions	1.95
Sales	33.82
Adv. Revenue	104.94
General	523.26
Postage	483.33
Publishing	4,028.13
Salaries	1,349.00

Total ---------- $ 6,524.43

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and adv. during Jan. $ 5,617.78
Rec'd on postage 8.72
" & discounts on publishing 96.13

5,722.63

Loss in business during January ------ $ 801.80

Received in cash during the month of January $ 6,863.53

Expended " " " " " " " 8,661.25

Cash balance, January 31st, 1919 ---------- 40.67

Net Worth ---------- 11,454.44

4-4-44

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1919.

Publisht ----------	87,000
Sold ----------	83,000

Expenses for the month of Jan. were ----

Subscriptions	1.95
Sales	33.82
Adv. Revenue	104.94
General	523.26
Postage	483.33
Publishing	4,028.13
Salaries	1,349.00

Total ---------- $ 6,524.43

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Expended " " " " " " "	8,661.25
Cash balance, January 31st, 1919 ----------	40.67
Net Worth ----------	11,454.44

[CRISIS-NAACP]

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND
MARY WHITE OVINGTON
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN
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JOHN R. SHILLADY, SECRETARY
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, FIELD SECRETARY
WALTER F. WHITE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

February 3, 1919

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
December 9, 1918:

"On account of the suddenness of President Wilson's decision to go to Europe, it seemed impossible to secure a committee of twenty-five to present to President Wilson Dr. DuBois' statement on the African Colonies, in accordance with the resolution of the November meeting. Therefore, this matter had to go by default.

"A motion was offered by Dr. Bishop, seconded by Dr. Jones, that the action of the Acting Chairman in authorizing Dr. Du Bois to go to Europe and drawing $1500 for expenses, be approved.

"An amendment to this motion was offered by Mr. Walling and duly seconded, that one-half of Dr. DuBois' European expanses be paid by the administrative office of the N.A.A.C.P and one-half by The Crisis Department, the amount in the case of neither to exceed $1,000.

"The amendment and the original motion, as amended, were carried after discussion of an inquiry from members of the Board concerning the editorial management and policy of The Crisis during Dr. DuBois' absence, and

"Upon motion of Mr. Walling, seconded by Mr. Loud, it was

"Voted, That the Secretary and Field Secretary be added to The Crisis Committee as permanent members."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman, MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN, New York
Acting Chairman, Mary White Ovington, New York

Baltimore	Bishop John Hurst
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	Moorfield Storey
	Butler R. Wilson
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Chicago	Jane Addams
	Dr. C. E. Bentley
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New York	Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop
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	Rev. John Haynes Holmes
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	Florence Kelley
	Paul Kennaday
	John E. Milholland
	Mary White Ovington
	Capt. Arthur B. Spingarn
	Charles H. Studin
	Oswald Garrison Villard
	Lillian D. Wald
	William English Walling
Memphis	R. R. Church
Philadelphia	Dr. William A. Sinclair
Springfield	Rev. G. R. Waller
St. Louis	Hon. Charles Nagel
Wilberforce	Col. Charles Young, U. S. A.
Washington	Prof. George William Cook
	Archibald H. Grimké
	Charles Edward Russell

Feb. 10, 1919

44-4-177

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESRARCH

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1919.

The report of the Director of Publications and Research shows that 87,000 copies of the January, 1919, issue of THE CRISIS were published. Eighty-three thousand copies were sold.

We received in cash during the month of January $6,867.31. We expended in cash $8,661.25. This large expenditure includes payment for the printing and publishing of 12,500 copies of the 1919 Crisis Calendar; that item of expenditure also accounts for the "loss in business during the month of January."

At the end of January (January 31) 1919 we had a cash balance of $44.45 in the bank and $1,500 worth of Liberty Bonds in our possession.

44-4-48

Respectfully submitted,

For Dr. DuBois,
Director of Publications
and Research.

February 10, 1919.

THE CRISIS
1919

Gain & Loss	During Feb.		February 28th	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	1325	152693		343311
Sales	2028	325658		647094
Adv. Revenue	848	62123		93575
Books				
EXPENSE				
General	120567		172893	
Postage	53304	477	100288	
Publishing	383328	2302	724226	
Salaries	128200		263100	
Sta. & Supplies	14885		14885	
Gain				
Loss		111232		191412
	654485	654485	1275392	1275392
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	555089	492863	66293	
Advertisers	62123	33675	223774	
Agents	329408	341122	483112	
N. A. A. C. P.	21580	2149	52647	
Petty Cash			2500	
CRISIS Book Acct.	11565	63019	320932	230825
Furn. & Fixt.		500		
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.		177076		
Berkeley Press	115078	105671	115078	
W. E. B. DuBois			701	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH	111232			1034212
	1216075	1216075	1265037	1265037

44-4-23

44-4-103

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1919.

Publisht ---------	85,000
Sold ----------	85,000

Expenses for the month of Feb. were ---

Subscriptions	13.25
Sales	20.28
Adv. Revenue	8.48
General	1,205.67
Postage	533.04
Publishing	3,333.28
Salaries	1.282.00
Sta. & Supplies	148.85

Total ---------- $ 6,544.85

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and adv. during Jan.	$ 5,404.74	
Rec'd on postage ----------	4.77	
Disc. on publishing ----------	23.02	
		5,432.53

Loss in business during February -------- $ 1,112.32

Received in cash during the month of February	$ 5,550.89
Expended " " " " " " "	4,928.63
Cash balance, February 28th, 1919 ----------	662.93
Net Worth ----------	10,342.12

44-4-188

44-4-53

[Crisis-NAACP: 3/10/1919]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1919.

The report of the Director of Publications and Research shows that 85,000 copies of the February, 1919. issue of THE CRISIS were published. The entire issue was sold.

During the month of February THE CRISIS had a cash income of $5,550.89. We expended in cash $4,928.63.

At the end of February (February 28) 1919, we had a cash balance of $662.93 in the bank and $1,500 worth of Liberty Bonds in our possession.

Respectfully submitted,

For Dr. DuBois,
Director of Publications
and Research.

March 10, 1919.

The Crisis

March 31, 1919

		During March		Balances March 31, 1919.	
Gain and Loss					
Revenue	Subscriptions		137753		481064
	Sales		378448		1025542
	Adv. Revenue		86255		179830
	Books		31767		183278
Expense					
	General	63482		236375	
	Postage	57482		157770	
	Publishing	114339		838565	
	Salaries	136915		400015	
	Stationery & Supplies	4060		18945	
	Gain	257945		218044	
	Loss				
		634223	634223	1869714	1869714
Balance Sheet					
Assets					
	Cash in Bank			84773	
	Books - Accts. Receivable			9654	
	Advertisers			222446	
	Books -			26274	
	Agents			427784	
	N.A.A.C.P.			14530	
	Petty Cash			2500	
	Furniture & Fixtures			30773	
	Deposit in Post Office			22500	
	W. E. B. Du Bois			701	
Liabilities					
	W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.			194600	
	Berkeley Press			127927	
	N.A.A.C.P.				9348
	Net Worth				1431514
				1440862	1440862

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CRISIS

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1919.

March CRISIS publisht	93,000
Sold	92,900

Cash Balance, February 28. 1919	$ 662.93
Received during March	6,390.87
Expended during March	6,206.07
Cash Balance, March 31, 1919	847.73

44-4-54

44-4-55

[n.a.a.c.p.; CRISIS]

Report of Miss Fauset, Acting Managing Editor of The CRISIS during the absence of Dr. Du Bois, on her conduct of the magazine from December 4, 1918 to March 28, 1919.

3/15/95

April 2, 1919.

THE JANUARY CRISIS

I started work on this issue Tuesday, December 4, 1918. As I was late, owing to the suddenness of the notice to come, I did not follow any very definite plan except to stress co-operation and to acquaint the public with the news of Dr. Du Bois' departure for France. Mr. Johnson wrote an editorial to that effect.

Dr. J. P. Kranz objected to the editorial "Correspondence" and wrote about it through the N. A. A. C. P. There is a carbon copy of my answer in Dr. Du Bois' desk. Miss Ovington thinks Bolton Smith is more or less responsible.

THE FEBRUARY CRISIS

This was Reconstruction Number. My plan was to deal with reconstruction both (1) abroad and (2) in America.

1. To this end the Editorials on Africa were written, the meeting at Carnegie Hall on the Pan-African Movement was reported and mention made of the apportionment of the African Colonies in The Looking Glass.

2. Miss Ovington wrote on Reconstruction in an article embodying 14 points suggested by Mr. Hawkins of Washington, D. C.

The N. A. A. C. P. notes were given only three pages, since they were on lynching and The CRISIS was supplying two pages of figures, table, etc., on that subject, also.

3/5/26

THE MARCH CRISIS

OVERSEAS NUMBER

I used all the material sent by Dr. Du Bois- except the information on the action of the French Commission. (I have translated this, however, and given it to Mr. Dill). The Looking Glass contains a long translation of the speeches from "La Depeche Coloniale et Maritime", under the caption "Grateful France".

Miss Ovington sent us a short article written by Mrs. Lillian A. Turner on the year's work of the Urban League - practically the U. L's Annual Report. At the last moment, for lack of space, I had to take it out. This gave the N. A. A. C. P. only 3 pages.

THE APRIL CRISIS

I gave the N. A. A. C. P. 5 pages to start with and promised to try to run the Urban League article. Subsequently Mr. Dill took it out of the page proof for lack of advertising room. I gave as much space as I could to the Pan-African Congress, but as the information was sparse and tardy I could not stress it as I wished. Against my own wishes, but on Miss Ovington's insistence, I omitted the Editorial entitled "RETURNING SOLDIERS".

THE MAY CRISIS

It was understood that Dr. Du Bois would return to edit this issue, but on my last visit to New York no one was able to assure me of the Editor's immediate arrival. I began, therefore, to make arrangements for a Spring issue. To this end I wrote Mr. Burleigh asking him for a brief article on music. Now that it is not needed at once, I suggest that Mr. Burleigh be asked for an article of much wider scope, somewhat on the order of Mr. Braithwaite's article on poetry.

I am suggesting the use of "Dilworth Road" for this issue.

3/25/27

THE JUNE CRISIS

I advertised this as the Labor Number. I have written to Mr. Forrester B. Washington of Chicago for information on any aspect of labor which he may choose to give. And I have had a great deal of correspondence with Mr. Haynes. I believe all the correspondence with Mr. Haynes is in the office - Miss Frazier has my carbons. Mr. Haynes has already sent pictures. He seems inclined to stress the work of his organization with regard to labor rather than the question itself. And very recently he asked for a postponement of the issue stating that he was ready to give very good reasons for it. As he is to be in New York, April 8, I advised him to drop in and consult with Dr. Du Bois. Mail addressed to me from the U. S. Department of Labor is probably from Mr. Haynes and might just as well be opened and answered from The CRISIS Office.

A few weeks ago I had occasion to make a very superficial survey of labor conditions in Philadelphia and found some interesting facts. If Dr. Du Bois wishes, I can, I think, secure a short article on the subject, and some photographs from Miss Carter of the Armstrong Association. Miss Allison has a brief Editorial of mine which gives some notion of certain phases of labor in Philadelphia.

In closing, I wish to express to the Editor my appreciation of the advice given freely by Mr. Dill, also I cannot speak too highly of the suggestions and co-operation given by Miss Allison, or of the willing and cheerful service rendered by Miss Frazier.

Respectfully submitted,

Jessie Redmon Fauset, Literary Editor,

per M.G.A.

For Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, The CRISIS.

[n.a.a.c.p.]

3/19/103

April 4, 1919.

MEMO for Mr. Dill:

Please pay the enclosed and charge to the CRISIS. It is an old account for storage of Pageant material.

[NAACP-CRISIS : 4/8/1919]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

-December 1, 1918 - April 1, 1919
(For the April Meeting of the Board)

44-4-163

The Board of Directors at its October 14, 1918, meeting voted "That immediate steps be inaugurated to compile records concerning the Negro soldiers' work in the present war, this compilation to be in the nature of a careful and scientific record of the number and character of colored regiments, the number of soldiers, number and names of commissioned officers, staff officers, those receiving special mention, honor medals, etc.; that this material be prepared with the idea of getting out a book at the close of the war."

And "That this work be undertaken by the Association under the direction of the Director of Publications and Research and that an appropriation not to exceed $2,000 during the next six months be authorized for this purpose."

In accordance with this vote, the Director at the meeting of November 11, 1918, offered a detailed plan, in amplification of his formal report, regarding the securing and preparing of material for the proposed "History of the Negro in the War" and initial steps taken to accomplish the work assigned to him. The Board approved the action taken and the plan as a whole.

This formal plan involved:

1. An attempt to secure the cooperation of leading colored scholars and officials on an editorial board.
2. An effort to collect a publication fund of $10,000.
3. A plan for collecting the material.

Before the December meeting of the Board it was evident that no cooperation among writers and officials was possible. Mr. Scott had a book planned; Mr. Woodson's terms were impossible; etc. Moreover, many interested persons were not inclined to give financial aid if no united effort was possible.

The Director was disposed to report to the Board that any attempt to compile a history was inadvisable. Then came the suggestion that the place to collect material and decide on the necessity of a history compiled by the N.A.A.C.P. was France and that the Director ought to go there immediately. This advice was reenforced by the following action of the Board of Directors November 11, 1918:

"Dr. Du Bois read a memorandum affecting the African colonies and their status at the Peace Conference which had been put in the hands of the (Colonel) House Commission through the interest of George Foster Peabody and P. W. Wilson of the London Daily News, but with what effect was not known.

"On motion of Mr. Crawford, duly seconded, it was
"VOTED, That the Acting Chairman appoint a committee of three to procure a committee of twenty-five representative Negroes to present to President Wilson Dr. Du Bois' statement, and to take such other steps as would be possible to promote the program contained therein."

The action advised was followed, but the President, because of his departure for France, could not receive the committee. A Pan-African Congress in Paris seemed the next step "to promote the program contained therein."

These two considerations induced the Director, with the consent of the Chairman of the Board, to take advantage of a chance to sail for France wit' the newspaper men, December 1, 1918.

While in France, the Director did the following work:

1. Visited all of the eight combat regiments of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions of Negro troops.
2. Visited many of the labor battalions.
3. Visited the whole battle-front where Negro troops were engaged.
4. Secured from persons taking part maps and plans of the movements and engagements of Negro troops.
5. Secured a number of historical documents and facts.
6. Secured the testimony of French officials in areas which Negro troops have visited.
7. Secured promises of cooperation from a large number of persons, including Frenchmen, white and colored Americans, Englishmen and Africans, to help in the compilation of the history.
8. Was selected by a committee of the ranking colored officers of the 92nd Division to edit the historical material gathered by them.

This work, which is indispensable to any correct history of the Negro American in the War, could not have been done anywhere except in France and at the time when the Director went. The only unfortunate thing was that someone could not have been on the ground earlier to do this same kind of work. In addition to the above work, the Director

1. Secured the consent of the French Prime Minister for holding a Pan-African Congress.
2. Secured the cooperation of colored members of the French Parliament in promoting this Congress.
3. Secured the cooperation of the following organizations: The Aborigines Protection Society of England, the American Peace Society of the United States, the International Bureau for the Protection of Aborigines of Switzerland, the International Geographical Institute of Belgium, and the League for the Rights of Man of France.
4. He succeeded in assembling on February 19,20,21, 58 delegates, representing 16 countries, at the Conference Room of the Grand Hotel, Paris. The sessions lasted three days. Four sessions were held and were addressed by four colored Deputies of the French Parliament, the Liberian delegate to the Peace Conference, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the French Chamber of Deputies, a representative of the Belgian Peace Commission,

44-4-164

4-4-165

the former court physician of the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal and member of the Peace Conference, Charles Edward Russell, William English Walling and Major J. E. Spingarn of America, the colored ex-Mayor of Battersea, London, England, and Mme. Jules Siegfried, President of the French National Association for the Rights of Women and representative of the International Council.

5. Resolutions were passed by this Congress which touched not only the future of Africa, but also the problem of civilized Negroes throughout the world.

6. Following up the Congress the Director had interviews with Colonel House, Professor Beers and the head of the Belgian Peace Commission, and correspondence with the French Prime Minister and Lloyd George, looking toward a formal presentation of the resolutions in person before the Peace Conference. This was assented to, but a date could not be fixed before it was necessary for the Director to return. A special commission was appointed by the French League for the Rights of Man to hear a statement from the Director concerning the Negro problem in America.

7. One thousand copies of the resolutions were distributed in France to the 32 representatives of nations and to press correspondents; also a statement concerning the Congress was printed and distributed by the American Peace Society. Reports of the Congress appeared in the leading French papers and were sent out by several news agencies.

The cost of the trip has been as follows:

Passage to France	$125.00
Room rent in Paris, Dec.10 -Mar.22	260.00
Board in Paris	376.00
Travel to colored regiments & battlefields	454.00
Expenses of the Congress	577.00
Clerical help	175.00
Miscellaneous expenses & laundry	186.00
Return boat passage	138.00
	$2,291.00

To offset this the following sums have been received:

From the N.A.A.C.P.	$1,250.00
From the Crisis Magazine	750.00
From subscriptions made at the Congress	105.00
	$2,105.00

This leaves a balance of $186 still due. If we add to the cost of the Congress, $577, an equitable share of the expenses of the Director's stay in Paris, it will amount to about $750 expended for the Congress. This portion of the expense has already been paid by the Crisis Magazine. Of the $2,000 voted in October there has been expended by the N.A.A.C.P. $1,250.00. The balance due me of $186 will make a total of $1,436, leaving a balance of $564.

44-4-166

The present status of the history of the Negro troops is as follows:

I have in hand enough matter for a preliminary sketch of the complete history. This will be published in the May and June Crisis.

A large amount of material is ready for me in various parts of the country, including the material collected by the officers of the 92nd Division.

The Government publications are yet to be examined and the reports of individuals and the history of the draft and cantonments. The collection and compiling of this matter should take from three to six months and would cost probably $2,000. Volume I of the history can be published in the fall of 1919, and the other two volumes in 1920 and 1921.

The large demands on the treasury of the N.A.A.C.P. make further financial aid for this work a matter of careful consideration. I, therefore, propose three different votes, one of which the Board should pass at the April meeting:

A. VOTED, That no further financial aid be given by the N.A.A.C.P. to the work of compiling and publishing a history of Negro troops.

B. VOTED, That the balance of $186 expended be paid the Director of Publications and Research and a further sum of $564, completing the $2,000 voted October 14, 1918, be put at the disposal of the Director for completing the collection and compilation of material for the history of the Negro troops and that he be authorized to secure publication without further expense to the N.A.A.C.P.

C. VOTED, That the balance of the appropriation of $2,000 voted October 14, 1918, for compiling a history of Negro troops be put at the disposal of the Director of Publications and Research and that a further appropriation of $2,000, payable during the years 1919-20, be made toward completing the compilation of material and publishing the results.

W. E. B. D.

Director of Publications and Research

April 8,1919.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

DECEMBER 1, 1918 - APRIL 1, 1919

44-4-168

The Board of Directors at its October 14, 1918, meeting voted "That immediate steps be inaugurated to compile records concerning the Negro soldiers' work in the present war, this compilation to be in the nature of a careful and scientific record of the number and character of colored regiments, the number of soldiers, number and names of commissioned officers, staff officers, those receiving special mention, honor medals, etc.; that this material be prepared with the idea of getting out a book at the close of the war."

And "That this work be undertaken by the Association under the direction of the Director of Publications and Research and that an appropriation not to exceed $2,000 during the next six months be authorized for this purpose."

In accordance with this vote the Director at the meeting of November 11, 1918, offered a detailed plan, in amplification of his formal report, regarding the securing and preparing of material for the proposed "History of the Negro in the War" and initial steps taken to accomplish the work assigned to him. The Board approved the action taken and the plan as a whole.

44-4-42

This formal plan involved:

1. An attempt to secure the co-operation of leading colored scholars and officials on an editorial board.

2. An effort to collect a publication fund of $10,000.

3. A plan for collecting the material.

Before the December meeting of the Board it was evident that no co-operation among writers and officials was possible. Mr. Scott had a book planned; Mr. Woodson's terms were impossible; etc. Moreover, many interested persons were not inclined to give financial aid if no united effort was possible.

The Director was disposed to report to the Board that any attempt to compile a history was inadvisable. Then came the suggestion that the place to collect material and decide on the necessity of a history compiled by the N.A.A.C.P. was France and that the Director ought to go there immediately.

This advice was reinforced by the following action of the Board of Directors, November 11, 1918:

"Dr. DuBois read a memorandum affecting the African colonies and their status at the Peace Conference which had been put in the hands of the (Colonel) House Commission through the interest of George Foster Peabody and P. W. Wilson of the London Daily News, but with what effect was not known.

"On motion of Mr. Crawford, duly seconded, it was

"VOTED, That the Acting Chairman appoint a committee of three to procure a committee of twenty-five representative Negroes to present to President Wilson Dr. DuBois' statement, and to take such other steps as would be possible to promote the program contained therein."

The action advised was followed, but the President because of his departure for France could not receive the committee. A Pan-African Congress in Paris seemed the next step "to promote the program contained therein."

These two considerations induced the Director with the consent of the Chairman of the Board to take advantage of a chance to sail for France with the newspaper men, December 1, 1918.

While in France the Director did the following work:

1. Visited all of the eight combat regiments of the Ninety-second and the Ninety-third Divisions of Negro troops.

2. Visited many of the labor battalions

3. Visited the whole battle-front where Negro troops were engaged.

4. Secured from persons taking part maps and plans of the

movements and engagements of Negro troops.

5. Secured a number of historical documents and facts.

6. Secured the testimony of French officials in areas which Negro troops have visited.

7. Secured promises of co-operation from a large number of persons, including Frenchmen, white and colored Americans, Englishmen and Africans to help in the compilation of the history.

8. Was selected by a committee of the ranking colored officers of the Ninety-second Division to edit the historical material gathered by them.

This work, which is ~~in~~ indispensible to any correct history of the Negro American in the war, could not have been done anywhere except in France and at the time when the Director went. The only unfortunate thing was that someone could not have been on the ground earlier to do this same kind of work.

In addition to the above work the Director:

1. Secured the consent of the French Prime Minister for holding a Pan-African Congress.

2. Secured the co-operation of colored members of the French Parliament in promoting this Congress.

3. Secured the co-operation of the following organizations: The Aborigines Protection Society of England, the American Peace Society of the United States, the International Bureau for the Protection of Aborigines of Switzerland, the International Geographical Institute of Belgium and the League for the Rights of Man of France.

4. He succeeded in assembling on February 19,20, 21 fifty-eight delegates, representing sixteen countries, at the Conference Room of the Grand Hotel, Paris. The sessions lasted three days. Four sessions were held and were addressed by four colored Deputies of the French Parliament, the Liberian delegate to the Peace Conference, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the French Chamber of Deputies, a representative of the Belgian

Peace Commission, the former court physician of the Emporer Menelik of Abyssinia, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal and member of the Peace Conference, Charles Edward Russell, ~~and~~ William E. Walling and Major J.E.Spingarn of America, the colored ex-Mayor of Battersea, London, England, and Mme. Jules Siegfried, President of the French National Association for the Rights of Women and representative of the International Council.

44-4-171

5. Resolutions were passed by this Congress which not only touched the future of Africa, but also the problem of civilized Negroes throughout the world.

6. Following up the Congress the Director had interviews with Colonel House, Professor Beers and the head of the Belgian Peace Commission and correspondence with the French Prime Minister and Lloyd George, looking toward a formal presentation of the resolutions in person before the Peace Conference. This was assented to, but a date could not be fixed before it was necessary for the Director to return. A special commission was appointed by the French League for the Rights of Man to hear a statement from the Director concerning the Negro problem in America.

44-4-45

7. One thousand copies of the resolutions were distributed in France to the thirty-two representatives of nations and to press correspondents; also a statement concerning the Congress was printed and distributed by the American Peace Society. Reports of the Congress appeared in the leading French papers and were sent out by several news agencies.

The cost of this trip has been as follows:

Passage to France	$125.00
Room rent in Paris, Dec. 10 - Mch. 22	260.00
Board in Paris, " - "	376.00
Travel to colored regiments and battlefields	454.00
Expenses of the Congress	577.00
Clerical help	175.00
Miscellaneous expenses and laundry	186.00
Return boat passage	138.00
	$2,291.00

To offset this the following sums have been received:

From the N.A.A.C.P.	$1,250.00
From The Crisis Magazine	750.00
From Subscriptions made at the Congress	105.00
	$2,105.00

44-4-472

This leaves a balance of $186 still due. If we add to the cost of the Congress $577, an equitable share of the expenses of the Director's stay in Paris, it will amount to about $750 expended for the Congress. This portion of the expense has already been paid by the Crisis Magazine. Of the $2,000 voted in October there has been expended by the N.A.A.C.P. $1,250. The balance due me of $186 will make a total of $1,436, leaving a balance of $~~537~~ 564.

44-4-46

The present status of the history of the Negro troops is as follows:

I have in hand enough matter for a preliminary sketch of the complete history. This will be published in the May and June CRISIS.

A large amount of material is ready for me in various parts of the country, including the material collected by the officers of the Ninety-second Division.

The Government publications are yet to be examined and the reports of individuals and history of the draft and cantonments. The collection and compiling of this matter should take from three to six months and ~~will~~ would cost probably $2,000. Volume I of the history can be published in the fall of 1919, and the other two volumes in 1920 and 1921.

The large demands on the treasury of the N.A.A.C.P. make further financial aid for this work a matter of careful consideration. I, therefore, propose three different votes, one of which the Board should pass at the April meeting:

A. VOTED That no further financial aid be given by the N.A.A.C.P. to the work of compiling and publishing a history of Negro troops.

B. VOTED That the balance of $186 expended be paid the Director of

Publications and Research and a further sum of $64, ~~$537~~, completing the $2,000 voted October 14, 1918, be put at the disposal of the Director for completing the collection and compilation of material for the history of the Negro troops and that he be authorized to secure publication without further expense to the N.A.A.C.P.

C. VOTED That the balance of the appropriation of $2,000 voted October 14, 1918, for compiling a history of Negro troops be put at the disposal of the Director of Publications and Research and that a further appropriation of $2,000, payable during the years 1919-20, be made toward completing the compilation of material and publishing the results.

[n.a.a.c.p]

3/5/77

April 17, 1919.

Memo for Mr. Dill:

Will Mr. Dill make out a check in favor of Capt Andre de Fouquieres, for fifteen dollars ($15.00) on article sent The CRISIS.

Crisis Bus

[n.a.a.c.p]

3/5/78

April 17, 1919.

Memo for Mr. Dill:

Please hand me check for five dollars ($5.00) payable to Mrs. Hare for music notes.

Crisis Bus

[n.a.a.c.p.]

3/5/80

April 19, 1919.

Memo for Mr. Dill:

Please add to the CRISIS exchange list, "Abantu-Batho", 75a Auret Street Jeppestown, P. O. Box 5788, Johannesburg.

Will Mr. Dill please renew the subscription of Harper's Magazine.

Crisis Bus

The Crisis — April 30, 1919.

Gain and Loss.		During April	Balances April 30, 1919.
Revenue	Subscriptions	134668	615732
	Sales	396364	1421906
	Adv. Revenue	89546	269376
	Books	6265	189543
Expense		* assessment Feb.	
	General	*34598	201786
	Postage	38639	196409
	Publishing	326058	1164623
	Salaries	143670	543685
	Stationery and Supplies	20235	39180
	Gain	132830	350874
	Loss		
		626843 626843	2496557 2496557

Balance Sheet		
Assets		
	Cash in Bank	80216
	Books - Accts. Receivable	9654
	Advertisers	250283
	Books	26274
	Agents	474071
	N.A.A.C.P.	14530
	Petty Cash	2500
	Furniture and fixtures	344673
	Deposit in Post Office	22500
	W.E.B. Du Bois	701
Liabilities		
	W. Va. Pulp and Paper Co.	178759
	Berkeley Press	128727
	N.A.A.C.P.	31456
	Net Worth	1564344
		1564344 1564344

44-4-145

R-N 0772

[n.a.a.c.p.]

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

3/5/60

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

May 1, 1919.

Dear Mr. Shillady:

I want to send the following wire to Branch Secretaries, if you do not object:

"Post Office Authorities have not yet allowed the May issue of THE CRISIS Magazine to be mailed. Please wire the Postmaster General immediately and ask reasons."

If you do not object, kindly send me the Secretaries' Mailing List.

Ask others to wire protest

W. E. B. DuBois

Crisis Bus

[N.a.a.c.p.]

Memo for Mr. Dill: May 2, 1919.

THE CRISIS

To W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr.

To 2 telegrams:

Colonel Charles Young,

Xenio, Ohio.

Moorfield Storey,

Hampton, Va.

(per enclosed carbons) sent from Pennsylvania Station, May 1, 1919.

$2.11

5/2/65

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT 154 BROADWAY N.Y.

[N.A.A.C.P.]

(Fort Monroe, Va)

A355W 18 COLLECT 3 EX

1919 MAY 3 AM 11 24

FTMONROE VA VIA WASHINGTON DC 3

W E DUBOIS

0056 70 5 TH AVE NEWYORK NY

TELEGRAM RECEIVED LATE HAVE NOT SEEN CRISIS, HOW CAN I HELP ?

~~HOTEL UPS~~ UNJUSTIFIABLE.

Hold up

M STOVEY.

Crisis P7

[n.a.a.c.p.]

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

W. E. B. DUBOIS
Editor

A. G. DILL
Business Manager

CIRCULATION
90.000

3/5/45

May 5, 1919.

Dear Sir:-

The CRISIS magazine publishes an annual EDUCATION NUMBER with the names and work of colored graduates throughout the country.

I am writing to ask if you could furnish us the names and addresses of any persons of Negro descent in your institution who have received the Bachelor's degree or any higher degrees since spring of 1918 or to whom you expect to give such degrees this spring.

I shall be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

[n.a.a.c.p.]

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

W. E. B. DUBOIS
Editor

A. G. DILL
Business Manager

CIRCULATION
90.000

3/5/44

File Educ. No.

May 5, 1919.

Dear Sir:-

The annual EDUCATION NUMBER of The CRISIS goes to press June 1. Will you kindly let us know before that date:

1. The total number of your graduates, 1919?
2. The number of these who will receive the Bachelor's degree?
3. The number who will receive other degrees?
4. The number who will graduate from a High School course?
5. The number who will graduate from a Normal course?
6. How many years of work are there in your High School course above the eighth grade?
7. How many years of work are there in your Normal course above the eighth grade?

Please give us the name of the ONE ranking student in your HIGHEST course, together with the name of the course.

I shall be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

[CRISIS-NAACP: 5/12/1919]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1919

Ninety-seven thousand copies of the April CRISIS were published, of which 97,000 copies were sold. The cash income for the month was $5,930.77; expenses were $5,976,34. The net worth is $15,643.

The May number was held seven days at the Post Office, pending a decision as to its mailability. It was finally released. No reason was given.

The Director during the month has been trying to fill some of the numerous demands for lectures.

May 12, 1919.

44-4-192

44-4-54

[CRISIS-NAACP; 5/12/1919]

MINUTES OF CRISIS COMMITTEE MEETING HELD MAY 12, 1919 at 11 A.M.

Present: Miss Mary White Ovington, Mr. John R. Shillady, Major J. E. Spingarn and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

1. After considerable debate it was agreed that the present Crisis committee continue with Major Spingarn as chairman instead of Miss Ovington.

2. That the executive officers Mr. John R. Shillady, Mr. James W. Johnson, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Miss Mary White Ovington Mr. Walter F. White meet in weekly conference at which matters pertaining to the Association and the Crisis will be discussed. It is believed that this will bring about better co-ordination between the Association and the Crisis.

3/10/35

[n.a.a.c.p]

May 29, 1919

MEMO FOR MR. DILL:

The Color Company of America, Inc., 14 Cedar Street, New York City, would, I believe, be interested in advertising in The CRISIS, if rates, etc., were sent them.

3/2/66

Balances

May 31, 1919

	Dr.	Cr.
Revenue		
Subscriptions		773978
Sales		1830211
Adv. Revenue		369307
Books		190167
Expense		
General	230383	
Postage	289902	
Publishing	1494785	
Salaries	676620	
Stat. & Sup.	60090	
Gain	411883	
Loss		
Balance Sheet		
Assets		
Cash in Bank	56940	
Books accts. Rec.	9654	
Advertisers	286309	
Books	26274	
Agents	473075	
N.A.A.C.P.	14530	
Petty Cash	2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	344673	
Crisis Bk. Act.		
Dep. in P. O.	22500	
W. E. B. Du Bois	701	
Liabilities		
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co		165640
Berkeley Press		166861
W. E. B. Du Bois		
Loans Payable		
N. A. A. C. P.		55696
Net Worth		1625353

2-7-44

44-4-10

[CRISIS : NAACP - 5/31/19]

CRISIS Financial Statement for the month of May 1919

May CRISIS publisht ---------- 100,000 copies

May CRISIS sold ---------- 100,000 copies

Total income during May ---------- $6,204.94
Total expenditures during May ---------- $6,436,09

Balance in Bank, 31 May 1919 ---------- $569.40

44-4-00

44-4-44

[CRISIS:NAACP- May, 1919]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1919

There was published of the May number of The CRISIS, 100,000 copies and the whole edition was sold.

The total income during the month was $6,204.94; the expenditures $6,436.09; the balance in bank May 31st., 1919, $569.40.

The change of bookkeepers and increase in business necessitates a contract for installing a bookkeeping machine. When this is done, we can publish again a more detailed report of income and expenditures.

During the months of April and May, the director has lectured in 14 states to about 35 audiences which aggregated nearly 20,000 persons.

49-4-493

44-4-58

[N.A.A.C.P.]

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND
MARY WHITE OVINGTON
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

PROPOSES TO MAKE 11,000,000 AMERICANS PHYSICALLY FREE FROM PEONAGE, MENTALLY FREE FROM IGNORANCE, POLITICALLY FREE FROM DISFRANCHISEMENT, AND SOCIALLY FREE FROM INSULT

70 FIFTH AVENUE. NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN, NEW YORK

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD
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DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

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FIELD SECRETARY

WALTER F. WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

OFFICE OF
ROBERT W. BAGNALL
DISTRICT ORGANIZER
329 ANTOINE ST. DETROIT, MICH.

3/25/19

1919

May Crisis

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have had the branches of my district to get the churches and clubs of their communities to write the Post-master General about the "Crisis." Forty messages went from Detroit alone.

If you do not get a release by Monday, and will send the Detroit supply by express, sending me the names of agents, their addresses, and the number of copies they should receive, I will see that they are distributed and receipts for.

Might I suggest this method as one that might also be used in other places. The advertisement of the fact that this issue is held up by postal authorities will sell them like hot cakes.

Sincerely

R.W. Bagnall.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman, MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN, New York
Acting Chairman
MARY WHITE OVINGTON, New York

Baltimore	Bishop John Hurst
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	Archibald H. Grimke
	Charles Edward Russell

[n.a.a.c.p.]

3/5-4

June 8, 1919

Dear Miss Fauset:

Please return the manuscripts! I am writing Mr. J. Wilson Pettus today that his contribution will be acted upon within the next week.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary

Miss Jessie Fauset,
2225 Reed Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

[n.a.a.c.p]

June 13, 1919

Memo for Mr. Dill:

Will Mr. Dill please subscribe for the New York Nation for The CRISIS.

WEBDB:CF

[NAACP-CRISIS V.]
[1919]

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY, BOSTON

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
MARY WHITE OVINGTON

SECRETARY
JOHN R. SHILLADY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 9386-87

DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES
MARY WHITE OVINGTON, DIRECTOR

1919 ?

Friday, June 13.

Dear Dr, Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter. I shall be most glad to have a talk. How about to-morrow?

We must make as our basis the fact that the Crisis is hereafter to be an organ of the Association, that the two are to work as one. Our work here grows in scope and importance until I am filled with a sense of the solemnity of our decisions. We cannot any longer lay down the law without consultation. We have just had a long talk to-day on the labor situation. We needed you, and we needed when through to come to a common decision and to work to a common end.

Yours,

Mary

[n.a.a.c.p.]

MEMo FOR MR. DILL

Mr. T. W. Browne, 24 Graven Street, Paramaibo, Surinam, Dutch Guiana, South America, wants to sell some of my books; also, he wants the rates for advertising in THE CRISIS. He is a business man. Kindly write him.

Please put Miss Jessie Fauset, 2225 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on the Free Mailing List of THE CRISIS.

3/2/62

June 17, 1919.

[n.a.a.c.p.]

New York, N. Y.
June 21, 1919

Memo for Mr. Dill:

Two telegrams charged to The CRISIS should have been charged to the N. A. A. C. P.

3/2/09

To Colonel Charles Young,
Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois

To Mrs. Ada Young,
Xenia, Ohio

The dates are on your carbon copies.

Publisht 105,000 June copies [1919]
Sold 104,000 "

Total income (June) $ 5,524.71
" expended " 5,501.59

30-29-68

Balance in Bank
June 30, 1919 - 59 2.52
Liberty Bonds - 1,500.00

Mr. Dill
Will have detailed
figures for Dr. Du Bois
later.

94-4-197

ADVERTISING

1 9 1 9

January	$ 323
February	612.75
March	826.55
April	895.46
May	999.31
June	1078.83
	$ 4471.90

44-4-62

Report at July meeting for 1st 6 mos. of 1919.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR THE CRISIS

The first six months of business for the year 1919 closed June 30.

From the inception of THE CRISIS, November 1910, through June 1919, we have distributed 3,885,000 copies of the magazine.

The first full year, 1911, the total circulation was 108,000; in 1914, the total circulation was 377,000; in 1918, it was 902,000; and this year it will be over a million.

The average monthly net-paid circulation of THE CRISIS has increased from 1,750 copies in 1910 to 27,000 in 1913; 37,625 in 1916; and 75,187 last year; this year 93,650.

During the year 1919 the circulation of THE CRISIS per month has been as follows: January, 83,000; February, 85,000; March, 92,900; April, 97,000; May, 100,000; June, 104,000.

The total cash income of THE CRISIS from the beginning to June 30, was $240,757.

The income has increased from $375 in 1910 to $19,739 in 1913; $28,193 in 1916; $57,367 last year. At the present rate the total income for 1919 will be over $72,000.

The monthly cash income for 1919 was lowest in June ($5,524.71) and highest in January $6,867.31. It has averaged during the six months, $6,078. The total cash for the six months is $36,469.49. This income has been divided as follows: Subscriptions, $9,578; Sales through agents, $22, 489; Advertising revenue, $4,771; from Book Sales, $1,902. — total $38,742.47

The expenditure for the six months has been as follows: Publishing, $18,653; Salaries, $8,089; Postage, $3,618; General Expenses, $2,804; Stationery and Supplies, $731 - a total of $33,896.49.

44-4-153

This gives us a gain on our books of $4,845.98. This gain is divided in three parts: $2,272 is money due us and not yet received; $1,073 represents the stock of paper bought in advance which we have on hand; $1,500 represents a reserve fund.

A word should be said concerning the expense of publishing THE CRISIS: 55 % of our expense is for publishing, which includes paper, printing, engraving, binding, etc.; 23.9% goes for salaries; 10.6% for postage; 8.3% for general expenses, including rent; and 2.2% for stationery and supplies.

44-4-38

THE CRISIS costs a dime; five cents of that goes to the agent; the other five cents goes a little over half to the publisher, nearly a quarter to the employees and of the other little less than a quarter half goes to postage and half to general expenses, stationery and supplies.

The number of employees of THE CRISIS has been gradually increased, but we have not yet as many as we ought to have for the handling of the work. In the office there are at present twelve employees, including the Editor and the Business Manager. In the Editorial Department there are the Editor, a Literary Editor, a Secretary and a Stenographer; in the Business Department there are the Business Manager, Bookkeeper, Shipping Clerk, three Subscription Clerks, an Agents' Clerk and a Mail Clerk. Two or three extra persons are brought in the help in the mailing. In the field there is a force of 1200 agents.

The expenditure for postage has increased rapidly during the last few years. In 1913, we spent $1,615 for postage; in 1916, we spent $2,042; in 1918, $4,559. During six months of 1919 we have spent $3,618, which means that for the year our expenditure will be about $7,000.

44-4-154

This represents not simply an increase in the amount of mailing, but a large increase in the mailing rates.

The increase in the various items of publishing has been large: The cover paper before the war cost $8.00 per hundred and now costs $9.25. The inside stock formerly cost $6.80 and now costs $7.25. In December, 1917, composition and presswork increased 10%; in November, 1918, it increased 20% upon this. Binding which was $2.30 per thousand in October, 1917, now costs $3.25 per thousand.

On the revenue side I have been asked to say something about advertising.

44-4-39

The income of THE CRISIS from advertising has increased as follows: 1912, $1,438 for the year; 1914, $2,703; 1916, $3,064; last year $5,671; for the first six months of this year, $4,471. For the whole year we will probably take in $8,500.

This is a large and progressive increase.

During the year 1919 our increase for a month from advertising has increased from $323 in January to $895 in April and $1,078 in June.

In order to increase our revenue from advertising we must have an advertising solicitor and increase our rates. On the other hand, the advertising is already encroaching on the reading matter, so that we need the extra sixteen pages already planned. This will be added in November, beginning with the new volume.

As a business proposition THE CRISIS still has too narrow a margin between income and expenses and needs the support of allied enterprises.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

LECTURES

During the last twenty years the Director has been lecturing on the Negro problem in various parts of the United States and in Europe. During his connection with the Association he has lectured as follows: 1911, 99 lectures, 35,000 auditors; 1912, 72 lectures, 25,467 auditors; 1913, 56 lectures, 41,000 auditors; 1914, 50 lectures, 21,750 auditors; 1915, 37 lectures, 14,800 auditors; 1916, 30 lectures, 13,000 auditors; 1917, 24 lectures, 12,000 auditors; 1918, 33 lectures, 15,000 auditors; 1919 (6 months) 23 lectures, 20,000 auditors.au

This makes a total of 424 lectures to 198,017 auditors, covering nearly all the state of the United States and several foreign countries.

In the earlier history of the N.A.A.C.P. these lectures were almost the only means of popular publicity. With the growth of the Branches and the increase of our traveling force, they have become less necessary and the Director, therefore, proposes to do very little lecturing inthe future.

From 1911 to date my total net income from lectures has amounted in all to about $2,650, as near as I can calculate. From this must be subtracted about $600 which I paid for deficits in promoting the pageant in Washington and Philadelphia. This leaves $2,050, or an average of $228 a year.

I think it is clear from these figures that my lectures have been for propaganda and not for moneymaking.

I am proposing to devote all my spare time during the next year to writing. I hope to collaborate on a magazine for colored children and on a book of essays.

The work on the History of the Negro in the War has been begun and Mr. E. C. Williams Librarian of Howard University, is in my office classifying materials.

[N.a.a.c.p.]

3/18/92

July 25, 1919

Will Miss Fauset please translate and return.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Jessie Fauset,
2225 Reed Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Balances

	During July	July 31, 1919
Revenue		
Subscriptions	190100	1147948
Sales	422714	2671636
Advertising Rev.	115856	593046
Books	3885	268409
Expense		
General	47743	328182
Postage	68940	430755
Publishing	231801	2097151
Salaries	176408	985395
Stat. & Sup.	30659	103159
Books	2336	76573
Gain	175226	659824
Loss		
Balance Sheet		
Assets		
Cash in Bank		260983
Books Accts. Rec.		9654
Advertisers		392427
Books		26274
Agents		545480
N.A.A.C.P.		125468
Petty Cash		2500
Furn. & Fixt.		35839
Dep. in P.O.		22500
W.E.B. Du Bois		701
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.		
Berkeley Press		128914
Liabilities		None
Net Worth		1873294

4-4-243

4-4-107

R-N 0781

44-4-63

THE CRISIS

Publisht - 105,000 July copies
Sold - - - 104,000 " "

Total Income (July) - - - $6,664.29
" Expended (July) - - 4,646.98

Balance in Bank
July 31, 1919 - - - -$2,609.83
Liberty Bonds- - - - - - - 1,500.00

44-4-48

[n.a.a.c.p.]

August 14, 1919

MEMO TO MR. JOHNSON:

3/8/35

Have all the Tercentenary bills been paid, and what is the balance left? We ought to do something about this immediately.

WEBDB-CF

[n.a.a.c.p.]

August 15, 1919

Memo for Mr. Dill:

Will Mr. Dill please order for me the following book.

"Le Chevalier de Saint Georges."
Roger de Beauvoir
(Publ.) Calmann-Levy, Paris 1890

3/6/32

WEBDB:CF

[N.A.A.C.P.]

MEMO FOR MR. DILL

Will Mr. Dill please subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York City, beginning with the August 2 issue, if possible.

W.E.B.D.

8/22/19

August 22, 1919.

[CRISIS-NAACP: 8/15/1919]

44-4-200

Memorandum on the N. A. A. C. P. Advertisement in The CRISIS

Average actual cost of CRISIS cover, edition 100,000:

Paper	...	$250
Press Work	...	108
Composition	...	12
		$372

Our regular price for advertising is $80 for the back page and $70 for the two inner pages or $220 which is charging ourselves $152 for the front page and making no profit, and also making no calculation for postage and overhead charges which would be difficult to apportion to the cover apart from the rest of the magazine.

It would seem, therefore, that the charge of $64 as the cost of carrying the inner page advertisement of the N. A. A. C. P. is below the actual cost.

W.E.B.D

August 15, 1919

44-4-25

[CRISIS:NAACP-Acq, 1919]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1919.

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for the month of August was 103,000 copies. August is usually our worst month of the year. The total income was $6,692.47. The disbursements were $6,262.88.

The city is threatened with a printers' strike. The printers are asking for the third raise within two years. Some publications are declaring that they will suspend three months before they will pay the increase. This will, of course, be impossible for us.

Our new bookkeeping machine is being installed which will save us a great deal of time and insure accuracy.

Mr. Dill today starts his first vacation in two years.

The general condition of THE CRISIS is excellent.

44-4-204

44-4-66

[CRISIS: NAACP - AUGUST, 19]

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1919.

Publisht ----------	105,000
Sold ----------	103,000

Expenses for the month of Aug. were ------

General ----------	$520.66
Postage ----------	792.33
Publishing ----------	1,289.14
Salaries ----------	1,605.75
Stat&Sup. ----------	141.40
Total ----------	$4,349.28

Due THE CRISIS for ----------

Subscriptions ----------	$1,240.58
Sales ----------	4,046.32
Advertising Revenue ------	1,215.50
Total ----------	6,502.40
Gain in business during August ----------	$ 2,312.39

Received in cash during the month of August --------	$6,692.47
Expended " " " " " " " --------	6,262.88
Cash balance, August 31st, 1919 ----------	3,039.42
Net Worth ----------	21,045.33

44-4-202

44-4-68

44-4-64

August CRISIS publisht ----- 105,000
" " sold --------- 103,000

Total income, August -------$6,692.47
" disbursement " --------- 6,262.88

Balance in bank August 30, 1919 ---- $3,039.42
Liberty Bonds in bank ---------- 1,500.00

44-4-199

MEMORANDA FOR MR. JOHNSON ON THE TERCENTENARY:

My sudden call to France is leaving the burden of the Tercentanary on you. I am very sorry of this, but it cannot be helped.

My advice is to get out an invitation something like the following to the three to five hundred of the Grand Committee:

A SOLEMN MEMORIAL ON THE TERCENTENARY OF THE TRANSPLANTING of
OF THE NEGRO RACE TO THE UNITED STATES
1619 AUGUST 1919

34-4-135

Sir:

You have been nominated by the Central Committee, of which the undersigned are Chairman and Secretary, to be a member of the Grand Committee of Three Hundred and More, who will meet in New York, January 3 - 6, in order to arrange details for the proposed Memorial.

The present crisis in the world's history makes it imperative that a solemn and dignified commemoration of the landing of Negroes at Jamestown, in 1619, be held next August. We are inviting to participate in the arrangements for this Memorial, men representing all the interests of the Negro race. We wish to make the occasion epoch-making. Please plan to be present and to give us the benefit of your counsel.

The Central Committee has proposed the following general plan: an Honorary Commission of Presidents of the Memorial, a series of Vice-Presidents, representing each state and of the larger national organizations, an Honorary Treasurer, and a small Executive Commission, in whose hands the actual carrying out of the Memorial will lie.

The Memorial does not oppose any expense for buildings and grounds, but rather simultaneous/local celebrations throughout the United States, culminating in a great Congress of Negroes, attended by delegates elected by Congressional Districts, and, finally, a series of Exhibits and a Permanent Museum in some central place.

May we have your acceptance of a place on this Grand Committee at your earliest convenience, and an expression of your view and your purpose to be present in January?

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B.DuBois,
Chairman, Central Committee

James Weldon Johnson,
Secretary.

34-4-136

Then I think that the Executive Commission ought to proceed to take hold.

Get hold of Calloway and Walton and begin to push publicity and get our plans laid for appropriations.

34-4-277

SUGGESTED TERCENTENARY PROGRAMS

"About the first of August" 1619, twenty Negroes were sold to the settlers at Jamestown, Va., - forming the first permanent settlement of Negroes in the present territory of the United States.

Thus, August, 1920, will be the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Negro in America. The original plan, launched in 1918, by a National Committee, was to inaugurate a large commemoration of this event. The war and the prolonged absence in France of Dr. DuBois made this impossible and it has been suggested, therefore, that as many local commemorations as possible be held. The celebrations might include any of the following plans:

Silent Parades, with inscribed banners and muffled drums, or bands playing dirges.

A Day of Prayer, with Special Sermons.

A Concert of Negro Music, with a speech on Negro Progress.

A Pageant of Negro History.

A General Mass Meeting, with Music, Speeches and Resolutions.

A Parade, with floats, illustrating Negro Advancement.

Distribution of Literature and Appeals over wide areas,- e. g. a whole city or state.

Prize Contests for Essays on Negro History.

Deputations to Governors and Mayors.

[N.A.A.C.P. 1919?]

34-4-137

Suggested Tercentenary Programs

"About the first of August" 1619, twenty ~~20~~ Negroes were sold to the settlers at Jamestown, Va., — ~~from which the~~ first permanent settlement of Negroes in the present territory of the United States.

Thus, August, 1920, will be the Three Hundredth ~~300th~~ Anniversary of the Negro in America. The original plan, launched in 1918, by a National Committee, was to inaugurate a large ~~celebration~~ commemoration of this event. The war and the prolonged absence in France of Dr Du Bois made this ~~celebration~~ impossible and it has been suggested, therefore, that as many local commemorations as possible be held. The celebrations might include any of the following forms:

Silent Parades, with inscribed banners and muffled drums, or bands playing dirges

A Day of Prayer, with Special Sermons.

A Concert of Negro Music, with a speech on Negro Progress

a Pageant of Negro History

a General Mass Meeting, with Music, Speeches and Resolutions

a Parade, with floats, illustrating Negro Advancement.

Distribution of Literature and Appeals over wide areas, - e.g. a whole city or state.

Prize Contests for Essays on Negro History

Deputations to Governors and Mayors.

34-4-138

[n.a.a.c.p]

Mr. Weil

Subscription to THE CRISIS, beginning January 1919, for

Isaac Beton
18 Rue Rollin
Paris, France

Also, Kelly Miller's "Negroes' Place inthe New Reconstruction" and W.E.B. DuBois' "The Negro."

One Dollar and a Half enclosed, September 10, 1919.

3/2/74

[n.aacp].

September 13, 1919

NOTE TO SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT:

Please change address from Burris Alexander, 2328 N. Fawn Street, Philadelphia, to 2124 N. Croskey Street, Philadelphia.

WEBDB/CF

[n.a.a.c.p.]

September 15, 1919

My dear Sir:

The CRISIS has 1,000 agents and of these a dozen or more sell over 500 copies each month; so that if we begin publishing the pictures of our agents, we would have little space for news. Sometime I am planning to get out an agent's number of The CRISIS and if I do, I shall not forget you; meantime, I shall like to keep your picture.

3/9/68

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

[CRISIS-NAACP, Sept 1919]

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF SEPT. 1919.

44-4-203

Publisht ---------- 105,000
Sold ----------

Expenses for the month of Sept. were ------

General ----------	704.56
Postage ----------	415.13
Publishing ---------	3337.49
Salaries ----------	2739.35
Stat. & Sup.--------	251.35

Total ----------$7447.88

Due THE CRISIS for ------

Subscriptions ----------	1178.26
Sales ----------	4027.24
Advertising ----------	1180.12
Books ----------	6.70

Total ----------$6392.32

Loss in business during Sept. ----------$1055.56

44-4-68

Received in cash during the month of Sept. --------	$5124.16
Expended " " " " " " " --------	7182.04
Cash balance, Sept. 30th, 1919 ----------	981.54
Net Worth ----------	$19989.77

Circulation Statistics
to Post Office

1 Oct., 1919

4-4-206

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

October 3, 1919

My dear Sir:

3/16/95

Under "The Horizon" section of The CRISIS we have started a department, "Fraternities."

Will you kindly send us each month any data on this subject which you may have, so that this work, too, may have due publicity?

Under separate cover we are sending you a sample copy of The CRISIS. You know we will appreciate any effort, and beg to thank you in advance for your co-operation.

Very sincerely yours,

M. J. Allison

[n.a.a.c.p.]

AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

3/16/96

My dear Dr. Du Bois:—

Thanks for your kind note and its enclosure. I see by the papers that you publishers are having some troubles with printers. How strange!

I am enclosing a letter for the Brownies' Book and one for your department. I hope the Brownies' Book's prospects are pleasing.

I shall be in New York next Friday.

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Dill

30 Oct., 1919.

[n.a.a.c.p.]

15 Morris Place
Eastchester,
October 6, 1919.

3/17/55

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Sir.

I thank you kindly for the position you offer me as stenographer and file clerk for The Crisis

I shall be pleased to accept the position and start on November the first.

There is no charge for the work I did.

Respectfully,

Pocahontas Foster.

[N.a.a.c.p.]

MEMO FOR MR. SHILLADY.

We are getting out the November CRISIS under great difficulties on account of the strike.

The setting up of the N.A.A.C.P. ad which usually costs from $3.00 to $5.00 will cost from $5.00 to $10.00.

If the re-setting is absolutely necessary, we will do it; but we must charge the N.A.A.C.P. with the extra cost.

3/2/15

October 6, 1919.

[n.a.a.c.p]

Will Mr. Dill please send to

Mr. Bronislaw D. Kulakowski
80 E. Washington Square
New York City

2 copies of the volume on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Negro, issued by the Academy of Political and Social Science, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

and
some back numbers of THE CRISIS

October 18, 1919

Mr. Jarrett

Oct 18-19

Mr. C.M.Battey
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Ala.

"Madonna"

Mr. George G.Chisholm
Lecturer in Geography
University of Edinburgh,
Edinburgh, Scotland

A.U.Pub.12-13-14-
16-17-18
Samples of THE CRISIS
(complimentary)

Mrs. Anna H. Jones
2444 Montgall Avenue
Kansas City, Mo.

Cut of Dr. McCampbell

3/9/96

[N.a.a.c.p.]

October 18, 1919

Please add to THE CRISIS Exchange List:

Miss Olive Warner,
Box 18, Florida,
Transvaal, South Africa

for one year.

3/17/63

[N.a.a.c.p.]

Crisis Bus.

October 18, 1919

3/17/54

Miss Pocahontas Foster,
15 Morris Street,
East Orange, N.J.

Dear Miss Foster:

I am glad you are going to be able to come to us. We shall expect you Saturday, November 1,.

The hours for stenographers are from nine to five. We expect them to come promptly and they leave promptly. They have an hour for lunch; also, as I have told you, two weeks' vacation is given with pay. The hours on Saturday are from nine to one.

The details of your work will be settled when you come.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr Jarrett Baby Pictures—Det. Oct. 21-19

3/9/17.

Miss Ethel M. Simmons,
R 4, #53
Wolfe City, Tex.

Mary Elizabeth Jones
634 E. Spring Street
Columbus, Ohio

Mr. James Privett
108 Lee Avenue
New Brunswick, N.J.

Mrs. Charles C. Press
5729 Wyalusing Avenue
W. Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Sarah P. Collie
79 Dove Street
Albany, N.Y.

Mrs. William Collins
1619 Naudain Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mamie Williams
Box 124
Snow Hill, Md.

Mr. Herbert Johnson
201 East 19th Street
Flatbush, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Charles Francis
R.F.D. Box 11
Melfa, Va.

Rev. J. R. Purnell
Wachapreague, Va.

Mrs. T. Y. Tolbert
372 S. Liberty Street
Spartanburg, S. C.

Mrs. A. H. Williams
Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Mrs. John Whitney
1215 E. 27th Avenue
Denver, Colo.

Mrs. W. D. Ivy
513 Holbrook Street
Danville, Va.

Mr. W. A. Hopkins
P. O. Box 1212
Winston-Salem, N.C.

Mrs. C. E. Thompson
1515 - 20th Street
Ensley, Ala.

Mrs. Katie V. Gaines
Staunton, Va.

Mr. Russell H. Weathers
509½ Garfield Street
Clarksdale, Miss.

Miss Amy A. Chadwick
39 Leonard Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. John Foreman
100 Mulberry Street
Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. Fred Logan
835 Ottawas Street
Leavenworth, Kan.

Mrs. Ruth Pitts
155 W. Central Avenue
St. Paul, Minn.

Baby Pictures - Ret. Oct. 21-19

R. E. Payne
227 West 141st Street
New York City

W. G. Melchor
P. O. Box 22
Wyco, W. Va.

Mr. Joseph J. Moore
1125 Myrtle Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. A. R. Smith
410 Kempton Street
New Bedford, Mass.

Mrs. C. Farmer
32 Stamford Street
Detroit, Mich.

3/7/19

Mr. Wilson Butler
P. O. Box 15
Bryan, Tex.

Mr. Frank St. Clair
4602 Federal Street
Chicago, Ill.

~~Mildred Brooks~~
~~Cummingsville~~

Mildred S. Brooks
Cumminsville, Bracken County, Ky.

C. M. Bragg
1009 Erie Street
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Rev. William H. Ballew
219 Irvine Street
Richmond, Ky.

Mrs. A. S. Dickerson
1115 G Street, N.E.,
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Mary Thomas
2010 First Ave., W.,
Ensley, Ala.

~~Mrs. C. E. Perinchief~~

Mrs. C. E. Perinchie
53 Hammond Street
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Ben W. Banks
3003 W. 16th Street
Little Rock, Ark.

B. K. Conley
Route A41, Box 46a
Kaufman, Tex.

Mr. W. H. Markham
A. & T. College
Greensboro, N.C.

O.C.W.Taylor
2127 Iberville Street
New Orleans, La.

Mr. L. B. Baxter
Mess Sergeant,
Headquarters Company
24th Infantry
Columbus, N. Mex.

Mrs. L. M. Banks
419 Mosher Street
Baltimore, Md.

Mr. George H. Wright
1300 Market Street
Hannibal, Mo.

Mrs. Julian S. Peasant
321 Sprague Street
Dayton, Ohio

Baby Pictures - Ret. Oct. 21-19

Dr. J.G.Glass
836 Clay Street
Henderson, Ky.

Nellie M. Smith
Box 203
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Mr. Stephen Dick
Box 520
Cristobal, C.Z.

Mrs. Robert L. Abbott
1360 Chapel Street
Norfolk, Va.

Dr. A. P. Holly
707 - 4th Street
Miami, Fla.

Rev. J. A. Martin
Tappahannock, Va.

Mrs. R. S. Grice
Camden, Texas

3/9/19

Mrs. J. W. Brooks
713 E. 8th Street
Charlotte, N.C.

Rev. G.B.Duff
703 Duff Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. Richardson
2019 Oberville Street
New Orleans, La.

~~Mrs. Lottie Hilliam~~

Mr. Fred Daban
901 Deseland Street
New Orleans, La.

John Mortimer
124 Beech St.
Urbana, Ohio

[N.A.A.C.P.]

Will Mr. Dill write a short note for THE CRISIS concerning Miss Johnson, of Atlanta?

W.E.B.D.

October 23, 1919.

3/16/175

MGR - Harrison

[n.a.a.c.p.]

Mr. Tarrant

October 24, 1919

Miss Mabel A. Payne
301 Maxfield Street — poster
New Bedford, Mass.

Mr. J. W. Davis
West Virginia Collegiate Institute
Institute, W. Va. — cut

3116129

[CRISIS-NAACP: Oct 24?]

1919
?

44-4-204

The explanation of the increase in September CRISIS expenditures over August is as follows:

SALARIES: Advancing Mr. Dill two months' salary; he went on a two months' vacation - his first rest in two years; also, we added a new editorial worker, Miss Fauset, and had outside workers for bookkeeping.

PUBLICATION: The increase in price of binding and the buying of a month's paper supply in advance to avoid the present paper scarcity which is forcing most publications to curtail size.

GENERAL: Part of the cost of installing a new bookkeeping machine.

Most of these increases do not represent permanent monthly increases; others do, and for that reason we are compelled to raise the price to One Dollar and a Half.

Oct 24.

44-4-69

[n.a.g.c.p.]

MEMO FOR MR. DILL

Will Mr. Dill please purchase for me at the bank a draft on London, in favor of Mme. Louise Chapoteau, at a total cost of $200 and $200 in English money.

3/8/81

October 27, 1919.

[n.a.a.c.p.]

MEMO FOR MR. SELIGMAN

Please do not send out this note. We want to write an editorial on it in the December CRISIS, and we always send CRISIS matter directly to the colored press.

There were 330 applications, also, instead of 230.

W.E.B.D.

October 29, 1919.

3/2/79

Mr. Jarraut

October 29, 1919

Mr. C.E.J.Fouche
115 M. D. Hall
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

drawing

Mr. R. D. Reese
Shorter College
Argenta, Ark.

Mr. Norwood Anderson
617 E. 5th Street
Okmulgee, Okla.

Miss Cornelia F. Maury
5815 Pennsylvania Avenue
St. Louis, Mo.

3/9/95

Mr. Dill - Exchange List

[n.a.a.c.p.]

MEMO FOR MR. DILL

Will Mr. Dill please add to the Exchange List:

The Friends' Intelligencer
140 N. 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gale's
P.O.Box 518
Mexico City, D.F., Mexico

Also, please subscribe for oneyear, at exchange rates:

Current Opinion
63 W. 36th St., N.Y.C.

The Outlook
381 - 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

The Survey
112 E. 19th St., N.Y.C.

3/27/77

W.E.B.D.

October 30, 1919.

Exchange List:

Luis Felipe Dessus
Box 282
Guayama, P.R.

[CRISIS-NAACP-Oct, 1919]

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1919.

Publisht ---------- 105,000
Sold ---------- 100,000

Expenses for the month of Oct. were --------

General ----------	$396.65
Postage ----------	333.84
Publishing ----------	2,913.37
Salaries ----------	1,865.95
Stat. & Sup. --------	25.00
TOTAL ----------	$5,534.81

Due THE CRISIS for ----------

Subscriptions --------	$1,693.07
Sales ----------	3,794.54
Advertising ---------	1,174.30
Books ----------	53.05
TOTAL ----------	$6,714.96
Gain in business during Oct. ----------	$1,180.15

Received in cash during the month of Oct. ---------	$6,525.28
Expended " " " " " " " ---------	4,709.09
Cash balance, Oct. 31st, 1919 ----------	2,797.73
Net Worth ----------	21,169.92

Oct-1-14

44-805

Mr. Sarrant - Nov. 5-19
Baby pictures - Ret.

Mrs. Brown
147 Oakwood Ave.,
Orange, N J.

Mr. L. J. Diggs
Lake City,
Florida.

Mr. Nelson Smith
R. 2 Box 25 D.
Saluda, S. C.

Miss E. C. Lumsey,
5400 Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. W. E. Johnson,
343 Grand Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y?

Mr. Fred Foster,
1529 Maudain St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Osier Brooks,
Route 1,
Vienna, Ga.

Mrs. Charles Brown,
219 William St.,
Evansville, Ind.

Mr. Morris H. Neeley, Mgr.
The Tom Gentry Agency,
Tulsa, Okla.

3/9/101

Mr. Jarrett

Nov. 7-19

Mrs. Rachel Blakely,
547 Mahoning Ave.,
Youngstown, Ohio.

Drawing

Miss Bernice H. Robynson,
620 Elm Street,
Springfield, Ohio.

Drawing

~~Werner School of~~
~~Oriental Studies~~

3/9/100

~~Werner School of~~
~~Oriental Studies,~~
~~London, E. C. Aug.~~

Werner School of
Oriental Studies,
London, E. C. Aug.

July 1919 Crisis.

Dr. Francis Hoggan
Ladies University Club,
4 George St., Hanover Square,
London, W. England.

Laura Wilkes pam.

Picture returned. Mr Jarrett Nov. 19

Mr. E. D. Allen,

551 Woodland Ave.,

Toledo, Ohio.

3/9/93

Mr. Tarrant. Nov. 14-19

Mr. William D. Watson 1838 N. Woodstock St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Picture returned.
Mr. Charles S. Johnson, 3032 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Coop. Lit.
Miss Daisy L. Scott, 708 N. Hartford St. Tulsa, Okla.	Drawing returned.
Mrs. E. A. Hackley, 132 W. 131 St., N. Y. C.	Picture.
Mrs. A. Dickerson, 1115 G. St., N.E. Washington, D. C.	Picture.
Miss A. Kelly, 120 Glengarry Ave., Windsor, Ontario.	Picture.
Miss J. Hunter East 40th & Central Ave. Cleveland, Ohio.	Picture.
Mrs. J. Morgan, 1026 East 2nd St., Hutchinson, Ks.	Picture.
Mrs. P. Williamson, 1120 Phillips St., Missonla, Montana.	Picture.
Miss E. Simmons, R.4 --53 Wolfe City, Texas.	
Mrs. Tucker, Box 153, Langston, Okla.	Picture.

3/9/108

Mr. Burroughs,
215 State Street,
Jamaica L. I.
Telephone--Jamaica 2493-J.

3/9/94

Dear Agent:-

We were very sorry to be so late in mailing your copies of the November CRISIS. The printers' strike has almost paralyzed the magazine business in this city ani the CRISIS, along with more than a hundred other magazines, has suffered greatly. Many of the magazines have been unable to bring out their November issue at all; and so we feel fortunate in being able to appear with our November issue, tho reduced in size and late in mailing. In these two particulars we beg your indulgence.

There are indications that the strike will be settled very soon and so we hope to have the December issue of the CRISIS appear in its enlarged form of sixty-eight pages, fifteen cents per copy, one dollar and a half per year. (Foreign $1.75 per year.)

You can imagine how the regular routine of our business has been disturbed and so I am asking our agents that their remittances for the November CRISIS and their orders for the December issue be sent to us as early as possible.

We expect to have a 1920 CRISIS CALENDAR of great value and of rare beauty. But the printing business is at present so uncertain that we must postpone our calendar announcement for a few days. Likewise, THE BROWNIES' BOOK, to be publisht by DUBOIS AND DILL, PUBLISHERS, at 2 West 13th Street, New York, N.Y., is awaiting more favorable printing conditions - and it is also soliciting your interest and co-operation.

Very sincerely yours,

22 November, 1919.

[n.a.a.c.p.]

Paris , Dec. 4, 1919.

Dear Miss Allison:

This will introduce to you my friend, Mr. Nathan Hunt of Tuskegee. He has a picture which he is going to let us reproduce in the CRISIS. Please take good care of it. I think it will make a good cover.

3/2/31

With Best Wishes,

W. E. B. DuBois

FEB 7 1919

10

[N.aa.c.P.]

8

THE CRISIS

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1919

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Bank	$ 155.95	Paid in Advance:	
Petty Cash Fund	25.00		
Liberty Bonds	1500.00	History of Negro in War	$ 83.25
		Brownies' Book	30.32
			$ 113.57
ACCTS. RECEIVABLE			
Advertisers	$ 4877.66		
Agents	10991.61		
W.E.B.DUBOIS	7.01		
	$15876.28		
Deposit with N.Y.P.O.	$ 225.00		
Books on Hand	252.56		
Paper on Hand	2189.38		
Furniture	4221.40	NET WORTH	$ 24342.10
	$ 24455.57		$ 24455.67

The figures here presented are in accord with the balances found on your books and inventories furnished, but are not based upon an audit.

(Signed) _____

4B-14-56

9

THE CRISIS

REVENUE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

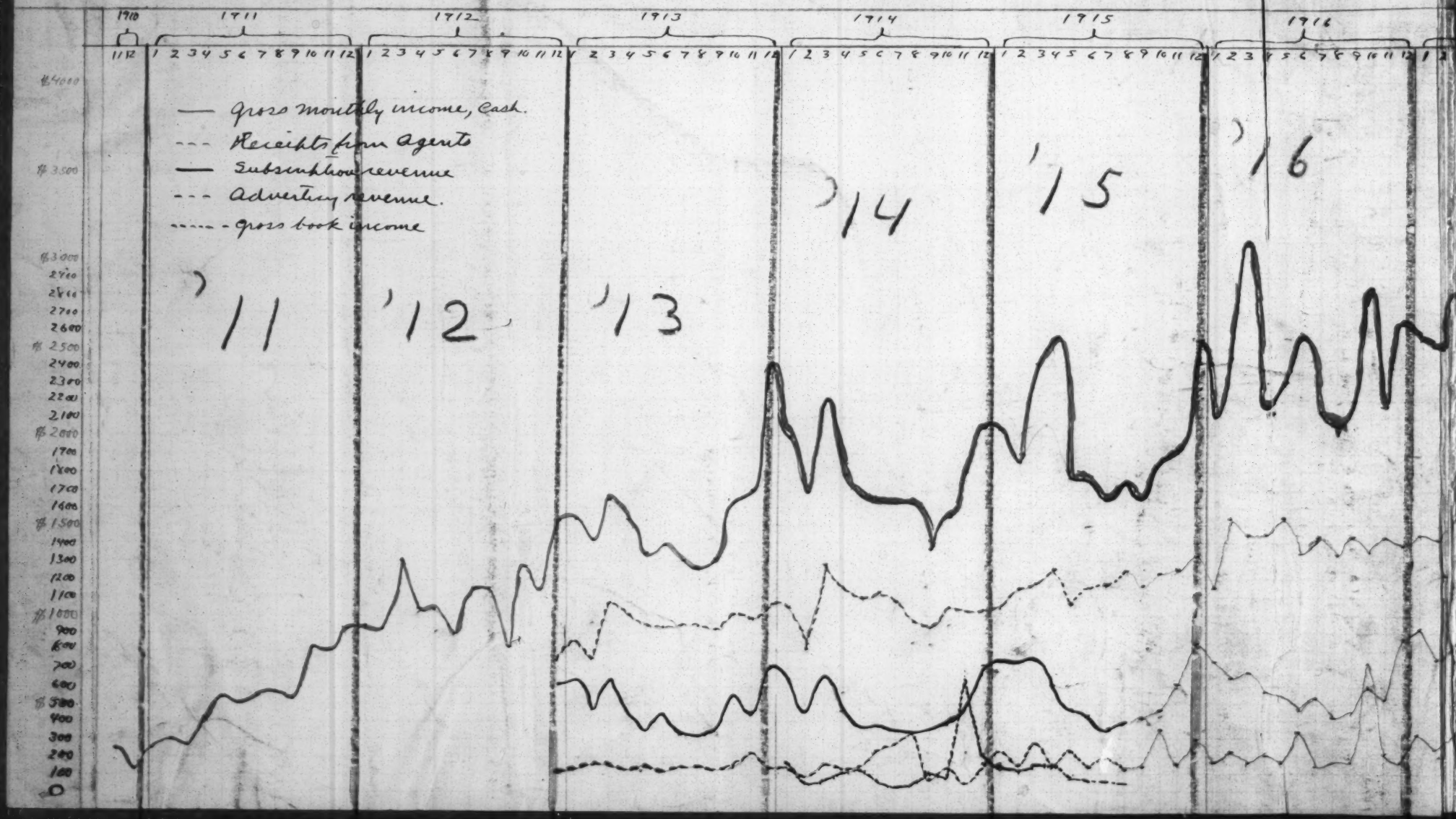
Year 1919

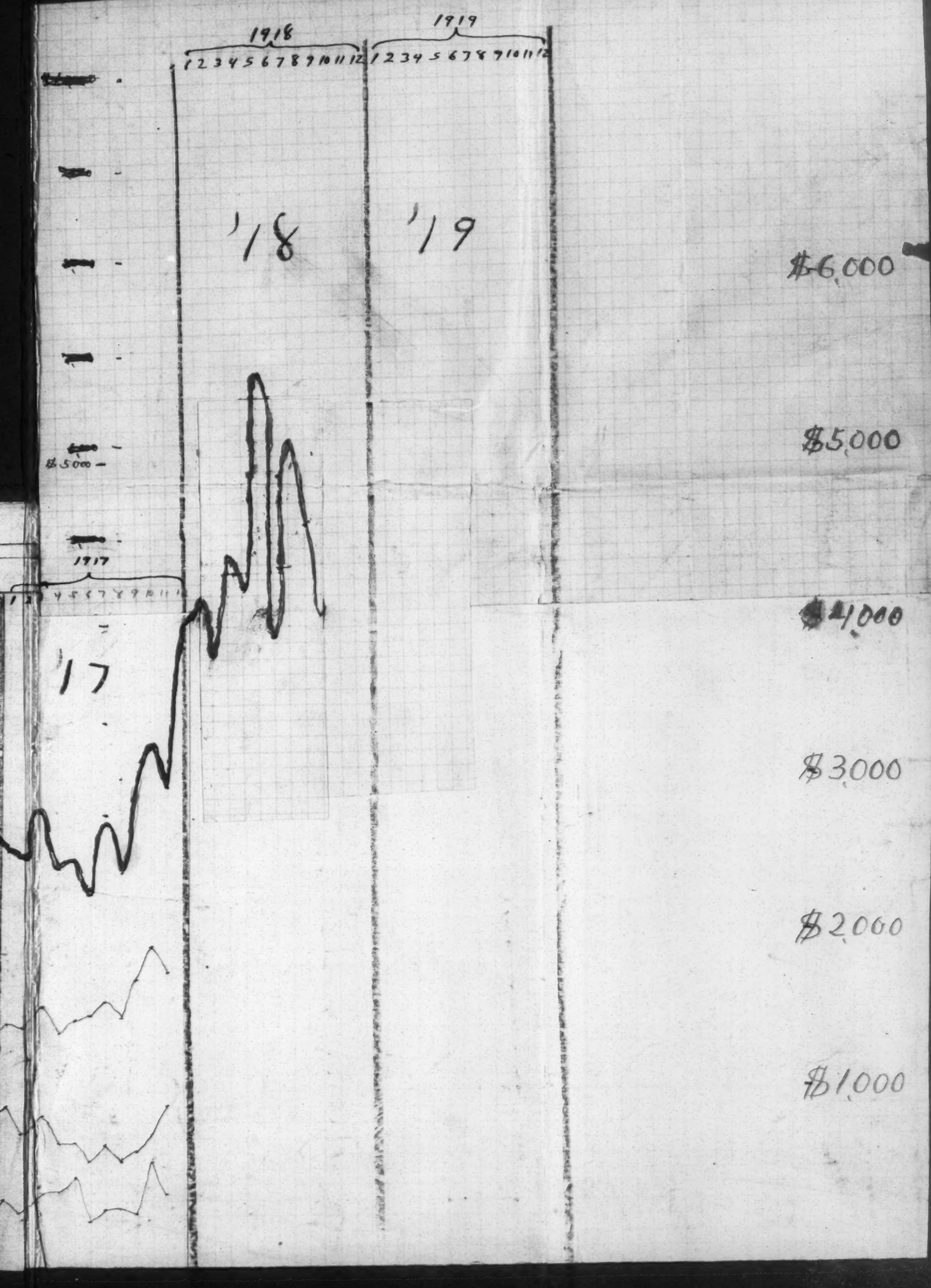
EXPENSES		REVENUE	
Publishing	$ 34142.08	Sales	$ 46970.80
Salaries	18571.75	Subscription	17583.01
General Expense	5642.99	Advertising	11715.73
Postage	3793.55	Profit on Books Sold	1930.80
Stationery & Supplies	1930.29		
Bad Debts & Adjustments	190.20		
Depreciation in Furniture	222.18		
	$ 67493.04		
NET PROFIT	$ 10707.30		
	$ 78201.34		$ 78201.34

Chart showing income
of Cuscis from
1911 through 1919

44-4-51 (insert 50)

Production of the Crisis.




1918
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
1919
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
'18
'19
$6,000
$5,000
$5000
$4,000
1917
'17
$3,000
$2,000
$1,000

[Crisis: NAACP]
[1919]

MAILING ZONES

Zones 1 and 2	17,915
Zone 3	12,933
Zone 4	19,018
Zone 5	22,690
Zone 6	11,533
Zone 7	2,190
Zone 8	5,024
New York City	1,750
Foreign Countries	3,687
	96,740

3/12

October 1, 1919.

1 & 2 zones	17,915	19.6
3 zone	12,933	14.2
4 "	19,018	20.8
5 "	22,690	25.
6 "	11,533	12.6
7 "	2,190	2.3
8 "	5,024	5.5
Total	91,303	100.%

4-4-23

17,281. Subs by Jews

871 — " N.Y. Cit. on Foreign

1,182 — Agts. N.Y. Cit.

3,384 — " Foreign

74,022 — " U.S. Jews

Total 96740

1

44-44-22

44-44-808

[1919?]

Average Monthly Net-Paid Circulation of The CRISIS

II

1910 (2 months)	1750	Copies
1911	9000	"
1912	22000	"
1913	27000	"
1914	31,450	"
1915	32,156	"
1916	37,625	"
1917	41,289	"
1918 (9 months)	72 855	"

44-4-237

44-4-101

44-4-25

Report of the Subscriptions By Zones.

Copies	sent	out	to	Zone	#1----------	2118 -
"	"	"	"	"	#2----------	433 -
"	"	"	"	"	#3----------	2858 -
"	"	"	"	"	#4----------	3687 -
"	"	"	"	"	#5----------	4277 -
"	"	"	"	"	#6----------	2160 -
"	"	"	"	"	#7----------	515 -
"	"	"	"	"	#8----------	1233

Grand Total 17281

44-4-24

Copies	sent	out	to	New York City----------	568
"	"	"	"	Foreign Countries----------	303

Ruth Springsted.

44-4-71

44-4-297

	Agents.	Totals.
Copies sent to New York City,	.....	1,182. .....
Copies sent to foreign agents,	.....	3,384. .....

Totals of Zones 1,3,4,5,6,7,8 as follows:

Total - Zone 1 & 2.	-	15,364 -
Total - Zone 3.	-	10,075 -
Total - Zone 4.	-	15,331 -
Total - Zone 5.	-	18,413 -
Total - Zone 6.	-	9,373 -
Total - Zone 7.	-	1,675 -
Total - Zone 8.	-	3,791 -
Grand Total of all Zones, -----		74,022 -

H.F. Branch.

monthly
Average Net Paid
Circulation of the
Crisis

44-4-156

1910	(2 months).....	1,750 copies
1911	.....	9,000 copies
1912	.....	22,000 copies
1913	.....	27,000 copies
1914	.....	31,450 copies
1915	.....	32,156 copies
1916	.....	37,625 copies
1917	.....	41,289 copies
1918	.....	75,187 copies
1919	(6 months).....	93,650 copies

44-4-41

de Chambrun, Colonel and
de Marenches, Captain

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
64-66 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT [n.a.c.a.]

$3.00

This book, originally written in French by two French staff officers, has just been put into English. It is a survey of American War efforts from a French military point of view, bringing out many significant facts which will seem startling to the general reader. The book opens with The Declaration of War and concludes with a chapter on Franco-American co-operation. The authors sum up American activities in the near and tell in detail of the organization and fighting at the front. The book has been made required reading in the public schools of France.

Please order - MSRO

3/4/54

MEMORANDA FOR MISS FRAZIER

Miss Frazier is stenographer for the Editorial office with the following specific duties and such other duties as Dr. DuBois or Miss Allison may give her.

(1) Hours: 8:30 - 4:30 except on Saturday, 8:30 - 1: One hour for lunch Please be prompt.

(2) Please keep the two editorial rooms in order. Open the windows each morning and close them on leaving at night.

In Dr. DuBois' room, keep the table,-desk dusted. Pencils sharpened. Paper, pen-ink, blotters, clips, ruler, scissors, etc., in place. In Editorial room, keep the table dusted and the magazines and newspapers in order.

(3) Keep DR. DuBois' desk calender up to date with his engagements. Keep the files of THE CRISIS in his room up to date.

(4) Take charge of third class mail. Open and check all newspapers, count the clippings. Give record sheets to Miss Allison monthly. Keep Record of magazines and pictures received. Keep current numbers of magazines on table and place designated ones on Dr. DuBois' table. Keep record of all out-going third class mail, giving original to shipping clerk and keeping carbon for filing.

(5) Send out marked copies of THE CRISIS monthly and mail matter twice a week to the literary editor, Miss Jessie Fauset, 2225 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

(6) File letters daily.

(7) Copy such manuscripts as Miss Allison designates.

(8) Take dictation.

The daily routine should be something as follows: (a) dusting and arranging (b) opening third class mail (c) filing until called for dictation.

3/17/23

[n.a.a.c.p.]

3/18/08

THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

We thank you heartily for letting us see the accompanying contribution. We are returning it with regret. Our inability to use it does not mean that it is without merit, but THE CRISIS is a small magazine and we can publish only a small part of the many excellent things sent us.

We trust you will not be discouraged. We are always glad to examine contributions and to use them if possible.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DU BOIS,

Editor.

N. B. We are aware that we are late in returning this manuscript. That is because we have been moving lately from one floor to another but within the same building. For this reason we have had to postpone many important matters. We hope you will overlook the delay.

[1919?]

Dear Agent:-

The strike of the printers has seriously tied up the publishing of magazines in New York. Several of the magazines have been forced to suspend publication altogether; others have appeared with great difficulty and with considerable delay; and many have appeared greatly reduced in size and changed in form.

The CRISIS has had its full share of these difficulties. We did not want to suspend publication if there was any possible way to avoid doing so and consequently we have tried every way possible to bring out the November issue on schedule time. By the hardest pull, we are able to bring out the November issue slightly reduced in size. Our agents will note that the price of this issue is TEN CENTS and not Fifteen Cents as we had planned and as had been announced. That means of course that the November issue will be charged to our agents at the old rate.

We have reason to believe that the strike will be settled soon and so we expect the December CRISIS to appear in its new form of 68 pages and at the new price of Fifteen Cents per copy, One Dollar and a Half per year.

Thanking you for your help in our work and asking your patience in our present difficulties, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P.S. The strike has made it impossible to publish a November issue of the BROWNIES' BOOK. We hope to have it appear with a December issue.

Chris - 1931

[N.a.a.c.P - Atlanta U.]

Rev. A. D. Williams, Pres.
Rev. L. H. King, Treas.

T. K. Gibson, Vice-Pres.
O. A. Toomer, Sec'y

Atlanta Branch
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

151 Auburn Ave
Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 1, 1919 19

In del

AGENT
AUG 4 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70-5th Ave.,
New York City.

3/8/18

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The Atlanta Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. has opened Headquarters at 151 Auburn Ave., and I have been placed in charge as Secretary of Headquarters.

I am writing to ask you if it is possible to arrange for us to handle the Crisis through the Headquarters. We would like if possible to have the exclusive agency in the City of Atlanta. If you have so arranged that no one person may have the exclusive agency, can you arrange it so that the Crisis may be sold from the Headquarters. We feel that this addition would help us in a number of ways.

Back to W. E. B. DuB

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours very truly,

A. D. Williams,
Pres. Atlanta Branch

Per (Mrs) Vivian L. Smith
Private Sec'y to Pres.

P.S. Kindest regards from one of your former students. I also ask to be remembered to Mrs. Dubois and Yolande when you communicate with them. I always think of you with a deal of pleasure, especially remembering my work with you during the writing of " The Quest of the Silver Fleece"

V. L. S.

[N.A.A.C.P., Chicago. Ill.]

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
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3125 STATE STREET
DOUGLAS 5574

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MRS. ELBERT SMITH

October
Twenty-first,
1 9 1 9.

Dr. W..E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed is letter of Mrs. Cora Shelton, of Tiptonville, Tennesee, which is self-explanatory. Have advised her to address you in re this matter at once as her letter came to this office "special delivery." News item under this cover was given to me with request that it be given metion in the Crisis.

Wish to congratulate you for the contemplated enlargement of the magazine and wish every possible success attends this long felt need.

Sincerely yours,
A. Clement MacNeal
Executive Secretary,
Chicago Branch.

Enclosure
ACMN:EM

3/17/56

[n.a.a.c.p - Cleveland]

April 17, 1919.

3/10/27

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
Attorney at Law,
1605 Williamson Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Davis:

Do not worry about publicity for the Cleveland Conference in The CRISIS. We have an article about it in the May number and in the June number which appears May 20. We are going to give it a big push.

Our experience is that strong advertisements just before a thing happens is best, provided good individual work has proceeded it.

I shall be present at the Conference, and will be glad to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

[n.a.a.c.p- Cleveland.]

MAIN 61 CENTRAL 104 W

CLEVELAND BRANCH OF THE
N. A. A. C. P.
1605 WILLIAMSON BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
JUNE 21-29, 1919

GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
HARRY E. DAVIS, SECRETARY

April 23rd,1919.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

3/10/29

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 17th at hand, and we are very much pleased to learn that the Conference will have the proper publicity. Locally we are doing everything in our power to make the affair a success, but of course there are certain features which must be handled from National Headquarters.

We agree with you that advertising may be premature, but in this case there must be sufficient time for prospective visitors to make arrangements.

I have just had a very interesting conference with Miss Ovington, and I presume she will go over some of these matters with you at an early date.

I have assigned you to speak Sunday morning, June 22nd at the Pilgrim Congregational Church. This is one of the largest churches in Cleveland, and Reverend Dan F. Bradley specially requested that you would be assigned to his church. Several other churches are also turning over their Sunday morning services to our speakers.

Please let me know what you think of my idea of the pilgrimage to Oberlin, which I have discussed with Miss Ovington.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

APR 26 1919

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

HARRY E. DAVIS

HED:G

Chairman.

[N.a.a.c.P. - Cleveland]

MAIN 61 CENTRAL 104 W

CLEVELAND BRANCH OF THE
N. A. A. C. P.
1605 WILLIAMSON BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
JUNE 21-29, 1919

GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
HARRY E. DAVIS, SECRETARY

May 14, 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

3/10/56

Dear Sir:

I am herewith enclosing a letter which Mr. Emerson, a congressman from this district has received from the Post Office Department.

Very truly,

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

HARRY E. DAVIS.

Chairman

HED:DA

[N.A.A.C.P. - Cleveland]

May 28, 1919

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
1605 Williamson Building,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

Thank you for letting us see Mr. Lamar's letter to Congressman Emerson* which I am herewith returning.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

3/10/35

Enc (2)
MGA/CF

* also, another letter which you kindly sent us

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
CAPT. ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 9386

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OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
FIELD SECRETARY
WALTER F. WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

October 24, 1919.

To the members of the Dayton Ohio Branch

Dear N.A.A.C.P. Members:

At the beginning of the year 1919 Dayton had a membership of 326 recorded in the Branch Bulletin. Since that time the National Office has received but one communication from the Dayton Branch. This was dated February 6 and stated that the branch did not have elections last fall and that the present officers were retained. Apart from this communication we have heard nothing from the branch, have received no new memberships nor renewals of memberships, and have had no report for the Branch Bulletin.

We are writing this letter to our Dayton members confident that the residents of so progressive a city as Dayton in so progressive a State as Ohio cannot allow this once active branch to continue inactive. Never before was there so great a need for vigorous propaganda against the inhuman treatment accorded the Negro in various parts of our country as at the present moment.

The N.A.A.C.P. is bending all its efforts to secure a congressional investigation of lynching. It needs all its branches, North and South. Will you not as an individual take it upon yourself to pay your membership dues, and to attend the election of officers which, according to the constitution, should be held during the first 10 days in November.

With deep appreciation of the former work of the Dayton Branch, and with confidence that it will grow in usefulness, I am

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible] W. [illegible], Chairman.

[N.A.A.C.P. - Harrisburg]

NATIONAL OFFICERS
President
MOREFIELD STORY
Vice-Presidents
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE
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National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Harrisburg, Penna. Branch

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P. O. Box 631.

July 29, 191.

3/16/136

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I note that the September issue of the Crisis is to be a Labor issue. As Pennsylvania is the greatest industrial state in the union and as there are a considerable number of Negroes employed in the various industries of the State, I am writing to inquire whether you care to have statistics showing the diversified lines in which our people are employed for this special number of the Crisis.

If so and you inform me I shall be glad to gather these statistics and forward same to you.

Very truly yours,

Robert J. Nelson

Branch Secretary.

[N.A.A.C.P.-Harrisburg Pa.]

October 29, 1919

Mr. Robert J. Nelson,
P. O. Box 631,
Harrisburg, Pa.

3/16/135

Dear Sir:

I am rather late in acknowledging your letter of July 29.

THE CRISIS' Labor Number was already made up before you wrote us, and I could not solicit additional data. If, however, you have any matter concerning the colored workers of Pennsylvania which you think would be interesting to readers of THE CRISIS, I wish you would send it to me.

Best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE

ADVANCMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

LOS ANGELES BRANCH

Suite 501, Thorpe Building

May 2, 1919

Hon, John R. Shillady
Secretary, N A A C P
Fifth Avenue, New York City

Dear Mr. Shillady:

Late yesterday afternoon I received word of Post Office Department action respecting "The Crisis". Happening to appear before the Long Beach Branch (embryo) last night and referring to the matter, I caused the following telegram to be sent:

"Post Master Burleson,
Washington, D. C.
Sir: The war is over. Please release "The Crisis."

[illegible]. L. Eskridge
President, Long Beach Branch,
N A A C P."

In the early hours this morning, I sent from this point the following telegram:

"Post Master General Burleson,
Washington, D. C.
Stopping of "The Crisis" is unwarranted. No emergency exists. Please order immediate release.

E. Burton Ceruti,
Attorney, Los Angeles Branch,
N A A C P."

Have seen the article and believe the action of Post Master General without justification and futile. Truth will not be suppressed and article will be read with greater interest and more extensively if it should require ten years to get it to the people.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) E. Burton Ceruti
Atty. Los Angeles Branch
N A A C P

3|10|34

[naacp, Macon Ga.]

3/4/33

1919

Dr. Richard Carey
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
552 NEW STREET
MACON, GA.

May Crisis

May 3rd. 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70-5th. Ave.,

New York City.

Dear Doctor:-Your telegram of the Ist. inst. received. It found the Association for the advancement of education of negroes in Georgia in session here, with Bishop Flipper, Williams, Ch. Reddic of the Ga. Baptist of Georgia, Mrs. Alice Carey of the women's Federation Clubs Miss Lucy Laney of Augusta, Ga. and Prof. H. A. Hunt in attendance each sent telegrams to the Post Master Gen. protesting the denial of the mail to the Crisis. Our local branch telegraphed ours.

Resp't.,

R. Carey

Ch. of the Macon, Ga. Branch

N.A.A.C.P

MAY 9 1919

2

[n.a.a.c.P, Moline, Ill.]

JUL 18 1919

AGENT SUBSCRIPTION

MOLINE BRANCH
—: OF THE :—
National Association for the Advancement
—: OF THE :—
COLORED PEOPLE.

15 copy B

3/2/09

MO DU BOIS
2 50
Ltr

Moline, Illinois, July 16th 1919

Mr. A. G. Dill Mngr. The Crisis
1860 - 18th Ave
Dear Sir

I am enclosing a Post Office money order for $2.50 The same to be applied on my account for the last 50 Crisis ordered. We regret very much that we did not receive the last 50 until Monday July 14th. In view of this we beg to advise that you make out August order for 75 Crisis. Also in receipt of a letter handed me by Mr August Link stating that his subscription to the Crisis had lapsed. Mr Link is a very great friend of our people & member of the Moline Branch N.A.A.C.P. & in the report forwarded to the Association office under date of June 16th $1.00 was included for the renewal of Mr Link to the Crisis. Kindly see that this matter is corrected & forward to Mr Link the July issues. We wish in this way to say that we do not mean to burden you with the thought of flooding our the Crisis office with unnecessary matters for publication space but this incident we believe is worthy of public notice. Troop B. the only Colored boy scouts troop in Rock Island Co. Wm Taylor Scout Master won the loving cup. put up by the R. I. County District of boy scouts The names of the Colored troop are the first to have their names engraved upon this very expensive & beautiful loving cup. Trusting that the Crisis may make mention of this. I am Yours Truly W. A. Stewart Sec. Moline Branch N.A.A.C.P.

[N.a.a.c.P., No. Calif.]

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Assistant Secretary
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NATIONAL OFFICES
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Official Organ—*THE CRISIS*

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Northern California Branch

Office of

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Rev. Jas. B. Holmes
Rev. J. M. Brown
Geo. Ingraham

June 17th 1919.

The Crisis Publishing Co.
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

3/9/16

Gentlemen:-

Herewith I beg to inclose photos of our graduates of the University of California at the commencement held June 4th 1919. for publication in your educational number.

Mr. Patterson requests the return of his photo for which I will inclose postage.

Yours for encouragement and success, I am,

Yours truly,

W. A. Butler

President.

WAB/EEJ.

[N.A.A.C.P, Paducah, Ky.]

1919

Paducah, Kentucky.
May 2nd.
1919.

Mr. W.E.BLubois
New York

Dear sir:

As per instructions we wired the Post Master General office today, asking the reason for holding the May issue of the Crisis from the mails.

Sincerely yours,

J.A. Buford Sec'y.
Paducah Branch N.A.A.C.P. Box 303.

MAY 5 1919

3

[N.A.A.C.P, Paducah, Ky]

MAMMOTH LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE Co

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE CITY 7454 422-424 S. SIXTH STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

3/4/35

Paducah, Ky.
May 2nd.
1919.

Post Master General
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Kindly inform us why the May issue of The Crisis is withheld from the mails.

Duplicate of the telegram sent from
The Paducah Branch?

[N.A.A.C.P. Plainfield, N.J.]

325 Plainfield ave

AUG 19 1919

DU BOIS

3/18/43

Plainfield's Branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

Plainfield does has a live organization of the above stated assn with a membership of over 200 and an enthusiastic working executive Committee bid fair to be N.J.'s best, we Solicit all well thinking & good meaning People White & Colored to become one of us, Executive Comm office 328 West 4th St

Mr Press Comm

Dear Sir

Please at your earliest opportunity Stick this in your magazine in a spare space & oblige

C. Edmund Hyps

3|0|33

W. H. STOKES, PH. D., PRESIDENT.
E. C. BURKE, TREASURER.
J. THOMAS HEWIN, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
MRS. MAGGIE L. WALKER, VICE-PRESIDENT.
B. A. CEPHAS, SECRETARY.

CALLED into being on the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

It conceives its mission to be the completion of the work which the Great Emancipator began. It proposes to make Colored Americans free from the lingering shackles of past slavery; physically free from peonage, mentally free from ignorance, practically free from disfranchisement and socially free from insult.

The Richmond Branch endorses this platform and will strive to make itself the Livest Branch South of the Potomac.

RICHMOND BRANCH
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

RICHMOND, VA., May 1st., 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 5th Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing you under a separate cover your cut which you were so kind to send us. I am directed by the Richmond Chapter N. A. A.C.P. to say to you that we thank you most heartily for your recent lecture, but at the same time to say that the only regret in our City is that you cannot come back again soon. The Richmond people are clamoring for your presence at your next earliest possible date.

Respectfully yours,

J. Thomas Hewin

Dictated.
IKH/

Personal P7

MAY 3 1919

12

[N.A.A.C.P. - Santa Monica Bay Br.]

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WALTER F. WHITE, Assistant Secretary

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

PROPOSES TO MAKE 11,000,000 AMERICANS PHYSICALLY FREE FROM PEONAGE, MENTALY FREE FROM IGNORANCE, POLITICALLY FREE FROM DISFRANCHISEMENT, AND SOCIALLY FREE FROM INSULT

LOCAL OFFICERS
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ARTHUR L. REESE, Secretary

Santa Monica Bay Branch

Venice, California, 10/15 1919

3/16/1106

Editor Crisis:-

I am sending you matter that I was instrumental in having published the latter article was sent to me by a friend from New York city. We are using the best endeavor possible to keep our branch alive and have succeeded in renewing quite a few of our old Members to which we will make a report to headquarters later

Yours Very truly

Arthur L Reese

E-14a

Sparta, Tenn.

June I8th, I9I9.

The "Crisis" Publishing Company, New York, City.

Gentlemen: As I have'nt noticed in any of your Journals Mr. Homer Crabtree's Picture, I take it for granted that you are waiting for me to send his rank, which I forgot, and which follows: Sergeant. Homer L.Crabtree,Company B, 372nd Infantry.

As Mr. Crabtree , was born here and lived here the greater part of his life, and is considerd quite a Hero by both Races ,here, we will appreciate any consideration shown him in your Journal.

Mr. Crabtree's address, is; 443 I/2 Ford Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Wishing your Journal continued success , I remain Y yours very truly,

D.C.Officer.

3/6/19

3/5/6

June 14,1919.

Lloyd Osbourne, Esquire,
Vannman-u-tage Ranch,
Gilroy, California.

My dear Sir:

Miss Isobel Field has sent me the enclosed extract from a letter of yours to her. I am writing to ask if you would mind if I published this in The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

Encl.

3/15/50

October 27, 1919

Miss May Owings,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Miss Owings:

I learn from Miss Pingree that you had some interesting experiences during the Chicago riot.

Would you not like to write a short account of them for THE CRISIS? We could publish it with or without your name, as you would prefer.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Fauset - articles

addrss: A. M. Parker
3004 6th St.
San Diego, California.

11382

OCT 23 1919

Editor of The Crisis,

Dear Sir.

Enclosed please find three dollars, ($3.00) to enroll me in the N. A. A. C. P. membership, and secure me a years subscription to "The Crisis". A friend loaned me copies, I notice that the cause of justice for the Negro is so ably voiced therein.

I am a graduate of Pomona College in this State, and am glad that my Alma Mater has already graduated two fine Negroes, Winston Dickson, '04, and Arthur M. Williams, '17.

Sincerely,
(Miss) Alice M. Parker.

Colored

[Patterson, James]

630 N. 46th St.
Phila., Pa.
May. 8, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
70-5th Ave.
N. Y. City.

My Dear Sir:

Just a word to let you know that I have read with much interest all you have said in the majority of the Crisis, and have nothing but the highest appreciation to express to you for your great work.

I was in Le Mans, France when you visited there and was

a member of the 368 Band that played
in your honor.

I want to thank you for those
most noble efforts you are putting
forth in our behalf, and am looking
forward to that history of our boys
in the Argonne Forest.

Will render you any help possible

I remain

Respectfully yours

Jas. H. Patterson

P.S. Please do not mention this letter in
the Crisis at least the name or address.

3/20/72

251
-p 2

May 21, 1919

Mr. James H. Patterson,
630 N. 46th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

In Dr. Du Bois absence I wish to thank you for your letter of May 18.

We would appreciate it very much if you would send us a statement of your experiences while with the American Expeditionary Force, and any documents, order, etc;, for the History of the Negro in the Great War.

We shall be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

MGA-CF

Reg: Hart

[Patterson, Julius]

Kingfisher Okla

1-26-19.

Mr Augustus Granville Dill
Business M'gr, the "Crisis"
New York City.

My Dear Sir:

I read in your January issue of the Crisis, an article under the caption of "Consumers' Co-Operation."

3/18/3

I am really pleased to know that this matter has been taken up by your magazine, and I am very anxious to help to extend the organization of the Cooperative Guild to our part of the country if it will be possible to get our people to understand that it is really something for their own benefit and upbuilding.

Kindly send me some literature on the subject so that I will be enabled to get our people interested in the matter, also that I may be enabled to advise intelligently in reference to the Guild and the Cooperation part of the business. We have quite a large colered population here, and I am in touch with the colored town of Boley Okla, where there should be a large feild for the work.

I refer you to The First National Bank of this cityor any business firm in the city as tomy good standing in this community.

Yours very respectfully,

FEB 2 1919

Julius Patterson

Kingfisher, Okla

38

Coop Ed

Lit sent Feb 27/18

[George W. Perry]

A77-4

Headquarters
805th Pioneer Infantry
American Expeditionary Forces
France.

Chatel Chehery, France.
April 17, 1919.

3/6/49

MAY 9 1919

Editor, Crises,
N.Y.,N.Y.

Dear Editor:

I am sending you under separate cover a picture of two of our companies and the chateau where the headquarters of our regiment is domiciled. The large photo has the Regimental Staff and commanding officers together with the colors. The Companies shown are the Headquarters company and Company "E". The small photo is Mess Sergeant Joe Beauchamp, of Alexandria, La. We are sending you a copy of our regimental history, together with a copy of some poems by one of the enlisted men and a history of our chateau.

If you see fit to use any of the enclosed matter, we will appreciate it very much. We have been receiving the Crises from our friends and by the time it gets around it has traveled many miles within the confine of this regiment. And of course as chief of the enlisted personnel of our headquarters I leave the magazine where our officers can read it when we are out at lunch. Our adjutant is well acquainted with a number of the men who appear within its pages as well as the editor. He is a Harvard man and a fine officer. We all like him. Our regiment is composed of colored and white officers.

You will find a number of complimentary things on the regiment's record in the Argonne in the history. We were as you know the fighting reserves of the army and that we were right on this front from September to November 11th. We kept the lines of communication going and of course we were raided and shelled by German long ragge guns andsubject to gas raids too.

We are now located in the Ardennes between the Argonne and the Meuse. This is a wild and wooly forest I assureyou. We are hoping to reach our homes in May. We have spent over 7 months in this section of the battlefront and we are hoping to get started home in a few weeks after you get this letter at least.

Our regiment is the best advertised regimant in the A.E.F. and its members are from all over the United States practically.

A month or so ago, we had a payday here and $20,000 was collected the first day and sent to relatives and banks in the United States. Every day our mail sergeant sends from $100 to $1000 per day to the United States for the men in our regiment. Saving of the final salary they receive as soldiers. As a whole they are and have learned many things by having had this great war experience.

Just a line about myself: Before I was drafted, I was formerly Editor of the Boley Progress, Boley, Okla.(the largest exclusive Negro Town in the United States) and a few months prior to the draft last June was manager of the "Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Anything you may say about us will be appreciated by the boys over-here. Wishing you continued success, I am,

Yours very truly,

George W. Perry

Sergt. Major,
2nd Battalion, 805th Pioneer Infantry,
American E. F.

Look up
sent 7-28-19

JUL 23 1919

749 East 217th Street
New York, July 22, 1919.

The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave
New York City.

3/9/31

Gentlemen,

Responding to your request of May last, for my photo to be published in the "Educational number" of July issue of the Crisis, I mailed the same to your address, but failed to find it among the other graduates of the Washington Irving High School.

If you have no further need of the photo kindly return same to me at your earliest

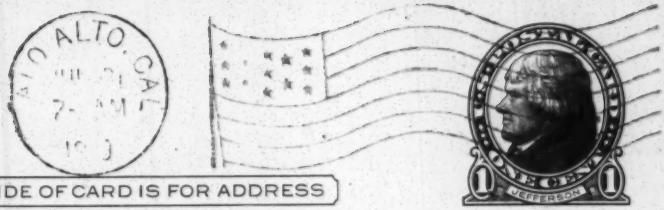
convenience and oblige.

Respectfully,

Margaret L. Pettis

749 E. 217th St.

Bronx.



Crisis
Editor —
70 — Fifth Ave,
New York, N. Y.

3/16/53

July 30th — Am Train
California. If you use
story — "Trapped!" — change
"Ditch" in sub-headline to
Pit — ("Who Digs a Pit for
His Neighbor.") — Mrs Pickens.

PHONE LAKESIDE 4286 RESIDENCE: 2316 LINDEN ST.

Cooper A. M. E. Zion Church
Campbell St., bet. 8th and 9th Sts.
J. B. HOLMES, PASTOR

OAKLAND, CAL. July 30, 1919 191

THE CRISIS,
NEW YORK CITY.

3/10/54

Dear Editor:--

Do you think you can use the enclosed story in September number? If not, kindly return it at once, for it is of PRESENT interest to the many colored, and some white, people who were at the Methodist Centenary Celebration in Columbus, Ohio. If it is suitable and in time for the September Crisis, I will withold it from other publications. If not, I will give it to the weeklies. It should not wait longer than September, because of its nature and contents. Many colored people who were at the Centenary Celebration, will remember most of the incidents on which the story turns.

Kindly let me know at once, and return copy if not to be used in September.

Return to my Baltimore address,
1012 Arlington Ave., Govans,
Baltimore, Maryland. (Or Morgan College).
WILLIAM PICKENS.

Wm. Pickens

August 12, 1919

Mr. William Pickens,
1012 Arlington Avenue, Govans,
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mr. Pickens:

I regret to say that it is impossible to put your story in the September number,- that is The Labor Number and the articles have been arranged for long before. I am sorry, therefore, to return it.

Very sincerely yours,

3/14/52

Enc.
WEBDB/CF

[1] Saturday Sept. 20. (SPINGFIELD)

Dear Mrs. DuBois:

Again I do thank you with a check. I have just sent the Cards to Mrs. Chadwick. She always gives the money to Mr. Hill and I do not know the address to which he sent it. I think he sent it to Miss Amy Chadwick at the Orphans Home, 99 Leonard St Allanta Ga., I also wish the Boonies sent to the same address. She will have three dollars for Jo Lands. her birthday

[4] Mrs. Hall heard from her family one day this week; all living, one was wounded several times. He was very happy over this news I'm sure this was it is some other bit of news I ought to tell you. but I do not remember.

Mary Lucy is regaining her sight. sees much better than a year ago. I enclose the Guardian notice. I paid every year, last March I would then to stop it; but it continued to come this summer. I shall send it money. with this I will I never got any receipt; so it would be useless to spend a postage stamp to tell I did not owe any

Wish God and my friends all happiness.
Lovingly, Effie A. Rogers.

31>1103

[2]

Give her the money & buy her stockings. any thing that would please her. powder and paint for all I care. all the way down I wanted to scrape the paint off the women. but I came to the conclusion it was a fad that would have it own.

I'm sending you a General Catalogue of A. U. Dr. Adams spent days over it. You may like to refer to it sometime.

The Ware family will be in Montclair this winter. Henry was born in Montclair. so it will not be a new home.

Dr. Adams had already written Dick regarding Hunt. I think he will admitted because he is Mrs Hunt's son.

Do you remember Dr. Dubois speaking of Lucile Du Lendon who was in the hospital. Mrs Ware had a letter from her. We infer from the letter that one arm and hand will be useless. She is to return to Brick School in N. C.

Mrs. Evans seems so discouraged concerning Dr. Palmer. He is to be in Montclair

We shall need three or four teachers. Mr. Evans is away & prays for the

N. A. U. C. P.

[3]

BELL PHONE COURT 1832

C. W. POSEY, President
ROBERT L. VANN, Editor
IRA F. LEWIS, Man'g Editor

The Pittsburgh Courier

518 Fourth Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

3/8/03

June 23, 1919.

America's Greatest Weekly

Leader in Commercial Advertising

NEWS MATTER AUTHENTIC

Always Reliable

Construction--not Reconstruction

Education not Re-Education

Editor of the Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

Dear Sir:

As the government ban on exchanges has been lifted, we would like very much to have you again place our name on your exchange list. We did not cut you off our at all, and if you desire a continuance of exchanges with us, please replace our name on your list.

Yours very truly,

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER PUBLISHING CO.

W. O. Walker
City Editor.

WOW/EMB

[Pittsburgh Courier]

July 25, 1919

Mr. W. O. Walker,
518 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of June Twenty-third, I beg to say that we are re-establishing our exchange list and will be glad to put your excellent paper upon it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

September 15, 1919

Dean of School of Dentistry,
University of Pittsburg,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sir:

Information has come to this journal that one of your graduates, Prather Jay Gilmer, who was one of your four honor students in graduation, and that he stood third highest among one hundred seventy-two candidates who were examined by the State Board.

Are these the facts so far as you know; also may I ask what was his standing with regard to the prize for excellency in Chemistry during his course?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

P. O. BOX 64
WATERVLIET, N. Y.

JUL 17 1919

DU BOIS

July 15, 1919

Dear Sir:

It was my aim that this matter should have reached you before now but I have been waiting to get the young lady's picture and as it has not come to me I am sending it.

I will want a dozen copies of the August number, in which I trust this will appear. Kindly let me know if the matter is in time for that and if I should place an order for the dozen.

Very truly yours,

J. I. Pope.

3/9/25

Ans

Paris Ky 7/21/19

Mr A. G. Dill

Buisness mgr the Crisis

70 Fifth Ave

N.Y.

Dear Sir I Submitted 2, Photos to the Crisis in March 1919. & Recd a Reply that they would Appear in the Same, at a Early date, I have not seen the Photos in the Crisis or have they been Returned to me, now I would like to hear from you, also whether or not if I send 1 or 2, Baby Photos for October Issue can I depend on them Appearing in that Issue

Resp

Charles Porter Agt

118 Jackson St

(Crisis agent)

JUL 23 1919

Paris Ky 8/25/19

Mr Augustus G. Dill

AUG 27 1919
DU BOIS

Business Mgr the Crisis
#70 Fifth Ave N.Y.

Dear Sir. Enclosed Please find a Photo for the October # Crisis. & I would like to Know whether or not the same will appear in that #. as I have submitted several Photo's & have not had them Appear in the Crisis & am also Returning the Photo of Mrs Annie Kelly age 102 on March 13th 1919. would like to have that also in the October Crisis & oblige

Charles Porter Agt
18. Jackson St

3/2/93

Ans

Paris Ky 9/11/19

Mr A. G. Dill

Business Mgr

the Crisis #70. Fifth Ave

NY.

Dear Sir Would like to Know Whether or not the 2 Photos I sent Several Weeks ago one of Mrs Annie Kelly aged 102. March 13 th 1919. + one Baby Photo of Buster, Paris Ky will Appear in the october Issue of the Crisis

+ oblige

Charles Porter

118. Jackson St

3/9/67

SEP 13 1919

DU BOIS

3/2/96

October 16, 1919.

Mr. Charles Porter,
118 Jackson Street,
Paris, Ky.

My dear Mr. Porter:

We have had made a cut of Mrs. Kelly, but we have not been able as yet to use it because of our limited space.

We are keeping the picture of "Buster" which we may be able to use in our Children's magazine sometime, and returning the picture of Mrs. Kelly.

Many thanks for your interest and co-operation.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

PHONES {3242 3243

Ideal Drug Store

36 N. LAWRENCE STREET.

Goods, Prices and Service—the Best.

DR. W. M. WASHINGTON
Women's and Children's Diseases
DR. C. H. WILSON
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
} PROPS.

10670

OCT 2 1919

OCT 2 1919

DU BOIS

Montgomery, Ala., 9/29/1919

OCT 2 1919

The Crisis.

Wholesale lynching of Colored people going on in Montgomery! Two lynched another to follow if Caught

Yours Truly,

Jno G. Porter

3/15/71.

Please return
W.E.B.D.

MAY 12 1919

31

1626 15th St.,N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
May 10,1919.

8 S
. 5
M. 4,2 5

3/5/36

Dear Sir;-

I take the opportunity to call your attentiom to a matter, in which I have become interested.

Mr. J. Bogorad,a newsdealer handling the Crisis and other publications published by Colored people and in their interests, recently had occasion to address communications to the office of the Crisisseeking information as to possibility of his returning about eighty-five copies of the periodical which he could not dispose. Mr. Bogorad has not up to this time receive d a courteous reply to that inquiry. A letter recently addressed to him is one which I have reasons to regret as coming from the offices of the Crisis. The news dealer in question feels this very keenly, and those of us in the near neighborhood who are in the habit of purchasing our own papers from and as courteously received and treated as we are in the establishment mentioned, feel that a bit of consideration of a differxent natire is due Mr. Bogorad.

I may say, Dr. Du Bois,as a man of color, I deplore any thing which will tend toward alienating us and the question of having our publications in the hands of large salesmen, such as this dealer, because the sales of literature which give vent of the real side of issues as they affect us, and we feel toward them, is so far lacking in breadth that we are constantly in danger of misrepresented in ways, over which we have no control. It may be said if we talk to so and so he will change his mind, yes, but we cannot always get him to consent to talk, where if he persistently finds your literature in the stores of his own people he will be curious to know why. Again after he reads, he may throw it down, but who knows who will pick it up ? I am very much interested in this case because I am a regular patron of this dealers, and only the other day when I went to get my monthly Crisis did he inform me of the incident which up to this time had deprived him of the issue for this month. I may add by the way that the present holding, is very likely to result in the forced lack of sales on his part again. Most of the people generally dealing with him will be forced to go elsewheres in order to get their paper for their convenience. I have promised Mr. Bogorad to take up this matter directly with you, assuring him that the letter sent him was xxxx without your personal knowledge. I have asked him not to act hastily in the matter of future handling of the Crisis.

Thanking you in advance for whatever action you may take in this matter, and assuring you that the check mentioned in the communication received by Mr. Bogorad, will be forwarded,

he in fact wished me to take it last evening, and mail to you with this letter, in a few days.

3/5-/37

I have no wish to interfere with the business management of the Crisis, nor to act as a dictator in your affairs, but I cannot help but fel keenly anything which has the tendency toward hampering the circulation of those organs of the peoples in a country such as this and among hostile peoples such as surround us.

Furthery more, I submit, and I am sure you will partly at the least agree with me, that many a friend has been lost by us, because he heard or saw only one side of this tremeodous problem.

Very truly yours,

J. Bernard Dudley
for Ar.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,
New York.

3/5/35

May 14, 1919.

Mr. J. B. Quiller,
1626 Fifteenth Street, Northwest,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Quiller,

The business rules of THE CRISIS have to be hard and fast, but if Mr. Bogarad will write me personally, I will refund the money for the eighty-five copies.

I am leaving town until June 1, but I will attend to the matter when I return.

Very sincerely yours,

Crisis Bus

Back to W E B DuB

[Quivers]

AUG 23 1919

SUBSCRIPTION

40 Waterloo Road,

Stockton, Cal.,

Sunday, Aug. 17, 1919,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

My Dear Doctor:

In the month of July, I wrote you a personal letter, stating that the Crisis for July had not arrived. Ialso enclosed a postal order for one dollar, to be applied on account. I had received from the Circulation Dept. a statement that my subscription had expired. Of course that was an error, for I paid my subscription in March of this year, and received receipt for same. To-day is the seventeenth of August, and I have received no Crisis for either JULY or AUGUST! If the Crisis has been stopped by Mr. Burlson, and that is the reason I do not get it, kindly let me know. Will you not please try to get a copy to me by some hook or crook? This loss of the two numbers, spoils my file.

3/12/65

Permit me in this letter also to state, that I am collecting some old tales of early California Life, such as the ~~Sive~~ Slaveholding era, just prior to the war of 1861, and the Rescue of fugitives from Bondage, subjects which you can use when I am no more, and there is not one left who personally knows of the facts, either of the white or the colored race.

Emanuel returned at 9 a. m. on last Sunday ~~morning~~, having been honorably discharged at the Presidio of San Francisco at 3 p. m. Saturday, the 9th . He was a year and nine days in France, and was on the firing line on the morning of the eleventh of November, with ordes to swing into action, when the Armistice was proclaimed.

I personally knew most of the former slaves who were brought to California, and held or sold, and many of the paramours of the old slaveholders. You will appreciate the data I can give you, as it is such as no one else can. I was also personally acquainted with two of our presidents, and with three of the members of the Federal Supreme Court. I knew Judge Terry, the fire-eating Texan, who killed Broderick, and the California members of the Great Sumner family of which Charles was such a conspictuous scion, and I know what the Historians purposely omitted in their history of

omitted in their history of this great state, and why they omitted it.

It were wrong that I die with this data locked up in my mind, when in proper hands it could be of so much use.

I received a pamphlet, " A Lynching Uncovered ", which I could make good use of if I had a few copies. May I not ask for them?

You are not aware that Congress appropriated money to build a ship canal from Stockton to tide water, (to Antioch), a distance of ~~one-hundred-twenty~~ sixty miles, or rather, a deepening of the River to its old depth before mining days, which when completed, will enable one to take ship in New York and land at El Dorado street in Stockton? Plans to accommodate a population of 100,000 are in progress ~~of~~- now. I was here when Stockton had only 10,000 and now we have 50,000

With the best of good wishes

Allow me to subscribe,

Yours, most faithfully,

Emanuel Jaurez

3/12/66

ADDENDUM

The great California Valley is shaped somewhat like a spoon: terminating at Tehachipi and at the confluence of the two ~~river-systems~~, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin-and ~~confluence~~ of the two mountain systems, the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada in the north, and drained by the Sacramento from the north and the San Joaquin from the south. These two mighty rivers meet about sixty miles below Stockton, at Antioch, flowing into the upper arms of the San Francisco Bay. The lowest point of this great valley is Lake Tulare near Visalia: It is just midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Up to the early sixties, the point of the farthest water communication from San Francisco towards the south, was Stockton: thence wagons took freight to the southern mines, reaching as far as what is now Bakersfield, and the neighborhood of the Yosemite. This Valley is the greatest on earth; the famous Nile not being worthy of comparison; the Amazon being uncultivated throughout a large extent, exceeds the California Valley in extent only, but not in its productivity of useful commodities

3/12/67

[Reynolds]

Box 492.
Taylor, Texas.
July 26, 1919.

Editor of Crisis,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:-

3118187

acknowledge receipt of your request of 22nd. inst. for "other facts" I may have in my "possession."

At present, haven't any other facts, other than the ones I'll send later with others I am now preparing.

It was and is yet my intention to give to the press of the Country

many interesting "facts" of my overseas experience. Truths that the general public do not know. The public may have heard and read many things concerning the Colored man "over yonder" but I am going to tell more.

From time to time I shall be glad to send you facts, good, bad and otherwise, in so far as they relate to the Negro and his welfare. I am interesting in anything that spells progress for our people. The Crisis comes on time. You may expect to hear from me again.

Very truly yours,
Jas. A. Reynolds.

3/18/82

3/6/69

C. Rhine
Co. C. 802 P. Inf

77
-11

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

Camp Sevier, S. C.
July 10th. 1919

Dear Editor -

Enclosed, you will find photo of Sgt. Grant D. Giddens Jr. heavy-wt. champion of 802nd Pioneer Inf. and the only undefeated heavy-wt. boxer who refuses to draw the color line.

Sgt. Giddens Jr. is the only son of Rev. E. D. Giddens, D.D., of Savannah Conference who after leaving college in Atlanta Ga, has made Cleveland Ohio, his home where he was employed with the Hallet Brothers firm.

Sgt. Giddens only began boxing again after reaching Camp Sherman.

After leaving school he returned

TO THE WRITER: SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

3/6/00

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

IMCA

to fight or if I was against
that the writer of his father
and will discontinue his boxing
after leaving the Army.
Gives to Camp Sherman
Then instructed me for the Y.M.C.A.
Board. Commencing his work with
Mr. Young & Gilbert
While there he was also Sunday
school Supt. and interested
in the debating team of Camp
Sherman.
Dr. P. Cornell D.D. of Cleveland
spoke to his Company while there
at Camp Sherman and
Save the boys the fighting
spirit.
He did not expect to enter to
enter school again this year
He will study Theology, but I am
sure will never be nothing but a fighting
Theologan.

TO THE WRITER: SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

He was as it happy among his friends as the fighting gentleman. Fought under the name of Jabbing Jennett, earned the name but Famous as Blazing Bill but he claims he is just Corporal Gedeon.
Kindly give this space in your or our Issue of July

Your truly
Wm. C. Rhine.

3/6/18 B

TO THE WRITER: SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

[Rice]

2

To
Dr. W. E. Burghardt Dubois.
care of THE CRISIS,
70, Fifth Avenue, New York.

My dear Dr. Dubois:-

Things do run in grooves in this queer world of ours, do they not? The other evening , after I had had the pleasure of listening to your scholarly address, a friend sent me an old copy of the CRISIS , on the opening page of which I found the note of your birthday, with your accompanying request that your friends should write you a word. That issue of the magazine was over a year old- I had not seen it because I had been on Hospital duty in France- and as you do n't know me, I have no right to call myself one of your "friends". And yet, I want to send you a word of cheer with my belated but sincere congratulations on having passed successfully one of the milestones in a life well and bravely lived.

The up-hill road is n't so easy, but it is the only one worth while , is n't it?- and though of course I am "nobody" in particular, perhaps you will pardon this tardy, but well- intentioned greeting from a fellow-pilgrim.

My subscription for the Crisis, I have just enclosed to Major Spingarn.

With best wishes for a pleasant summer, believe me, my dear Dr. Dubois,

Very cordially yours,

Harriet A. Rice, M. D.

75, Spring St., Newport , Rhode Island.
July 15, 1 9 1 9 .

1/8/44

July 22, 1919

Dr. Harriet A. Rice, M. D.
75 Spring Street,
Newport, Rhode Island

3814

My dear Madam:

I have your very kind letter of July Fifteenth, and write to express my deep appreciation of your words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

[Richards]

JAN 13 1919

2 2

3/18/31

Co Ad

1111 North First Strat
Albuquerque New Mex
January 7th, 1919
Consumers Cooperatives.
%s Editor of Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York city, Ny

Dear Sir —

Having read your announcement in some past year issues in the (Crisis), and being somewhat interested, we are requesting complete information as to the movement.

We wish to state that we have in process of creation a very nice Cement block store, which

3/16/132

me plain to open to the
public at an early date
We wish to offer this
business as one of
your corporators, also
we have a very effi-
cient young man we
would like your appoint-
ment as State Secretary
for New Mexico
May we be favored
with full particulars as
to your movement.?

yours truly
J. E. Richards Pres.
D. E. Richards Sec.
111 No. 1st St.
Albuquerque
New Mexico

Address
D. E. Richards
111 No 1st St
Albuquerque
New Mexico

Look up
sent July 10/1939

3/19/41

Macomb & St
Detroit, Mich.
July 11, 1919

JUL 14 1919
SUBSCRIPTION
DU BOIS

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York.

Dear Sirs:

Some weeks ago, or better, the first of June, I sent a photo of myself, as per your gracious and highly appreciated request, but at this writing nothing has been heard of the letter and picture.

Your letter to me in May at West College, Tally Springs, Miss., stated that it would appear in the July issue of the Crisis.

I send now twelve Cents (12) in stamps for a number of the July issue.

JUL 17 1919

Respectfully yours,
M. C. Richardson

DISEASES OF THE EYE
A SPECIALTY

OFFICE HOURS
8 TO 10 A. M.
2 TO 4 P. M.
6 TO 8 P. M.

TELEPHONE 404-W

DR. ERNEST A. ROBINSON

21 ATKINS AVENUE
ASBURY PARK N. J. 6/20 1914

3/18/32

Dr W E DuBois
70 5th Ave
New City

Dear Sir

I enclose an article which I
think I may be put in the
June Crisis, but it failed to appear &
no reason has been why, so I thought
perhaps it was too late for June. If this
is true I trust you will without fail
put it in the July number.
I have always read the Crisis & consider
it an excellent magazine & wanted the
article for the death of my wife published

I trust that it will be looked upon favorably this month.

Very truly yours

E. G. Flamm

DISEASES OF THE EYE
A SPECIALTY

OFFICE HOURS
8 TO 10 A. M.
2 TO 4 P. M.
6 TO 8 P. M.

TELEPHONE 404-W

DR. ERNEST A. ROBINSON

21 ATKINS AVENUE
ASBURY PARK N. J. 6/26 1919

I have not written this -
I don't seem to have it

Dr W E B Du Bois
70-5th Ave
New York City

2/18/30

Dear Sir.

I sent you an article on the death of my wife about the 15th May. I do not see it in the June Crisis & fear it did not. I wrote you again requesting it be published in the July issue but I note this morning that it was not.

I do not know if Constant was a subscriber to The Crisis for I do not recall ever seeing the article nor was I advised, my wife was quite an

DISEASES OF THE EYE
A SPECIALTY

OFFICE HOURS
8 TO 10 A. M.
2 TO 4 P. M.
6 TO 8 P. M.

TELEPHONE 404-W

DR. ERNEST A. ROBINSON

21 ATKINS AVENUE
ASBURY PARK N. J _____ 191

3/18/31

accomplished artist & well known in her line & I have a number & I would like for the article to be published. Kindly inform me at your earliest possible convenience why the article has not been published.

This is my third writing about the matter & would like to have a reply without further efforts at Communication

Very truly Yours

E. A. Robinson M.D.

3/4/135

December 3, 1919.

Mr. Nicholas Rodgers,
c/o Dr. H. Freidenwald,
1039 Madison Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

I understand that you received a decoration for bravery as a soldier.

I should like very much to have your photograph for use in a War History which I am preparing.

I should like also to have the exact wording on your citation.

Very sincerely yours,

COLORED SOLDIER

Baltimore News - Oct. 30, 1919.

NEGRO IS AWARDED FRENCH WAR CROSS

Gallant Conduct Of Dr. Harry Friedenwald's Butler Is Recognized By French Government.

To receive a Distinguished Service Cross for a deed of heroism is a wonderful experience, but it cannot compare with the "delicious sensation" of being awarded one over a year after the act was committed.

This is the opinion of Nicholas Rodgers, butler to Dr. Harry Friedenwald, 1029 Madison avenue, who has just received a Croix de Guerre for his bravery and heroism during the Champagne drive September a year ago.

Rodgers was a messenger in the American Expeditionary Force, carrying dispatches from headquarters to the officers at the front. It was on the very day on which his company first went over the top that his captain was shot just as he was about to deliver a message to him.

Rodgers rushed to his assistance, opened his collar so that he might get some relief, when a second bullet whizzed along, striking him in the back. With the assistance of three other men Rodgers carried him under a heavy barrage back to a recreation hut, where first aid was administered. Then he went back into the thick of the fight.

Rodgers is one of only 150 colored men in the whole State of Maryland who enlisted, and is perhaps the only negro in the city to have been signally honored.

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Charles Edward Russell
Neval H. Thomas
Wilberforce Col. Charles Young, U. S. A.

251-
21

May 21, 1919

Mr. Alexander Rogers,
386 Cumberland Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Permit me in the absence of Dr. Du Bois, to acknowledge your letter of May 17, and to thank you for your interest, and cooperation toward The History of The Negro in The Great War.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

MGA-CF

Reg. Hist

ESTABLISHED 1881 AS THE FIRST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

TO-DAY THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

BRANCHES: LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, SYDNEY, VIENNA, ROME.
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REPRESENTATIVES ALWAYS GLAD TO CALL

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 8860

New York July 14, 1919 191

The Crisis Magazine,
70 Fifth Ave.
City

3/18/26

Attention of Mr. M. G. Allison
Secretary

Gentlemen:-

Replying to your letter of July 10th, beg to state that we have given you creditfor the 13 clippings returned. We also gave you credit on the June account for the 14 clippings which you returned, and do not understand just what action you desire us to take, as per your letter of July 10th.

Your account with us is at the rate of 3¢ per clipping, with a maximum charge of $20 per month. Each month we have sent you over 1000 clippings, which, at the rate of 3¢ per clipping would be $30. However, we have charged you at the flat rate of $20 for this service.

We are, therefore, at a loss to understand just what credit you desire.

Trusting the above will explain the matter to you, and thanking you for past courtesies, we are

Very truly yours,

HENRY ROMEIKE, INC.

BY C. S. Allison
MANAGER

I wrote them to credit these clippings + did not hear from them; but it's all right since they attended

CSL/HH to it. W.G.B. July 16 19

J. W. ROSE, PROPRIETOR

TELEPHONE

ROSE'S HOTEL
246-248-250 West 135th St.
NEW YORK

Dec. 23, 1919.

1921,

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover I am sending you a photograph of the hotel.

The hotel opened Oct. 30th, 1919. It contains thirty rooms with hot and cold water also private baths. We have a large and well appointed dining room with a seating capacity of Four Hundred. West of the Dining Room is a large reception hall suitable for private banquets, dancing etc. The kitchen and laundry are equipped with all the latest improvements.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Rose, Prop.

P. S. I have given you a rough sketch but hope it will serve your purpose, If there is anything necessary which I have failed to mention I shall be glad to give you the information. The approximate cost is about $150,000

3/14/11

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

a77-14

Mar 21 1919

2/6/99

The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

APR 9 1919

10

Mr. Editor,

Enclosed you will find memorandum of Order #40 issued by Colonel Charles J. Nelson, Ex-Commander of the 808 Pioneer Inf. Amer. E.F. to the Officers and men of said outfit on his departure to the States. I am sending you this copy for publication in the Crisis if space will allow it.

The above 5 headlines were inserted by the typist who re-copy it from the original, without my knowledge. You may fix it as you think best. You will note

over

that I have crossed out the line which contains my name for the reason that I would not like to be too conspicuous in the Order.

Thanking you in advance for publication.

Very truly yours

1st Lt. J. A. Kreedon
Chaplain 808th Pi. Eng.
Amer. E.F.

[Royal Acad. of Music]

Request for information

July 22, 1919

Director of The Royal Academy of Music,
London, England

My dear Sir:

I understand that you have in your Academy, an American of Negro descent, named Edmond T. Jenkins, who has won some distinction as a musician. Would it be too much to ask you to furnish the facts concerning this student and his ability, in order that we may give some publicity to him in The CRISIS magazine.

3/15/23

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

Crisis be

April 5, 1919.

Mr. Onorio Ruotolo,
11 E. 14th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

My friend Mr. Arturo Giovannitti has written me concerning your bust of Lincoln and sent me a photograph.

I am tremendously interested. I shall use the photograph on the cover of the CRISIS magazine, which has a circulation of one hundred thousand; the largest by far of any journal circulation among Negro people. I wonder if you would be willing to loan or give the bust to our museum.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

49-13-47

WEBDB/CF

Called 4/8/19 - Says Crisis may do whatever it pleases with bust of Lincoln. He made it for the colored people. MGL

3/12/01

July 25, 1919

Mr. C. L. Russell,
209 W. Jerger Street,
Thomasville, Georgia

My dear Sir:

I am returning the letter which you sent me and thank you for letting me see the correspondence. I am afraid we will not be able to use this matter in The CRISIS because of our limited space, but I shall do what I can.

Very sincerely yours,

C. L. Russell, D.D.
Pastor of
St. Luke's Temple
C M E Church

Enclosure
WEBDB-CF

ST. ATHANASIUS' SCHOOL
WM. AUGUSTINE PERRY, PRINCIPAL
BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

THE RT. REV. F. F. REESE
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J. HUNTER HOPKINS
MAYOR, BRUNSWICK, GA.
SECRETARY

L. A. ROBINSON
CITY TAX ASSESSOR
TREASURER

July 25, 1919.

JUL 28 1919

Mr. A. G. Dill,
70 Fufth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Dill:

I am sending you copies of our commencement programs on the suggestion of Miss Sadie E. Conyers who, as Assistant Principal, has full charge of this work of the school, planning the exercises, directing the choruses, and training the speakers. I suppose that it is now too late to have mention made of these programs in "The Crisis", but, sometime in the future, an occasion may arise when the readers of that most helpful magazine may be reminded that St. Athanasius' School, along with the regular work, is endeavoring to fill our students brim full of ideal pride in the many good things that can be spelled only with the word Negro. I hope that you will not forget us then. We use "The Crisis" as one of the texts in our current events course which is also under the direction of Miss Conyers.

Brunswick is much interested in the work of the N. A. C. P. We are endeavoring to go over the top with our quota of membership. Our students and teachers contributed $71.60 towards the anti-lynching fund during the session just past. Mr. Geo. A. Towns made a stirring appeal to our people on Monday night of this week. His talk has already borne fruit.

Very truly yours,

Wm. A. Perry.

[Enc.]

St. Athanasius' School

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

An Evening With Negro Composers

June 24, 1919

PROGRAM

1. Negro Spiritual, "I Ain't Goin't Study War No More,"..Glee Club.
2. Prologue, Wm. A. Perry,.....Josie Belle Sellers.
3. Solo, "Since You Went Away," James W. and J. Rosamond Johnson,..... Cornelia Thomas.
4. Quartette, "Lil' Gal," Rosamond Johnson,..... Willie Hayes, Hoffman Allen, Robert Massey, Calvin Jones.
5. Recitation, "Ode to Ethiopia," Paul Lawrence Dunbar,..... .....Juanita Hayes.
6. Negro Spiritual, "Hymn of Freedom," words by Natalie Curtis Burlin,.....Glee Club.
7. Instrumental Solo, "Bamboula," Coleridge Taylor,....Iona Buggs.
8. Negro Spirituals: "Ev'ry Time I Feel the Spirit," arranged by Carl R. Diton,.....Glee Club.
   "Ante Bellum Sermon" words by Paul Lawrence Dunbar; music by H. T. Burleigh,.....Cornelius Troupe.
   Exhortation, (A Negro Sermon,) "Will Marion Cook,"..... .....Wilbur Walker.
9. Recitations: "The Right to Die," "Behind the Arras," Paul Lawrence Dunbar,.....Frances Bailey.
10. Rain Song, "Will Marion Cook,".....Eight Boys of Glee Club.
11. Chorus, "Swing Along," "Will Marion Cook,".....Glee Club.

[Enc.]

St. Athanasius' School

WM. AUGUSTINE PERRY, Principal

Brunswick, Ga.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

JUNE 25, 1919

3/2/20

Processional

Invocation - - - - The Rev J. R. Lewis

America

Salutatory-"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People"—Frances Bailey, '20

Chorus—Our Country Festival Choral March, - - - Geo. E. Whiting—Glee Club

Instrumental Solo—Marcel—Benjamin Godard - - - - Vivian Buggs

"The Necessity of World Sovereignty"—Valedictory - - Josie Belle Sellers

Chorus—The Marseillaise - - - - Glee Club

Address—Dr. Raymond N. Jackson, M. D., President, Brunswick Branch, N. A. A. C. P.

Chorus—Swing Along—Will Marion Cook - Glee Club

Award of Diplomas and Prizes

Chorus—Lift Every Voice and Sing—(National Negro Anthem)—J. Rosamond and James W. Johnson.

OVERSTREET'S JOB PRINT 4

3/15/38

CHICAGO, ILL.
AUG 18
12-30
1919

ARMOUR STATION

U.S. POSTAL CARD
1 ONE CENT 1
JEFFERSON

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Crisis Magazine
70 5th Ave
New York City
State of N.Y.

AUG 20 1919

DU BOIS

Chicago Ill
Aug 18-19

Crisis Magazine

I'll send some Photos of after the riot Scenes of the Black Belt in Chicago it will follow this card if not acceptable please return them but I think you like them and will Publish them in the Sept issue

Signed Frank St Claire
4602 Federal St Chicago

3/4/1[illegible]

SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH

E. P. DIXON. Jr., Pastor

~~105 Sixteenth Street~~

36 S. Seventh St.,

Fall River, Mass., July 1, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York. City.

My dear Doctor DuBois, Will you kindly send to the above date a copy of the program of the Tercentenary as soon as possible and if there is any charge I will remit the same. Success to you in your great work,

Yours sincerely,

E. P. Dixon,

[Salem Baptist Church]

3/4/17

July 16, 1919

Mr. E. P. Dixon,
36 Seventh Street,
Fall River, Mass.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find some suggested programs for Tercentenary celebrations.

Very sincerely yours,

ENC.
WEBDB/CF

[Samuels - Belborder, J.N.]

ST. MARGARET'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
NORWOOD AVE. NEAR MOUND STREET
DAYTON, OHIO

1919

30/iv/1919

3/4/57 May Crisis

THE REV. J. N. SAMUELS-BELBODER
VICAR

MAY 3 1919

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just been permitted to read the advanced "Slip" of more important May Crisis-matter sent to Editors, and as usual your work & worth impress me, only more than ever. I followed you in your journey to France, noted & rejoiced in all your successful achievements with a devout wish to be of some little help to you at same time.

I am inspired now, by the special privilege referred to above; & the request expressed, re the History of the Negro & The War; to offer you my service. What help can I render? You have but to command me. May Heaven prosper all your efforts in this noble cause.

Yours Sincerely,

Rev. J. N. Samuels-Belboder

[Sanborn]

P.O. Box 500,
Allerton, Mass.

June 24, 1919

Miss Madeline G. Allison,
"The Crisis",
New York City,

My dear Miss Allison:

I heard from "The New Republic" today that they cannot use my article on Lieut. Europe, so that leaves you free to make any use of the copy I sent to you. Will you let me know what you wish to do with it and send me the issue in which you print part or all of it.

I sent a copy also to Mr. Felix Weir but have not heard from him so I presume he is on the road with the band. I am interested in knowing if the band is likely to keep together. And will you send me any copies of "The Crisis" containing anything about Lieut. Europe.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Sanborn

3/18/34

I sent a clipping recently which stated that the 369th Band was dissolving, as a result of Lt. Europe's demise. So far we have ~~only~~ noted the death of Lt Europe. However in the next issue of the Crisis we purpose the following:

I will keep your article in mind
The sub. price of the Crisis is only one dollar a yr.
Would not you like to subscribe?

August 9, 1919

Mr. Robert A. Sanborn,
P. O. Box 500
Allerton, Mass.

3/16/30

My dear Mr. Sanborn:

I saw a clipping recently which stated that the 369th Band was dissolving, as a result of Lieutenant Europe's demuse. So far we have noted the death of Lieutenant Europe; however in the May issue of The CRISIS we published the following:

"James Reese Europe was born in Mobile, Ala., February 22, 1881. He descended from a musical family. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors, as far back as is ascertainable by the most diligent research, were musicians.

When he was a child his parents migrated from Mobile to Washington, D. C., where he was placed under the tutelage of Enrico Hurlei, assistant director of the United States Marine Band, as a student of the violin. At the age of 14 young Europe entered a contest in the national capital in music writing, and while he won only the second prize the first prize was awarded to his sister, Miss Mary Europe, of whom Coleridge-Taylor said: "She is a genius of dazzling brilliancy."

Mr. Europe devoted years of study to the theory and instrumentation of music with such well-known tutors as Hans Hanke, of the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, Melville Charlton and Henry C. Burleigh. His natural talent has been thoroughly trained.

3/16/31

It is as a musical director and composer that Mr. Europe is best known in the country. He toured the country as musical director for the Cole & Johnson and Williams & Walker companies, but recently he has devoted his time exclusively to writing instrumental numbers. Chief among his successes are his marches which are most inspiring. The New York TRIBUNE, commenting upon them, said that "All in all they are well worthy of the pen of John Philip Sousa."

One of Mr. Europe's distinguishing characteristics is hisgenius for organization. He is the founder and first president of the famous Clef Club and the organizer of the Clef Club Symphony Orchestra, "one of the most remarkable orchestras in the world," as the EVENING POST critic called it.

Fully to appreciate the worth of James Reese Europe to the Negro musicians of New York City, one would have to know how the Negro entertainers in cafes, hotels, at banquets, etc., were regarded before the organization of the Clef Club, and how they have been regarded since. Before, they were prey to scheming head waiters and booking agents, now they are performers whose salaries and hours are fixed by contract."

The Crisis, May 1912.

I will keep your article in mind.

The subscription price of The CRISIS is only one dollar a year. Wouldn't you like to subscribe?

3/16/32

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary

1 [illegible] [Sadie Sanders]

240 E Congress St
Detroit Mich
Apr 22 1919.

APR 22 1919

2.51

APR 26 1919
3

Enc. 5.00

History file

Gentlemen - Inclosed you
will find $5.00 money order for one
dollar to be credited to the
P.S.A. and receipt to be sent
to the Crisis for E. H. Waller
formerly of 331 Fort St E. Detroit
now with Co. [illegible] in the Crisis
to E. H. Waller 240 E Congress St Detroit
The above mentioned operative
was Sergt in the 336th Engrs
U.S.A. under the rank of Corporal
He also instructs about one hundred
and thirty Race boys in the elementary
course about three evenings
each week. (This is Gratis as he is
much interested in the race)
Each month I forward the Crisis
to him and always looks forward

(over)

3/10/44

Crisis

with much interest to its arrival
He says he always read every Lone
star the day he receives it regardless
of other duties
I am inclosing a likeness of
him which you may use in
the Magazine Circle if found
available
If used or not you will
please kindly return same to me
and very greatly oblige
Mrs Lydia Saunders

3|10|43

CARTE POSTALE

Correspondance

As I look now
3/12/1919

Adresse

M

[Enc.: Photo of E.H. Waller]

Three Centuries of Congregationalism

751

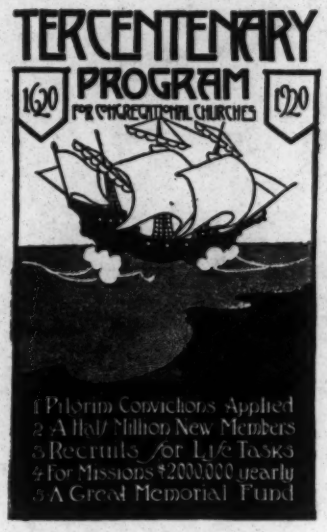
First Congregational Church
Lincoln Academy
Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. W. Roberts, Clerk

Miss Mildred L. Wellmon
Community and Extension Work

Tercentenary Building Celebration:
A building for worship and extension work, by April 1920

Our Part $1000



First Congregational Church
Lowell, N. C.

W. R. Williams, Clerk

MAY 26 1919

Samuel W. Sawyer, Minister

Kings Mountain, N. C., May 23, 1919.

The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue.,
New York City, N.Y.

Gentlemen:-

As a subscriber of The Crisis I wish to say that I have been watching Dr. Du Bois' movement since and even before he sailed for France, and have been awaiting an announcement such as I read in the issue of The Crisis regarding a complete History of the Negro in the Great War by him, supported by the N.A.A.C.P.

I read with much satisfaction the authentic documents regarding the treatment and behavior of our boys over there, and other articles dealing with problems in America. I am confident that Dr. Du Bois will compile a broad History, touching members of the race on the other continent. He will give the facts that are not and will not be found in the ordinary histories. Just to say a History of the American Negro in the Great War is too narrow, for those of France and Africa fought also.

I shall be pleased to offer my subscription for the complete set, according to the announcement, and trust it will be accomplished.

Very Cordially Yours,

Samuel W. Sawyer Sr.

Secretary of Religious Work,
Camp Sevier, S.C. Army Y.M.C.A. 1918-19.

COPY

San Diego Cal.,
July 16th, 1919

Editor, The Crisis,

Dear Sir:

I am a subscriber to your interesting magazine. In the July number on page 145 I find an appeal for funds to carry on propaganda against lynching. I am a white man but I count it a privilege to contribute a dollar, to such a good purpose. I am a laborer, I wish I was rich so I could give more generously. I am ashamed of the crimes and injustice committed against the Negro Race. I suggest that the leading members of your race get together and form a society to buy land lease it out to the poor Negro at reasonable rates, I believe a fair trial will prove a success. I hope also that the Negro will in the future use every opportunity to work and vote for socialism it will improve conditions for the Negro race and for every other race.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Joseph Schaffer,
235 Sixth Street,
San Diego, California

San Diego Cal. July 16th 1919

Editor The Crisis.

Dear Sir. I am a subscriber to your interesting magazine. In the July number on page 148 I find an appeal for funds to carry on propaganda against lynching. I am a white man but I count it a privilege to contribute a dollar to such a

N. A. A. C. P.
JUL 22 1919

good purpose, I am a laborer
I wish I was rich so I could
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ashamed of the crimes and
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society to buy land lease it
out to the poor negro at reason-

able rates, I believe a fair trial will proof a success. I hope also that the negro will in the future use every oportunity to work and vote for Socialism it will improve conditions for the negro race and for every other race.

Sincerly
Joseph Schaffer
335 – 6th Street San Diego Calif.

July 25, 1919

Mr. Joseph Schaffer,
335 Sixth Street,
San Diego, California

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your contribution to The CRISIS and your kind words. I am turning the dollar over to the treasurer.

Very sincerely yours,

3/18

WEBDB-CF

3/5/2

Natural Bridge Station Va
Box 9. R.F.D.
July 31-1919-

Dear Sirs.-

please find inclosed two pictures I wish to have published in your book (The Crisis) please let me know if there will be any charges if they are published please return me one dozen copies as I have said for at least that many. you will find inclosed a stamped envelope for to return the pictures in. when I subscribed for your magazine I sent one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) and I find that the magazine is only one dollar please let me hear from you soon

yours Mrs Roxana H. Scott

Del

Mr. A. N. Scurlock,
900 You Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

August 21, 1919.

My dear Mr. Scurlock,

Can you not send me next week a good collection of your baby pictures?

Enclose a bill for your trouble.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/51

ADDISON N. SCURLOCK
Photographs
"JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT"
900 U STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 23, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

3/9/52

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

We shall try to send you the collection of baby pictures so as to have them reach you by September first.

Very truly yours,

A. N. Scurlock

→D

October 18, 1919

Mr. Leon Sebastin,
Pampanga, P. I.

My dear Sir:

I want to thank you very much for your letter of August 31.

I wish you could meet some of our educated and thinking Negroes. We are simply a part of the great mass of people throughout the world who are fighting for a chance, and despite the opposition of our own handicaps, we expect to get the chance soon.

I am going to use part of your letter in THE CRISIS, but I will not reveal your name.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Fauset - Later Pocket

3-5-19

3/5/1919

Mr. W. E. Du-Bois

Dear Sir Will you kindly give me a little information on Consumers co-operation how the clubs are conducted it apears to me that it is a good Idea

Very Respectfully yours

J. Bideldon
99 N. Clinton St.
E. Orange
N. J.

MAR 1 1919

47

Coop Lit

HEMAN E. PERRY, PRESIDENT.
HARRY H. PACE, SECY.-TREAS.

GEORGE DYRE ELDRIDGE, BOSTON.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.

W. H. KING, DIRECTOR OF AGENCIES.
DR. C. C. CATER, JR., MED. DIRECTOR.

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.)
OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE
HOME OFFICE, 200 AUBURN AVE.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Z51

May 10th, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to welcome you back in our midst, and to take this opportunity to congratulate you and thank you for your endeavor to "bring the truth to light", so that the entire world might know the exact facts as to the conditions which existed in France, as regards the treatment of the Colored Officer and soldier.

3/20/40

I recognized quite a bit of the data which I compiled for the N. A. A. C. P. in this months "Crisis", and am extremely happy over the fact that I had an opportunity to be placed in a position where I could secure this information.

I noticed with interest the suggestion made by Col. Greer, in his letter to Senator McKellar, that in the event there should be a fight for Colored officers that the Field Officers (all white) be called to testify. If there is ever an investigation made in this matter I trust that I will be privileged to appear, for nothing in this world would please me better than to have the opportunity to testify as to the conduct of that dirty cur, and his cohorts, during his administration as Chief of Staff. I was one of his Assistants, and no man, whether Field Officer or Line Officer, knows of his actions any better than I.

I am enclosing herewith a letter written by Dr. Ernest Hall, one of Atlanta's leading Ministers, to the Editor of the "Atlanta Georgian", relative to the editorial written after the Negroes defeated the Bond election and Tax Increase. He asked that I forward this copy to you.

see Z95

If there is anything further that I can do to aid "The Crisis" or The N. A. A. C. P. in their fight for Right, as regards the soldiers and the race at large, do not hesitate to call upon me, for you will always find me ready to render any possible service.

Very truly yours,

Chas. A. Law,

CAS-ms

4262

3/19/91

Return

FEB 10 1919

1920

FEB 10 1919

FEB 15 1919

57

SAINT NAZAIRE FRANCE
JAN. 24, 1919.

Mr. Oswald Garrison
70 Fifth,Ave.
New York.

Sir;

If these you deem worth the while, I would be very greatful to see them in your publication of the Crisis.

No doubt you'll be a triffle surprised to hear me say that they however,are not my,but the thot of others.

I came in possession of them by chance and not witt.

I am unable to locate the owner and just thot to have them published if they are worth such, to their credit.

There is only one that has the full name of the writter, still I do know that he is a colored soldier boy some where in France.

That's the part that I enjoy.

I thot them very good is why I am sending them to you.

I am only the sender and soldier
And not the splendid composer.
And oblige,

Curtis B. Shaw
Clerk & Asst.Supply Sgt.
Hdq.Det.Trans.Corps(Col)
B.S.No.1.A.P.O.No701.
St. Nazaire,France.
Via. N.Y.

1262

3/19/92

"A SOLDIER'S VISION"

There's a little girl I'm loving,
In the land across the sea,
Through the softiness of the twilight,
She comes creeping close to me.
And I can almost feel her hand-clasp:
I can see her tender eyes,
As they glow across the darkness,
With a light that never dies.

Oh,a hard day lies behind me;
There's a better daynahead;
There's a man next door who's moaning,
And my bunkie mate lies dead.
But she's coming through the shadows,
And her glance is misty bright,
And I know her love is near me,
Through the horror of the night.

Yes,shegave me to our country,
Though she might have made me stay,
How she kissed me smiling bravely,
As she brushed the tears away.
And her voice rings above the moaning;
Past the battle raging near,
And she says be true and fearless,
Just because I love you dear.

There's a little girl I'm loving,
In the land across the foam,
And I know that she is praying,
That with honors I'll come home.
And I make my-self a promise,
That I'll justify her plan,
The ideal that she set of me,
Of a soldier and a man.

Composed and dedicated
to my daughter,by
(Corporal) Walter B. Freeman

WBF/Shaw.

1268

(SHURN THE SLACKER)

Darling when I'm far away
perhaps somewhere in France,
I ask you to think of me,
And beg I for a chance
.....
To leave you dear washard
the hardest thing of all,
But I'm glad I'm no slacker,
When I hear my Country's call.
3/19/23
##########
To be at home with you dear
Is happiness,thats true,
But I cannot see the Enmy,
If I stay at home with you

Some day in the far future
This great comflict will end,
Then the Soldier Boy who loves you,
Will come to you again

It is the duty of every friend
Who is left behind,
To remember the boys they loved
On the Fireing Line

When the boys go marching by
In step with our National Hymn,
It thrills my heart to know,
That I am one of them

I told you as I kissed you
Those lips of yours so sweet,
That I was going to leave you,
And perhaps we'de never meet

Dont give up my little Darling
If you love me you will wait,
If we dont meet again on earth,
We'll meet at the Golden Gate

Some girls are not so patient
They will not wait so long,
But will go and marry a Slacker,
When her Soldier Boy is gone

When he returns in years to come
and finds that you were false,
His happiness will all be ruined,
And his life will sure be lost

Bear the strain my little Girl
Pray let your love be true,
Greet the boys in Khaki,
When they come marching thro

Don't respect the Slacker
They deserve not even a chance,
The boys whom you should know,
Are we boys who went to FRANCE

I will close forever hoping,
That you'll be mine some day,
As I bid you good bye for the hour,
And good bye for the day.

FR/S

[Shaw, Henry]

4066 Cook Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Cook up 7/23, 1/19.
Ret 7-28-19

3/9/30

The Leisis:-

Some time ago I sent an unmounted photograph of myself as per your request, for publication in the "Education number" of the Leisis. I also enclosed stamps for its return. The picture was not published, nor was it returned. It was in Sepia and probably had some such number on the back as this (3695-4-4).
28

Will you be kind enough to look it up and return to address below.

Respectfully yours
Harvey D. Shaw D.D.S.
4066 Cook ave
St. Louis Mo.

Form address
608 Fuller St
Ann Arbor, Mich.

TELEPHONE
GARDEN CITY 1864

KCC

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

WAR ACTIVITIES

AVIATION FIELD No. 2
EAST GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.

OFFICE OF
GENERAL SECRETARY

3/6/3

June 15th., 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor,
THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Sir:

May I not be permitted to add my humble but sincere congratulations, to the many thousands that must have been showered upon you already, on your masterly ESSAY TOWARD A HISTORY OF THE BLACK MAN IN THE GREAT WAR in the June Crisis? For all time we shall be deeply grateful to you, and the wonderful organization back of you that made it possible, for the exposure of this side of the story which otherwise would never have been made public.

For the moment I desire to call your attention to the following passage which occurs at the beginning of the section entitled OTHER AGENCIES on page 86:

> "Of the assisting agencies the only one that paid any attention to Negro troops was the Young Men's Christian Association."

During the time that I have been engaged in welfare work among soldiers, as a Knights of Columbus secretary covering a period of almost one year, I have visited a number of cantonments, and it has been my pleasure to observe that the world famous slogan of the Knights of Columbus, "everybodywelcome," applied with the same force to the colored soldier as it did to the soldiers of all other races. In a number of the camps, where the circumstances demanded it, K. of C. buildings were set aside for the special use of colored soldiers. To tell all about the war activities of the Knights of Columbus among colored soldiers would be too long a story for a mere letter; but suffice it to say the Knights have everywhere ministered to the needs of the colored soldier ungrudgingly, and they have always been as welcome in a K. of C. building as the flowers in May. If you desire to make the necessary correction and addition to your admirable essay, I would suggest that you communicate with Mr. W. J. McGinley, Supreme Secretary of the Knights of Columbus at New Haven, Conn.

Very truly yours,

Secy.

1592 Dean St.,
Brooklyn, New York.

JAN 21 1919

19

512 Vallejo St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
14th. Jan., 1919.

JAN 25 1919

The Editor of THE CRISIS,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

3/10/13

Sir:

I have read with great interest, your article on "The Future Of Africa," in the current number of THE CRISIS. The idea of a Pan-African Conference to meet in Paris, simultaneously with the sitting of the Peace Conference, with a view to having the cause of Africa represented by Africans and those of African descent, is indeed a laudable one, and commends itself to the support of all well-meaning and right-thinking men.

I wonder if I could be of any service to you in the matter of obtaining delegates from Africa for the conference in Paris, or otherwise?

I have had the opportunity of being an eye-witness of conditions in Nigeria, British West Africa, where I taught in a graded school of upwards of 1300 pupils, for nearly four years (1910-1914), and I assure you the need of Reforms — particularly Administrative Reforms — is very great.

In Nigeria, as in many other parts of Africa, there are quite a number of educated natives — men of legal training, who are members of the English Bar, Chiefs, with inherited administrative ability, and others capable of taking a share in the administration of the affairs of their country, but who have been denied their rights in this all-important matter, to say the least.

Now that the conscience of the world is awaking to a sense of right and justice, and the strong is ready to take up, and to defend the cause of the weak, it behoves us to concentrate our energies to the liberation of Africa as we have done for Belgium. National honor is essential to national well-being, and until we vindicate our claims to national honor, and force their recognition, we can expect to accomplish very little. To this end, therefore, I place myself unreservedly at your command.

Believe me, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

J. W. Shirley, M. D.

Back to Du Bois

In Dr Du Bois absence from the State I beg to thank you for your letter of Jan 14, which I am holding for Dr Du Bois attention upon his return.
Yours very truly
Secretary to Dr Du Bois

6/11

3/10/12

January 28, 1919

Mr. J. W. Shirley, M. D.
512 Vallejo Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

In Dr. Du Bois's absence from the States, I beg to thank you for your letter of January 14, which I am holding for Dr. Du Bois's attention upon his return.

If you wish in the meantime to correspond with Dr. Du Bois, his address is:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
% Morgan, Harjes Company,
Paris, France.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary.

MGA/CF

[Simpson]

Brest, 6th June 1919

T-1

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am here waiting for transportation to America. We may be able to embark soon.

I am sending you some official papers which I hope you will hold for me. I may need them again, that you are the head of the Research Department I am aiding you in your quest for facts. I have a thousand facts to give you when I arrive. I was with the 92d Division in the Vosges, Argonne and Marbache sectors.

These papers are merely illustrative of a general attitude or "policy" of the administration of the A. E. F. when colored officers were concerned. The papers explain themselves except I may add (to make the matter plain for you) that I was with the 92d Division here in February, last, en route to America. A group of young officers, college men, and myself decided that we would avail ourselves of the very liberal and even indulgent privileges held out by General Orders #30, c.s. to attend certain foreign universities as a recognition of our services at the front. Mark you, we fulfilled all requirements in every way. A goodly number of us spoke French fluently and had graduated from leading northern in-

3/11/16

titutions in America. Within about five days after our applications, a telegram came signed "Davis" which stated, that the provisions of General Orders (mark you "General orders") #30, c.s. did not apply to the 92d Division, or words to that effect.

I would not accept defeat, and as they had stated that it was the desire for chaplains to volunteer to remain over, I asked to be assigned to a Labor Battalion at Bordeaux to attend the Bordeaux University. I was sent to Toul instead. Perhaps the administration did not think of the famous University of Nancy thirty-two kilometres away from Toul, which is suffering my orders. 1000— I went to the University of Nancy. Mark the Government encourages study in the part of army officers. In our reports we are asked to state what studies pursued, degrees and honors received, etc. The commanding officer of the American School Detachment at Nancy was a captain. I am a first lieutenant, so military courtesy compelled me to call upon him. If I had not done so and something had occurred censurable I would have been guilty of a breach of discipline. After I called he wrote to G.H.Q. since this communication. He told me that he was from Mass. He was the soul of courtesy during the half hour I spent with him. Success to you—

Faithfully Yours
Alex. J. Simpson
1st Lt. Chap. U.S.A.

P.S. See July Crisis, 1913, for my photo—
Simpson 3/11/17

[Enc.]

RECEIVED
8 APR 1919
G. H. Q. Chaplains' Office

Headquarters, 305th Labor Bn.
A.P.O. #784, American E.F.
7th April, 1919.

From: 1st Lt. James T. Simpson, Chap. U.S.
305th Labor Bn.

To: G.H.Q. Chaplain

Subject: Attending the Univ. of Nancy.-

3/11/8

1. I am stationed at Toul, quite close to Nancy, which makes it convenient to attend the lectures at the University of Nancy during my spare time and not neglect my duties with my organization. I talked the matter over with my C.O. who asked me whether I wanted to be placed on Detached Service to attend this university as contemplated in General Orders #30, G.H.Q. c.s. I felt that such status would effect my relief from duty with my organization which I would have welcomed if I were stationed at a great distance

from the institution selected; but, as I am near Nancy and can attend and still be present for duty daily, I decided that I would not ask for such assignment.

2. My C.O. approved of my decision. I then appeared there on the 15th of March as was regularly matriculated for the current trimester and paid my fees in advance. I am taking the lectures in the French language — Civil Law, Politiques, etc. and Criminal Law — three courses. I was examined by a committee of the faculty and given credit for my training in theology and post graduate work in American universities and admitted with advanced standing. If I am successful in my examinations I will be accorded the degree of Lic. en Droit at the July Commencement. I hold the degree of Master of Arts and am a graduate

3/11/19

from the Rochester Theological Seminary 1913.

3. I paid a complimentary call to the C.O. of the American School Detachment at Nancy, who considered my attendance as unauthorized and wrote to G.H.Q. to that effect, yet without sufficient explanations. As the result I am in receipt of a communication from G.H.Q. ordering me to return to my organization. The fact that I have never left my organization assures me that G.H.Q. is not properly informed as to the circumstances, that is why I make bold to offer this explanation to you. I would have done this in the first instance had I foreseen sufficiently the present; yet I did state in one of my weekly reports that (under par 5) I was studying at the University of Nancy.

4. I consider my undertaking the course of study in keeping within the spirit of G.O. 30., also the reason I did not ask to be relieved to pursue

3/11/10

the course of study, that I thought I owned be working to the interest of the service to remain for duty and study at the same time, and, too, I only spend nine hours a week in study — the train schedules make it quite convenient for me run up there and return within a few hours.

5. Now, I am about to make an earnest request of you, that the matter be reopened with G.H.Q. to the effect of my being granted special ~~permission~~ to attend the University of Nancy in connection with my duties here for the following reasons:

(a) I will reënter educational work when I return home and the practical exercises in the French language will aid me as a teacher of French.

(b) The successful completion of the courses begun will enable me to pass the Penn. bar examinations.

(c) The cultural discipline I should receive will make me the more efficient and serviceable to the Government

3/11/11

5.

in a civil capacity. I do not think that I will reënter the pastorate when I return home.

6. I earnestly hope I have made myself plain and that I will receive your kindly aid and sympathy in this matter. Remember also there is no feeling in the matter between me and the C.O. of School Detachment at Nancy. He simply misunderstood me and asked for information as to my status. If I am granted permission to attend I will report to him or inform him of the same when he will be satisfied.

3/11/12

7. If you kindly take this matter up with G.H.Q., I hope you will inform me of the result by telegram because I am losing time every day. I earnestly pray your favorable consideration and immediate action. I feel certain the permission will be granted when the proper representations are made to G.H.Q.

James T. Timpson

[Enc.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

April 10, 1919.

Chaplain James T. Simpson,
Hqtrs. 305th Labor Bn.,
A.P.O. 784, Am. E. F.

My dear Chaplain:-

Your letter of April 7th has been referred to G-5. We trust that you will hear directly from them. We have asked for favorable consideration.

Sincerely and cordially yours,

Paul D. Moody

Paul D. Moody,
G.H.Q. Chaplain.

PDM/RM

3/11/4

[Enc.]

1st Ind. PDM/rm

Senior G.H.Q. Chaplain, G.H.Q., April 10, 1919. - To G-5, G.H.Q.

1. Forwarded recommending that this man be allowed to continue his attendance at lectures at Nancy University.

2. This office has opposed the severance of men from their Regiment for university work. Where it is possible to combine the two it has no objection and considers it within the spirit of G.O. 30, without infringement of the duties which the Chaplains are called upon to perform.

3. Attention is called to the last paragraph of Chaplain Simpson's letter.

By Direction of Senior G.H.Q. Chaplain.

Paul D. Moody,
G.H.Q. Chaplain.

5th Sec., General Staff
RECEIVED
APR 11 1919
G. H. Q. AMERICAN E. F.

RECEIVED
11 APR 1919
G. H. Q. Chaplains' Office

2nd Ind. G-5 GRC

G.H.Q., A.E.F., France, April 11, 1919.-To Sr. Chaplain, G.H.Q.

1. After considering all the facts in this case this application is disapproved. It is not the policy to permit individuals of the A. E. F. to make private arrangements with universities.

By command of General Pershing:

R. C. Davis
Adjutant General.

lgv

3rd Ind. PDM/rm

G.H.Q. Chaplains' Office, G.H.Q., A.E.F., April 18, 1919. - To Chaplain James T. Simpson, 305th Labor Bn., A.P.O.784.

1. Returned calling attention to 2nd indorsement.

Paul D. Moody,
G.H.Q. CHAPLAIN.

[Enc.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

April 18, 1919.

Chaplain James T. Simpson,
350th Labor Bn., A.P.O.784,
American E. F.

My dear Chaplain:-

You can see what we have tried to to in this matter and that we failed. I am distinctly sorry. Better luck next time

Sincerely and cordially yours,

Paul D. Moody

Paul D. Moody,
G.H.Q. Chaplain.

PDM/RM

5/11/15

[1]

Brist, 7th June 1919.

3/11/2

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Yesterday I sent you some official papers from my file. I was informed yesterday that mail to the "Crisis" is highly censored - the Inquisition and Index Expurgatorius are in operation. I sent it through the A.P.O. here. If that is true, they may not reach you, yet I can reproduce their subjects from memory. The loss would be regrettable because the originals bear the official

You can see through that. The effect:
(1) A lady dislikes being dubbed a prostitute because of the exercise of her freedom, yet she is helpless.
(2) They secure the cooperation of the French gendarmes who will arrest the lady and have her examined and detained for 11 days and released upon carte. She is then a legal prostitute.
47 (3) Knowing this, they refrain from associating with colored men. I mean the ladies, where white Americans are stationed.
This is the climactic result to be obtained by American propagandism. It works to confine the company of American colored

stamps. I know from personal
47 experience that plain clothes
men shadow colored officers on
leave in the cities. If they stop
at a hotel or café and are
found dining or conversing with
French ladies the hotel or café
is thereupon place "off limits".
That means no Americans soldiers are
allowed to enter there. The law
stipulates that if cognac is sold
at a place and if the place
is a rendezvous for prostitutes,
military authorities may place
same as "off limits" for Americans.
Now, that is all right, but here
is the way it works out: all
French ladies associating with
colored men are "prostitutes"!

Officers to the prostitutes legale, n'est ce pas?
So there. I am advising all
the men who have lady friends
and love them, and if they are com-
petent, to marry them for mutual
protection. If we were here long
enough the marriage proposition
would work to defeat this propa-
gandism. You will see that
France is helpless - under mar-
47 tial law, coming from under the effects
of a devastating war and has
not time to think; hence she
is being intoxicated upon this
damnable virus of race pre-
judice. I pray God that France
will soon be debarrassed of
this evil.

I am asking you to commu-
nicate the above facts to the
colored French deputies whom you

know will send him my letter as
proof. I have been advised in-
directly to not "hastily" perform
marriage ceremonies between
French and American parties. Bp.
Brent said to a group of chaplains
at Chaumont, of which I was a
member that, several regrettable
events have already occurred, etc.
Meaning, of course the cases of certain
colored boys at Brest and Bor-
deaux.

The Americans have accom-
plished one thing — they have given
the French a taste of race prejudice.
At this psychological moment, the
period of gratitude for material aid
and the flush of victory, they are "falling"
for it magnificently. One can recog-

ognize differences in the countenances
room of
of the shop keepers when a white
American enters. They finish with
you quickly, etc.

Cant pis. Suppose we start
a propagandism of the truth here
also. Can we not have an
agency of the N. A. A. C. P. at
Paris? Think it over. I was
attending the Univ. of Nancy when
they kept a detective named Dalfreres
from New Orleans on my track until
G. H. Q. ordered me to "cut it out." I
explained this in the letter I sent you
yesterday with official papers - If
you do not receive them I hope to be
notified. I can produce the facts
from memory - I am just beginning
to fight the enemies of democracy -

[7]

The war is not over yet. I speak French fluently, let me aid you in publishing a French edition of the crisis. I know you are a master of French also, but I omes be of some little aid to you.

I am expecting to sail for america soon. I hope to see you. You may address me at 411 Jane St. Carnegie Pa. You know me. my poto is in the July 1913 "Crisis". With compliments and best wishes I remain

Faithfully yours

James T. Simpson

1Lt. Chap. U.S.A.

[Sims]

R P. SIMS,
PRINCIPAL

BLUEFIELD COLORED INSTITUTE
BLUEFIELD, W. VA.

Jan.6, 1919.

JAN 15 1919

3/18/134

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Influenza and the orders of most State Boards of Health in the State of W. Va. have made it impossible for us to do much at pusning the co-operative propaganda.

There has been a ban on all public gatherings in almost all the cities since early in November. This has been removed now so we are writing to ask if you will send suitable literature to the following:

Coop Lit

J. W. Scott, 820 8th. Ave. Huntington, W. Va.

J. F. J. Clark, Garnet High School, Charleston, W. Va.

H. D. Hazelwood, Sumner High School, Parkerburg, W. Va.

J. H. Rainbow, 1121 Charles St. Wheeling, W. Va.

These men have agreed to conduct study clubs in their cities.

Send to me for the enclosed check Co-operation by Harris.

Very truly,

R. P. Sims

JAN 10 1919

ck 1.58

MAIL ORDER
JAN 10 1919

Back to Dec 1

July 25, 1919

3/9/106

Mr. John A. Singleton,
Dental School,
University of Nebraska,
Lincoln, Nebraska

My dear Mr. Singleton:

Will you kindly send me for use in The CRISIS a good, recent photograph of yourself. I shall be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

[Slade]

A. B. GRIFFIN AGENT FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL AND PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, RICHEST NEGRO INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD

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A. B. GRIFFIN, CABINET SHOP
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND
LICENSED EMBALMERS
With the Latest Equipment
for Service

Prompt Service Night or Day

OFFICE: WASHINGTON STREET Williamston ~~Plymouth~~, N. C., Jan 1 1919

To Editor of The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave
Newyork N.Y.

JAN 6 1919

Dear Sir—

as a subscriber & interesting reader of the Crisis I came cross an article in this last issue. "Communes—Co-operation. Which apealed to me very much. Perhaps mare so because I had been thinking of something Simmilar—But not altogether as you had discribed it. I have confidence in its merits the way I see it now—And would be glad to know mare about it—

This is a small town. though I think something of that kind would work well here—I am convinced that our future depend greatly upon our Co-operation.

Thanking you for further information
I am Very Respectfully
Yours J. D. Slade
414 Church St.

Send copy of it

1823 Artic Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J.
July 15, 1919.

Dear Sir,

While in school at Fisk University located in Nashville, Tenn. I became interested in the writing of verse. I have since and while there in school last year written a few short verses of poetry. I am now writing you to ask if you would consider some of them for the publication of which in the Crisis?

Kindly let me know about the same, and I will send you the Ms. of some of them for your consideration.

I am,

Yours Respectfully,

A. H. Smith

3/8/11

July 22, 1919

Mr. A. H. Smith,
1823 Artic Avenue,
Atlantic City, N. J.

My dear Sir:

We are always glad to examine manuscripts for publication.

Very sincerely yours,

3181D

WEBDB:CF

3316 Wabash ave.
Chicago, Ill.
July 19, 1919.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You may be called upon to recommend me hence I am writing you to ask you to kindly say a good word for me in case you should be called to do so.

I take this opportunity also to make inquirry concerning the May, June and July issues of the Crisis none of which I have received. I left Meharry May 26th and my Crisis for May had not been delivered and I have not received any as yet. I think my subscription lasts until Nov. 1919. If not, please inform me so that I may renew it.

Yours truly,
D. C. Smith, M.D.

312/137

JUL 2

Back to Dr DuBois

July 22, 1919

Dr. D. C. Smith,
5316 Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of July Nineteenth. I regret to say that I do not know from your name who your are, and consequently would have difficulty in saying a good word for you in case I should be called upon. Please let me know where and when I knew you, as I naturally have met a large number of Smith's.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

Cop Cit

JAN 25 1919

9

3307 E. 126 St.,
Cleveland Ohio
Jan. 20. 1919

Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

Dear Sir:-

In the editorial columns of the last two issues of The Crisis, you have made mention of the Negro coöperative Guild recently organized. Upon hearing of this movement I wrote you a letter asking for information concerning it and for an opportunity to study it more fully. That was three weeks ago but I received no reply.

3/2/87

Permit me to say that I am particularly interested in a movement of this kind, and I would be very glad of an opportunity to study it. Trusting that you will grant me a favorable reply. I remain,

Yours truly
Ernest L. Smith

Cit sent
Feb 11/19 CF

Back to Dubois

3/9/01

War History
Manuscript Copy

NOV 21 1919

SUBSCRIPTION

15 cy

Painesville O. Nov. 18-19

Dear Dr Du Bois

I subscribed for the Crisis last July and each month since then have had to write for my copy. This is no way to do, and you know it. This comes to say that the Nov. issue has not reached me.

I want the History of the Negro in the World War when its out I am waiting for yours.

I refused Scatts and Millers

Very Truly

John G Smith

221 Maple St.

Ok Dues. 20

[Smith, William]

JUN 3 1919
DU BOIS

751

Phila Pa.
6-2-19.

2/20/49

Dear Sirs:

I am sending you a copy of a book edited and written by members of Battery "F" 349th F.A. In reading the Issues Crisis I noticed an account of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions, which I enjoyed very much, but knowing as well as I did, that you did not have information in detail that you should have for publication, I am sending this copy for your inspection and criticism, and hoping to see an

account of Our Books in your next
issue I beg to remain Very.
Respectfully
William H. Smith.
(Ex) 1st Sgt. Battery F. 3rd Art.
No. 1024 Jefferson Street.
Phila. Pa.

P.S. Am in position to mail you
cuts of the Staff if you so desire.
Ans by return mail.
W. H. Smith.)

Did not send this one either

Copied

FEB 15 1919

[Sneed]

Sanford Fla

Feb 12 1919

Dear editor I am a Reader of the Sun and I dearly love it I read your letter on the Cooperative Idie Purposed for our Sun and people I am glad that some of our Best prepared Boo has thought of it I and a nother Bro Tried to' foreulate the plans and name for something of this Kind 10 years a go I Was in Spired By the Socialist Idies but I soon found out I had Not the money To pay the Attorny fee and enuf double government to perfect our plans in the form We had to up Now Dear editor I am Ready to Join in With my Idies is acceptable or not I am with you & have give you in Shortest Pasable Way my thoughts

find the name National industal

Cooperative Code

Object competition in all industry Especialy and politicaly

Those We can find Talent for among our people Buy and Sell rent or Lease all Kind merchan-

dise or land form or manufacture all Kinds Raw

& finish Materal Lumber Brick & Stone

any other Hard fine Proof material
Dear Editor these are just a Sketches that
you may see what I mean This I
propose to formulate it similar to that
of n.d.a or the g.u.o of o.f officers By the name
Pres or grand chief and all Local officers
similar the same
and it should be in sections or words
first Social and Banking that includes to join all our
people at cost Both small and great and their
3/2/13 Obligation I mean to get all our people in one
2 merchandising } ogeanis Body of all of it classes
} and get in the other industry as we
3 farmers and their industry can and includes state
4 manufacting in all or any of it kinds
5 insurance and Benifits or permanent
I Hope you understand This idea
my object is first and train our poorest
people for something useful and also find
paying work for all of our young or old men
or Women or girls I think an ogeanization
of this kind could soon form and open rute merchant
Ships to and for other country

Now Dear editor I shown you my ideas
in a very short way that I had in my
mind unable to develop but in purpose
to carry the Whole race that we may be
able to help and advance our commonest
people as well as our selves to a higher
plain and deliver our people from
the mob and Burning distinct we are deal
ered so much any how for our own well fare
this plan is a great deal Larger than your
letter Points out and means a great deal
more than I can or would explain work
but I will say in 5 or 8 years Working
in unity Lynching and Burning would
be a thing of the Pass please think this
formula over with associates and adopt
it With any changes or correction of words
or enlarging or cut out but try to carry all the in
Destiny possible and Socially I am yours for the
up lift of my people I D Smith Sanford Fla

[Social Uplift League]

JAN 10 1919

46

1302 Cutter St.
Norfolk Va.
Jany 6-1919

3/9/91

Business Mgr. "The Crisis"
New York City.

Dear Sir;

Complying with your request that photos ect. are desired from time to time, I herewith enclose the photo of a very prominent young lady of this city, who has attained great honors educationally also recognized among the foremost social workers in this city. She did great work in making a showing for our race in all

of the governments efforts, such as the "Liberty Loan Drives," "Red Cross" and "Thrift Stamp" campaigns.

We feel that you will be glad to know of such; also, that she deserves credit for such; therfore we are enclosing her photo hoping that you may find a corner in your valuable paper to make mention of such or possibly it may be suitable to you as a cover design for your February number as the photo naturally suggests the winter season. The lady is Mrs Juanita Russell of Norfolk Va and simply styles herself as "A Social worker"

Thanking you in advance for any consideration, We beg to remain

Yours respectfully,

We have received the photograph of Mrs Russell
Thank you for your interest in our work. Kindly send us a newsclipping and
Also your ~~from~~ Report Statement of
work,
Mrs Russell's achievements.

Return postage is enclosed herewith.

Social Uplift League #1
1305 Cutten St,
Norfolk Va
c/o A. N. Johnson, Secy.

3/9/90

[Enc.]

POST CARD

CORRESPONDENCE

ADDRESS

PLACE STAMP HERE

1807

[Social Uplift league]

January 15, 1919

Mr. H. N. Johnson, Secretary,
Social Uplift League #1,
1305 Outten Street,
Norfolk, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

We have received the photograph of Mrs. Russell and thank you for your interest in our work.

Will you kindly give us a more detailed and definite statement of Mrs. Russell's work and achievements?

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

MGA/CF

[South Carolina State Agricultural + Mechanical College]

3/10/12

R. S. WILKINSON,
PRESIDENT

President's Office
State Agricultural and Mechanical College
Orangeburg, S. C.

January 15, 1919.

Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

JAN 21 1919

27

Dear Sir:

Please send the information on forming a class for the study of Consumers Cooperation.

Coop Lit

Very truly yours,

R. S. Wilkinson

President.

THE SOUTHERN WORKMAN

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

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AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY
THE HAMPTON NORMAL
AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE
TERMS $1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

August 25, 1919

Editor
The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We are glad to hear that the Crisis is restoring its exchange list. It has never been taken off the Southern Workman mailing list.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Davis

Managing Editor, Southern Workman

JED/HSM

3/19/19

SOUTHWESTERN
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
631 BARONNE STREET
NEW ORLEANS
ROBERT E. JONES, EDITOR

August 11th. 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Please let me have for use in the Southwestern the picture of Mr. A. H. Grimke which appeared in the Crisis of August. I will return it promptly.

Yours very truly,

R. E. Jones

3/6/44

[Southwestern Christian Advocate]

August 14, 1919

Mr. R. E. Jones,
631 Baronne Street,
New Orleans, La.

My dear Doctor Jones:

I am sending herewith the cut that you wish. Kindly give us credit for it, and return it when you are through.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/45

WEBDB/CF

SOUTHWESTERN
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
631 BARONNE STREET
NEW ORLEANS
ROBERT E. JONES, EDITOR

August twenty-ninth,
Nineteen hundred nineteen.

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois,
70 5th Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Doctor:

Thank you for the use of Mr. Griemke's cut. I am enclosing postage covering fowarding of same. The cut is fowarded to you in this mail.

Yours truly,

3/9/64

August 14, 1919

Mr. C. C. Spaulding,
1006 Fayettville Street,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Mr. Spaulding:

Could you let us have a recent photograph of the late Mr. Merrick and an account of his life for use in The CRISIS? I shall be much obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/49

WEBDB:CF

October 6, 1919.

Miss Lucile Spence,
446 West 163rd Street,
New York City.

Dear Miss Spence:

Thank you very much for the information so kindly sent us. I am afraid that it will be impossible for us to get your picture successfully out of the class photo. Could you send us a black and white shiney proof of a new photograph of yourself alone?

We would be willing to pay any reasonable amount.

Yours truly,

3/9/77

Madison,Wis.
January 25,1919.

Mr.W.E.B.DuBois,Editor
The Crisis
70 fifth Ave,
New York,N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I happen to be interest in your article which appeared in th the January issue of the Crisis concerning the consumers Co-operatin I have been seeking and gathering information concerning a community Co-Operative store.

I was about to announce a meeting for the purpose of organizing a community Co-Operative store,after reading your article I thought it would be adviseable to write for information concerning the consumer Co-Operative plan.I am interested and willncooperate with you if you will kindly send me information concerning same.

Yours truly,
H W Starks
1415 E.Main St.

FEB 2 1919

18

Sir sent Feb 11/19 CF

Coop Lit

[Stevens, J.]

Detroit Mich.
25 June 1919

751

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.
New York, City.

Sir;

I, Joseph L. Stevens formerly a 2nd Lt. in the 366th Infantry, 92nd Division, wish to thank you in or for the articule, "An Essay toward a History of the Black Man in The Great War", published in June Crisis.

I enlisted Mar. 9 1912 in the 24th Inf; and had continure service in the army until Mar. 14 1919, so cannot

all some of the hardships of France as the majority of my brothers saw them. But I did feel the segregation and prejudice that we received in France, so excepted a discharge.

Your article is wonderful and if I can help you in any way, command me I am

Respectfully yours.

Joseph L. Stevens,
25 Livingston Street,
Detroit, Mich.

Z 551
- S3

2/20/60

GEORGE O. SMITH, PRESIDENT
JOHN POOLE, TREASURER
WM. KNOWLES COOPER, GENERAL SECRETARY

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

TWELFTH STREET BRANCH
1816 TWELFTH STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October
20th
1 9 1 9

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 - 5th. Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 10th., concerning the matter I left for you, and to thank you for the same.

As you probably know, I am now located in Washington as the Executive Secretary of the Twelfth Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. My family is still at Cincinnati; for this reason, my records also are there, and it will be impossible to send you now the originals you mentioned in your letter. However, at the earliest convenient opportunity I will be glad to do so.

As for my experiences, if I can find time to do so, I will be pleased to put them on paper.

Respectfully,

Wm. Stevenson

Wm. Stevenson
Executive Secretary.

S/M

3/9/88

October 23, 1919

Mr. William Stevenson,
1816 Twelfth Street, Northwest,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

I am very glad indeed to hear that you are in Washington. I did not know of it.

If you will send me a photograph and an account of your life, I shall be very glad to use it sometime in THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/89

Wpl- Men of the Ws

[Stimpson]

Tyre Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M.

2012 WEST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO

SEC'Y.
STREET
PHONE

REGULAR COMMUNICATION FIRST AND THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EACH MONTH

C. L. Stimpson W. M.
1957 Walnut STREET
PHONE

CHICAGO, ILL., March 25 191

Coop Ed.

46

MAR 29 1919

MAR 28 1919

10

3/12/64

Editor The Crisis
New York City.
Dear Sir:-

Either in the decemba or January crisis you asked that those subscribed in the Cooperative movement you are starting would please send their names to you. I gladly send mine as I am subscribed in the movement would like to study it and would be willing to help get together others on the "West side" here to do the same. Enclosed please find money order for $1.00 paying the subscription of E. J Crowder, 2225 Ogden Ave, Flat #7, Chicago Ill, to the Crisis beginning with April number.

yours etc
Chas L. Stimpson

MAR 31 1919

E J Crowder
2225 Ogden Ave
Flat #7
Chicago

Mail To

Back to Desk

Sit out
C4

July 1, 1919.

3/18/27

Miss Catherine E. Sullivan,
1700 N. Woodstock Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Madam:

I have heard of your record at the Temple School of Stenography. I write to ask if you desire employment and if so, what salary you would expect.

I need a stenographer in my office for dictation and filing.

Very sincerely yours,

July 16, 1919.

Miss C. E. Sullivan,
1700 N. Woodstock Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Miss Sullivan,

3/2/48

I am expecting to be in Philadelphia, Sunday, July 20. I should like to have an interview with you.

I have asked Miss Jessie Fauset, 2225 Reed Street, to call you up and make an appointment at her house. If she is not in town, I shall try and communicate with you directly.

Very sincerely yours,

The Sun

150 NASSAU STREET

EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT

New York Oct 8, ' I9

Dr. Du Bois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave

Dear Sir:

Please give bearer Mss and photograph and oblige

Very truly yours

W.S. The Sun

3/9/78

[Talcott Street Congregational Church]

A Hearty Welcome — A Warm Handshake

Talcott Street Congregational Church

A "Homelike" Church

James A. Wright, Minister

Hartford, Conn. April 21st. 1919

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sirs:-

Enclosed find some clippings which I trust may be of some interest. Rev.Dr. Ball is Dean of the Colored Clergy and is the eldest Methodist minister in point of service in the city, having served for seven years. The silverware has been estimated by one of the jewelers as being worth at least one thousand dollars and hehas received over one hundred dollars in money a greater pretion being in silver.

I am also enclosing a program of the Annual rendition of "The Seven Last Words" by DuBois by the choir of the Talcott St. Congregational church which is given every Good Friday evening.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Very truly yours,

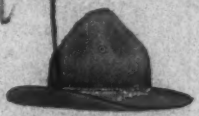
James A. Wright

58 Judson St.

3/10/28

[Tanner]

Sept 19 Oct 16 19



St Louis Mo
Sept 15, 1919

3/16/79

Dr W. E. B. Dubois,
Dear Sir:
I have been
made Chairman of a
committee to memorialize the
Tercentenary event which
you have constantly brought
to attention of the readers of
the Crisis. Altho' a little late
in our memorial, it is thought
best to hold it at a date
best suited for all to attend
and appreciate.

Have you any suggestion or program that you would offer, to which we could refer and act accordingly? If you have, I would greatly appreciate and would willing work toward carrying out the plan.

Sincerely Yours

James H Tanter

4120 A Papin

Would be glad have
you to advise me
as to the date that
I would have to send
my baby picture in
order to have it to
appear in the baby no
as I am anxious
to have it in.

Oblige By Sept 1

C H Tate

1117 E Walnut St

Washington Pa

3/9/36

AUG 11 1919

DU BOIS

August 13, 1919

Mr. C. H. Tate,
117 E. Walnut Street,
Washington, Pa.

My dear Sir:

The picture of your baby must be in the office of The CRISIS by September First for consideration.

3/9/37

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

MG/CF

Taylor's Sanitarium

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED

TAYLOR'S SANITARIUM

1804 W. SIXTH AVENUE

SEP 3 1919

DU BOIS

PHONES:
SANITARIUM 2432
RESIDENCE 1388
OFFICE 653

Take West 6th Avenue Car at Main Street and 4th Avenue---Get off on Hickory Street

DOWN TOWN OFFICE, MASONIC TEMPLE, ROOM 8

PINE BLUFF, ARK.,

8—22nd, 19.

3/9/60

Oresia,

I find enclosed Note of

Valaria Adina Tosco Taylor.

Born June 16th 1919. weight

27 Lbs. Please let this appear on

your Baby rec. Mail me the Cer-

tificate, Will pay after one dose.

Respectfully

W. A. Taylor. M.D.

3/19/22

Subject: Publishing of this Article,
Topic: (The Medical Man in Action.)

Washington, D. C.,
March , 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a story of the Medical Man of the Fighting Forces in France. I shall be greatly thankful if you will publish this article for the benifit of my friends (here and for those) who served with me in the Arogomne Forest.

I am sending also a picture of three of us from the Med. Detachment of the 368th Inf. The first colored troops to arrive at Camp Meade from "Over Seas" and first to be mustered out of the 92nd Division. Meade was our former training camp before going to France for eight months. Thanking you in advance for obliging a soldier, I am

Respectfully yours,
Walter J. Taylor.
Walter J. Taylor.

P. S. Do not publish letter
only article and picture, in your earliest Edition.

APR 12 1919

3

3/10/71

April 16, 1919.

Mr. Walter J. Taylor,
613-12Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

I should like very much to have information concerning the work of colored medical men in France. The article which you have sent me, however, has too few facts for our use. Who were the medical men; what were their names and grades; where did they serve, and just how many persons did they care for?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

Hist
209

Attach previous correspondence

3/19/20

1613-12th St, N. W.,
Washington, D.C.

APR 26 1919

April 23, 19.

1

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 16th received. I thought your book would desire a short copy of this condition from over there, relating to the Medical Men of the A. E. Forces. The men are loyal soldiers of the Med. Dept. 36 5th Inf. It is not their desire to publish their names or Ranks. They served on 7 fronts of the "Vosges Mts", St. Die sector, "Argonne 7 Forest" and "Metz Sector.

Never in all our action of three months of different periods, have we or obligde to keep account of soldiers cared for. We only presumed our duty when called upon and in many a hurrable occasion. Please return Picture and Article and oblidge,

Req. Asst

Respectfully Yours,
Walter J. Taylor.

August 12, 1919

Miss S. V. Theis,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

3116149

The October number of The CRISIS is Children's number,- in that I shall be very glad to publish your little article about "Ophelia." Can you let me have a photograph?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

BOARD OF MANAGERS
MR. GEORGE F. CANFIELD - PRESIDENT
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CHILD PLACING AGENCY

105 EAST 22ND STREET

ROOM 710

TELEPHONE 1454 GRAMERCY

STAFF
MISS SOPHIE VAN S. THEIS - SUPERINTENDENT
MISS ELIZABETH W. GUY, MISS CONSTANCE GOODRICH, MISS ANNA C. HASKINS - ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS
MISS ADELAIDE S. DWIGHT, MISS RUTH W. SPENCER, MRS. ALICE M. COSTICH - SUPERVISORS

NEW YORK, October 9, '19.

Miss Jessie Fauset,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave., New York.

My dear Miss Fauset:

We wish to write you our appreciation of your kindness in publishing the story of little Ophelia in The Crisis.

3/16/50

No 1

You will be glad to know that little Ophelia has found an excellent home and I hope thatshe is going to be permanently provided for. Although her foster mother is young she has had experience with children and is a very good housekeeper. She and her husband have a comfortable little house outside of New York and are thrifty people. Her husband has a good position and has an excellent work record. They have no children and it has been a great disappointment to them both.

We have received a number of other letters as you know, but unfortunately we have not been able to use the applications from either Washington or Pennsylvania, as Washington is too far away and as there are legal restrictions on our placing children in Pennsylvania. We have referred these letters to children's societies in Philadelphia and Washington, and I am sure that they will receive attention. Those which reached us from New York State have been answered.

We were particularly glad to see Mrs. Bolling and I hope that we may be able to make satisfactory arrangements with her.

We wish to thank you again for your help in the matter and for your interest.

Very truly yours,

Sophie Theis

T:G:R

Superintendent.

832 Nelson St.

Portsmouth, Va. Jan. 3/1919

To the Editor of The Crisis,
New York City, N.Y.

Sir:

After reading the article in this month's Crisis titled Consumers Co-operation, I have decided to try further the work or movement in this community.

Kindly send me all information concerning the same?

Very respectfully,
Joseph A. Thomas.

3/2/19

Coop Lit

JAN 10 1919

15

3/9/104

724-51-St. N.E.
Washington, D.C.
August 12, 1919.

Dear Sirs:-

I was reading in the July Crisis that you must have the baby pictures for October issue by Sept. 1st so I would like to know the price for having the baby picture put in the Crisis right away please

From Mrs Mary E. Thomas.
above address.

August 20, 1919.

Mrs. Mary E. Thomas,
724 -51st Street, N.E.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Madam:

3/9/58

There is no charge for the insertion of baby pictures in the October CRISIS; only the advertising pages of THE CRISIS are paid for.

We will be glad to consider your baby's picture, but we cannot, of course, promise to use it.

Very sincerely yours,

Walker W. Thomas
Y.M.C.A. Pine St, Dept.
St. Louis Mo.

JUL 14 1919

St. Louis Mo. DU

July 10th, 1919.

The Crisis,

New York,
N.Y.

Gentlemen;and Members.

I must congulate you for the past work you Editor Mr. DuBose, did while in France,I must say in behalf of all the soldiers Colored of the A.E.F. Hats off to Mr. DuBose,the living MOSES.

I am glad to say Editor DuBose while in France secured some valueable news while over there,and god knows I dont see how he secured such valuable informations as was published in the May June & July Crisis,god must have been with that man sure.I spent 17 months in France myself and all that I have read in the Crisis of the months named aboved is ##### true nothing but the so help me GG

The Race sholud be be proud of Mr. DuBose and the movement the National Assocation for the Advancement of Colored People in this country,every colored soldier of the A.E.F. should be a member of of this Organization.

3/2/19

I wish for the greatest of success for this Organization and wish for it to grow stronger and stronger on every drive.

Yours truly.
Walker W. Thomas
Ex Corporal Walker W. Thomas

Y.M.C.A. Pine St, Dept.

St. Louis Mo.

July 25, 1919

Mr. Walker W. Thomas,
Y. M. C. A. Pine Street, Department,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind words in your letter of July Tenth.

Very sincerely yours,

3/2/89

Comment on articles, &c

WEBDB-CF

Du Bois

3/9/111

POST CARD

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

SEP 22 1919
DU BOIS

YOUR ORDER No.	JAS. E. THOMPSON COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	OUR ORDER No.
Letter 9/16/1919		

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Sept. 19, 1919

DEAR SIR:

THIS CARD IS AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF YOUR VALUED ORDER OF THE 16th,

FOR Photos of County jail.

We have four negatives @ $1.00 each.

YOUR ORDER HAS BEEN ENTERED FOR PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

THANKING YOU, WE ARE

YOURS TRULY,

JAS. E. THOMPSON

MAR 5 1919

Coop Let

2

Atchison, Kansas

Feb. 25, 1919

Dear Mr. Dill:- Please hand this to the one concerned. I am seeking information about a co-operative store; would like especially to know about the management of the same. About fifty (50) Negroes here can be depended upon to take part in the enterprise.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Ruby Thornton

1020 South 6th St.

Saint-Paul Minn
Sept--19-19

3/9/70

Editor of the Crisis
Dear Sir

Enclose please find Photo and Sketch of our Daughter which we would cordially thank you for Publishing the same in an early issue of the Crisis
We also enclose postage for the return of Photo

Respectfully yours
Mr & Mrs L. M. Tibbs
[illegible] West-Central Ave
Enclosed Money Order $10 00

3/9/71

September 22, 1919

Mr. C. M. Tibbs,
600 West Central Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Sir:

I am very glad to receive the photograph and notes concerning your daughter. We shall be glad to use a part of this in some future number of The CRISIS, but we cannot say just when. I am returning the money order. The CRISIS never receives pay for news notes.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.
WEBDB/CF

OCT 14 1919

DU BOIS

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10th, 1919.

The Crisis Publishing Company,
New York City, New York.

Gentlemen:--In view of Congressman Byrnes having gone out of his way to assail your manly presentation of real truths, and real pronouncements upon Democracy, I am mailing you under separate cover a copy of the Georgia Sentinel to encourage you in your noble work. If this can be published without censure, surely yours may.

Yours very respectfully,

Clarence H. Taylor.

2503 Nichols Ave., S. E.

3/6/63

October 15, 1919

Mr. Clarence W. Tignor,
2505 Nichols Ave., S.E.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much

for your kind letter of October 16.

Very sincerely yours,

3/8/62

3/10/26

Corp Cit

[Titus]

Augustus D Dill

JAN 10 1919

Dear Sir

I have read and re-read the Editorial Consumers Co-operation & the Negro Cooperation Issued with much interest. We have here a large colored population who are employing and buying from others. Especially is

[2]

this time of the Women-
in Women's Guild might
to do a wonderful work
here. So I am asking
you to explain more
fully the study. I am
in touch with women
who handle hundreds of
other women, that such
a thing might to appeal
to. I wish you success
and would appreciate
a letter at once

[3]

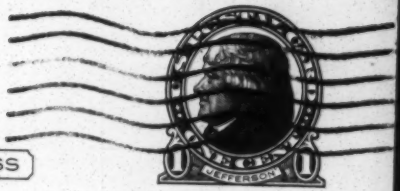
detailed information
Let me hear a wo-
man's enthusiastic stor.

Very Truly
Laura E. Titus
831 Johnson Av.
Norfolk Va.

Jan. 2. 1919.

COLUMBUS
AUG 14
4 PM
1913
OHIO

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mrs. Augustus S. Hill,
Business Manager,
The Crisis, 70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

AUG 4 3 1919
DU BOIS

Columbus, Ohio
8/9/1919

Dear Sir:-

3/2/94

You are to run a Baby number of the Crisis in October, I understand. You have in your possession a photo of my little boy which I trust you will not overlook.

Respectfully,
O'Connell Toney
853 Bryden St.

[Toney]

OCT 1 1919
DU BOIS

Columbus, Ohio
October 12, 1919

Mr. Augustus Granville Dill,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:—

About three months ago I sent a photo of my little son, Hewitt Stanhope Toney, which I confidently and eagerly hoped to see appear between the covers of The Crisis this month. But for some reason it did not.

Will you please be kind enough to explain the reason why? I am a constant reader of your magazine and have been ever since the Crisis first made its appearance in this city, and while I realize that it would be published even if I did not buy it, yet I think as a continual reader and well-wisher of the Crisis I should have a little consideration, be it ever so little.

Probably it happened, as it sometimes

3/9/86

the case around newspaper offices, that you had too many for this issue. Again my son's photo may have been overlooked unintentionally.

At any rate I hope to hear from you and as to whether it will be run in the future.

I wish also to commend you for the stubborn and determined fight you are making against lynching and mob law, absolutely America's greatest curse. Keep up the good work - remember it is the constant drip, drip of the water that cuts thru stone.

And wishing The Crisis continued success and prosperity, I am

Yours Sincerely,
O'Connell Toney,
282 N. 22nd St.

October 15, 1919

Mr. O'Connell Toney,
282 N. 22nd Street,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

The reason that your son's picture did not appear in the Children's Number of THE CRISIS was because we received about three hundred pictures and had only room for seventy.

We are, however, going to publish a Children's Magazine and we shall be able to use a good many more pictures in that.

I thank you very much for your interest and kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/87.

F. W. AYER, Chairman General Committee JOHN R. MOTT, Chairman Executive Committee WILLIAM B. MILLAR, Secretary GEORGE M. FOWLES, Treasurer

INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT
OF NORTH AMERICA

SURVEY DEPARTMENT
Home Missions Division
R. E. DIFFENDORFER

894 Broadway,
NEW YORK CITY

S. EARL TAYLOR, General Secretary

October 16, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
The Crisis,
70 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

3/15/53

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

Concerning the Hartfield case in Ellisville, Mississippi, it is reported, as The Crisis states, "Two white ministers of the town were amongst the leaders of the mob." This seems unbelievable and yet I presume you must have verified the report before allowing it to be published in your paper.

I am deeply interested in the colored people and as I am responsible for the production of an official Interchurch lecture concerning them I am seeking fuller particulars about this case and any other facts concerning the whole subject. Can you give me anything more than what you have published about John Hartfield and most particularly would I like to have the names of and denominations represented by the two white clergymen?

If there are any features of this story that can be made graphic by photography, please indicate what we might send a photographer to secure.

Most sincerely,

Crawford Trotter

P.S. May I secure photographs of some of the pictures that appeared in your last issue, + if so, how? Thanks.

Trotter.

3/15/55

October 29, 1919

Mr. Crawford Trotter,
894 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Trotter:

Answering your letter of October 16, I beg to say that we cannot furnish you the names and denominations of the two white clergymen in question. The letter was sent to us in confidence, and it would not be wise to inquire even through the Post Office for further details just now.

We would be very glad to furnish you pictures and facts concerning lynchings, but I doubt if your hearers would want to see them. Also, any other photographs which would be of interest to you, we could loan you.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr W.E.B. Dubois
70-5th ave
newyork city

[Tucker]

Dear Dr Dubois -

The letter accompanying this is an open letter and not a private one. - It's meant for publication - and if it's not, I shall send no return postage.

Yrs truly

C. Estabrook Tucker,
216 Court St
Bedford Ha

3/2013

[Enc.]

"EXPECT GREAT THINGS FROM GOD. ATTEMPT GREAT THINGS FOR GOD"

COURT STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
REV. C. EWBANK TUCKER, B. A., B. D. PASTOR
PARSONAGE. 216 COURT STREET

2 51

Bedford, Virginia, 6/6 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
New York city

My Dear Sir,

I feel compelled to write to you apropos the publication in the June issue of the Crisis dealing with the alleged bad treatment of colored officers in France by the authorities

I am not for a moment disputing the fact that these alleged conditions were depicted to you, by individuals upon whose testimony you reposed a great amount of credence.

I am not challenging the statements that colored officers were removed, demoted - and transferred - nor am

3/20/4

"EXPECT GREAT THINGS FROM GOD. ATTEMPT GREAT THINGS FOR GOD"

COURT STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
REV. C. EWBANK TUCKER, B. A., B. D. PASTOR

PARSONAGE, 216 COURT STREET

Bedford, Virginia, 6/6 19

I attempting to discredit the statement that in indivdual cases some injustices were perpetrated. But I positively can not subscribe to the doctrine that the Colored officer was singled out as target and that irrespective of his ability, was subjected to the humiliation which you have described in the Crisis.

I have had the pleasure of conversing with Colored officers who have returned, Colored captains, Lieutenants and Chaplains - relative to the general treatment of colored officers in France, and these men say that in the overwhelming majority of cases, the officers who were - demoted and

3/20/19

COURT STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
REV. C. EWBANK TUCKER, B. A., B. D. PASTOR
PARSONAGE. 216 COURT STREET

3

Bedford, Virginia, _____ 19

transferred, were the men who fell down on their jobs, being unable to maintain the required efficiency.

They also stated that hundreds of white officers shared the same fate, some of whom were sent back to America.

As stated above, the reason for ~~what~~ you have designated to these conditions, ~~was~~ is prejudice and race discrimination, rather than inefficiency.

These men white and colored were not inefficient because of non-adaptability - but rather because of the short course of training which all civilian officers received.

It was impossible to make efficient

3/20/6

COURT STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
REV. C. EWBANK TUCKER, B. A., B. D. PASTOR
PARSONAGE, 216 COURT STREET

Bedford, Virginia, _____ 19

3/20/62

offices in 90 or 120 days - a proceeding which normally takes 4 years - this nevertheless had to be done under the exigencies of the situation.

While I believe that you started out on a well meaning mission, still I believe you have been led astray.

If I understand correctly the officer from whom you ascertained these facts was a civilian officer from Louisiana, in charge of a machine gun Company - a man who unable to stand the test was relieved of his command.

This gentleman I understand was with you a greater part

COURT STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
REV. C. EWBANK TUCKER, B. A., B. D. PASTOR
PARSONAGE. 216 COURT STREET

Bedford, Virginia, 6/6 19 17

3/2017

of the time, travelled with you, and gave you these statements for transmission to the readers of the Crisis.

Such a disgruntled individual could not give a fair and impartial account, because of his psychological condition. He imagined he had a grievance, when as a matter of fact, he had none.

I believe and firmly adhere to the principle that whenever injustices are perpetrated against our people the public should be informed - irrespective of the source from which these injustices come.

But I do say that it is a dangerous thing to inflame the minds

COURT STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
REV. C. EWBANK TUCKER, B. A., B. D. PASTOR
PARSONAGE, 216 COURT STREET

Bedford, Virginia, 6/6 19 19

of our people, and to excite them when there is no necessity to do so.

I am not only expressing my individual opinion, but the opinion of our people who think and deliberate on the momentous issues of the day - as affecting the Race.

I am a constant Reader of your paper, and encourage my people to do so, but I feel it my duty to point out what I counder a ~~of~~ misrepresentation, which I do not counder wilful - nevertheless unfortunate.

With highest regards

Truman

Dear Dr Dubois

Yrs very truly

C Ewbank Tucker

3/20/18

In Dr. Du B's absence from the city I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 16th. Would you care to attract subscribers to "The Crisis"?

B. W. Turner,
Greenwood, S. C.

May, 16, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
Editor Crisis
New York.

Dear Sir:-

The May issue of the "Crisis" was great and good. Especially do I have reference to - 'Overseas Matter". I saw and heard Dr. Morton Speak. Your quote him rightly.

Allow me to say, I admire every more and even the name of the Editor of the 'Crisis". — But how can we get all of our people to reading it? That Book must be established in every home, as nearly as possible, in the South I am burning with the enthusiasm to see a State Representative in each State,

3/10/53

whose sole business it is to "preach" the Crisis.

I was born in the South, educated partly here and know that the thing that we people here need most is "Safe Leadership and the Press.

3/10/54

We want one mind. The Crisis represent that mind that we need most.

Remember, Sir, that people all around me, read every kind of little scrap paper and have not been told about the Crisis

I know fully well that we have only one Du Bois, and for him, I pray long life and success.

Sincerely
B. W. Turner.

May 21, 1919

Mr. B. W. Turner,

Greenwood, S. C.

Dear Sir:

In Dr. DuBois absence from the city, I beg leave to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of May 16.

Would you care to solicit subscribers to The CRISIS?

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

MGA/CF

3/10/52

[Turner]

Harlan Ky
July. 28. 1918

The Cridit. - I am sorry sorrow That all negros are living in a nation that will not give us our rights as the part of the law of this nation -

That great disease and hatred toward the negro race is like the leopards of old it will take a special mericle to heal it Their brain will have to be cultivated to Civilisyation -

3/18/69

3/18/70

and the barbarism
banish away, I
never did see anything
comparant of the pain
of a race of people.
& the heart all the civilization
comes from the heart and
brain.
That a nation heart
is it is, it will take
years of good culture
to cultivate civilization
into a nation that is
of a murderous spirate
If I had my mind
poisoned against any
race of people I would

3/18/71

rather point those
uncivilized natives and the
priest of that nation
should not be held
accountable for my deeds
& learn that those
civilized South fought
a war against the negro
in France and said
a failure their services
when the Germans
threw a fierce Boche
in a division of Southern whites
the whole battalion
taken the line of fire.
You may notice
a Savage people.

3/8/72

are always trying to
put a stumbling block
in our way any other
way. I don't wonder
at the Russians. When they
said a nation that
permits mobs to murder
it own colored citizens
should intervene to bring
about the rule of law and
order in this country
I don't blame the
south or the nation from
getting shame at their acts
raising the "coming generation" to be savages.
is a country where

3/18/73

it aught to be a Civilized country, so we can be able to carry Civilization to our uncivilized people not carry such stuff as was carried to Branch By the Gentiles.

my highest wishes for rights of this American nation is before the days Christilization comes.

that we may get the laws not the feelings of our courts.

Leading Colored women where are you and need you to help us hoist

3/18/74

this banner of liberty and civilization instead of being a drawback as you have been.

I notice our enemy goes to awesome measures to be fair and in our understanding. That's being fast figured out friends we will have to keep you in your places and the others shall in it to hell.

I was treated like old King Neb & that was said & done & will they try to throw me in prison

3/18/75

as they threw Daniel
Among the lions So much
as to say if you don't
obey your ruler you will
in prison for tell the
war. Answer.
If we can get Spot
of John R. Fisher
we will do the rest
of the negroes Anyway
So my Great Creator was
with me And I come
out as Daniel did us
Shall not imprison
them we held the
City of Harland in Sub
jection with the others

3/18/76

So we had no cause to be in the war but it was good for our boys to be in France to find out here they stood with their defenders and to find that a duly elected democratic government was against them, it was as bad a the influenza in America if it could right to start and find that the France is the only the real white democracy That is the reason the Americans

9

3/18/77

white soldiers comm
ging, Frank posted
Please Publish the
J. P. Turner

3/8/26

August 12, 1919

Mr. J. R. Turner,
Harlan, Kentucky

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter to The CRISIS. It is, I am afraid, too long for publication, but we are always glad to hear from our readers.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

August 21, 1919.

Underwood & Underwood,
417 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

3/9/37

Gentlemen:

I want for use in THE CRISIS magazine a photograph of W. A. Hinton, Director of Wasserman Laboratory of the State Board of Health and pathologist of the Boston Dispensary. His headquarters are the Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., and he spends part of every day there.

I have tried to get him to send me a photograph, but he does not do so. Could you send a man out there and get a snap-shot of him?

I shall be glad to pay any reasonable cost.

Very sincerely yours,

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

This is a fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"N. L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram). | Form 16Dbl.

(U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR)

23 UNION SQR., WEST, N.Y.
PHONE 1362 STUYVESANT

3/15/17

124 NY HL 405PM. 76 GOVT

BR WASHN D C MAY 1ST-19.

W E B BUROSS

EDITOR THE CRISIS 70 FIFTH AVE NY

MR POST OUT OF TOWN . STOP I HAVE DISCUSSED CASE WITH POSTOFFICE DEPT STOP CANNOT GET ANY INFORMATION AS TO NATURE OF THEIR DECISION BUT THEY HAVE PROMISED TO EXPEDITE IT STOP IF YOU DO NOT HEAR FAVORABLY FROM NEWYORK POSTMASTER TOMORROW I ADVISE YOU TO COME TO WASHINGTON STOP SHALL BE GLAD TO ASSIST YOU IN GETTING A HEARING.

HUGH REID PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Crisis Bus

Sp C

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS
TIME SENT, ETC.

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same; UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent. thereof is paid or agreed to be paid thereon by the sender, in which case such additional sum shall be paid or agreed to be paid on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Messages sent to the Company's office by private wire or telephone are sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions hereof shall apply to the message throughout.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all foregoing terms.

9. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLASSES OF SERVICE

FAST DAY TELEGRAMS. A full rate expedited service.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS. Accepted to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the next ensuing business day, at reduced rates but in no case for less than twenty cents tolls for a single message.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT MESSAGES. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

NIGHT LETTERGRAMS. Accepted up to midnight, for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard day rate for a 10-word day message shall be charged for the transmission of a night lettergram containing 50 words or less, and one-fifth of the standard day rate for a 10-word day message shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less in such night lettergram.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERGRAMS. In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Night Lettergram" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

(a) Night Lettergrams may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night-Lettergrams at destination, postage prepaid.

(b) Night Lettergrams shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

(c) The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

[U.S. DEPT OF WAR]

51
Z-S5

WAR DEPARTMENT

In reply refer to

WASHINGTON

APR 10 1919

April 9, 1919

Mr. A. G. Dill,
The Crisis Magazine,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Dill:

I would like to secure from the Crisis Magazine the photographic sheet from which the cut herewith referred to was made for the Crisis Magazine. If you desire it returned, I shall be glad to see that it comes back to you.

Thanking you for your kindness in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,

Emmett J. Scott

EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant to Secretary of War.
Rooms 144-146.

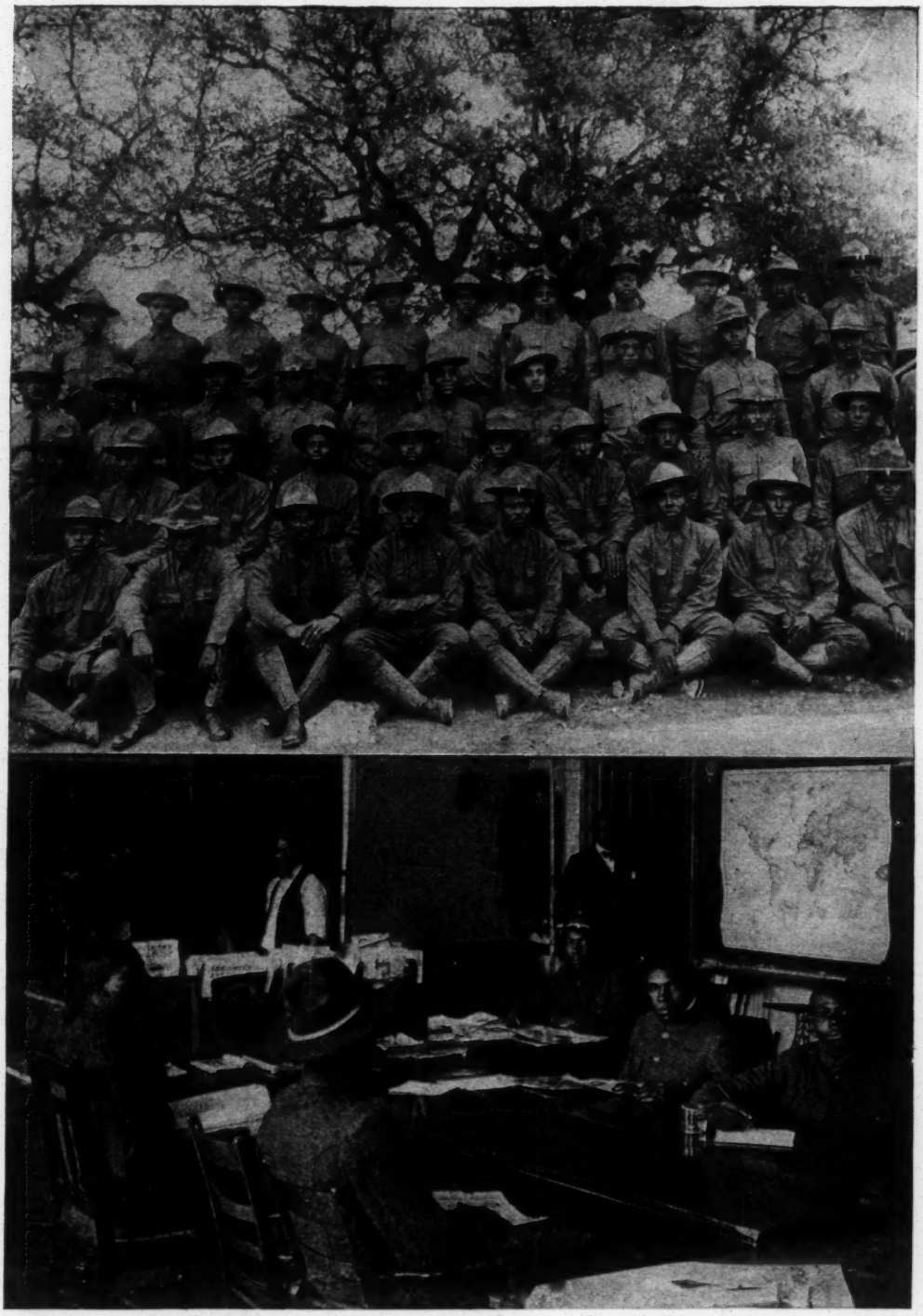
APR 11 1919

27

Enc
EE

Also if possible the picture of the old gentleman who carried 2 service banners in the Parade at Atlanta + of the gone Family of Officers +c +c.

SOME NEGRO OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.



(ABOVE) IN TRAINING AT CAMP STANLEY, TEXAS
(BELOW) READING ROOM 366TH INFANTRY ARMY CLUB, DES MOINES, IOWA, (See page 83)

3/16/90

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MAILS--SECOND-CLASS SECTION

April 29, 1919

Publisher,

"The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Issue: May 1919

This issue has been submitted to the Solicitor for the Post Office Department in accordance with the provisions of Section 481½, Postal Laws and Regulations, 1913, for advice as to whether it is mailable, and any copies mailed will be held until instructions are received from the Department.

You will be further advised on receipt of information.

THOMAS G. PATTEN,
Postmaster.

N.Y.P.O.-10-28-18
W-JJ

[U.S. Post office]

DIVISION OF MAILS
SECOND-CLASS SECTION

IN REPLYING
PLEASE REFER TO INITALS AND DATE
S C M

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

3/19/89

May 2, 1919.

Publishers of

"The Crisis"

70 5th Avenue

New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Authority having been received from the Solicitor for the Post Office Department to accept the May 1919 issue of the publication named above for mailing, the copies of that issue held, were despatched.

Very respectfully,

T. G. PATTEN
Postmaster.

Per (Signed) Thos. Murphy.
Assistant Postmaster.

W.
R

[U.S. Post Office]

July 26, 1919.

Post Office Department,
Division of Second Class Mail,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am the Editor and Manager of a monthly publication called THE CRISIS. This magazine is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is, however, entirely self supporting and has a net-paid circulation of over 100,000.

There has arisen on the partof the Directors of the Association, which owns the magazine, the question as to advertisement.

The Association takes every month one cover page to advertise its object, officers, etc.. It has been my contention that for this page the Association should pay the regular rates. According to postal regulations, we have no right to grant them any special or reduced rates. The officers of the Association, on the other hand, are inclined to think that we should not charge them anything more than cost price for the advertisement, - that is, the actual cost of carrying it.

I write to you to ask what the attitude of the Post Office is in this matter,

as I do not wish to infringe any law or rule.

Very sincerely yours.

3/18/79

[U.S. Post Office]

DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
C. D. No.
142672.

3/1/3

Post Office Department

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington July 31, 1919.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Editor, "The Crisis,"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 26th instant with regard to "The Crisis," admitted to the second class of mail matter at New York, N. Y., and in reply I have to say that this Department does not determine questions with respect to the rates a publisher charges for advertising space in his publication unless a publisher's practices in this respect are such as to indicate that the publication might come within the provision of the statute prohibiting the entry to the second class of mail matter of publications "designed primarily for advertising purposes," when its second class status would be jeopardized.

Respectfully,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JFT-wh

[U.S. Postmaster General]

11

Attention of the
Chief Inspector. October 9, 1919.

Office of the Postmaster General,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

3/17/28

The Rev. G. Goings Daniels, Box 50, Beaufort, S.C., complains to us that he does not get his copy of THE CRISIS magazine regularly. He says that he thinks it is due to the local post office. At any rate, the magazine leaves this office regularly.

May I ask you to look into this matter?

Very truly yours,

[U.S. Treasury Dept.]

B:EAK

3/5/99

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

IN REPLYING
ADDRESS THE SURGEON GENERAL
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF
THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

WASHINGTON
Division of Venereal Diseases
228 First Street N.W.
April 4, 1919

RPB

Editor, The Crisis,
70-5th Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Sir:

Your letter of March 25th and photograph under separate cover were received and copy of photograph has been secured for use as stated in letter of request.

Credit will gladly be given to the courtesy of the Crisis. The photograph is being returned to you with thanks and appreciation for its use.

Since writing you last the services of Dr. C. V. Roman, Lecturer for the Commission on Training Camp Activities, War Department, have been secured for a lecture and organization itinerary under the auspices of the Bureau of the Public Health Service.

The campaign against venereal diseases and for sex education is meeting hearty cooperation and country-wide attention in which we include your own interest for service.

By direction of the Surgeon General.

Respectfully,

C C Pierce
Assistant Surgeon General.

Crisis Bus

APR 3 1919

12

Lupchurch, O.J.

aug - 14 - 19

3174

AUG 15 1918

Phila. Pa.

2131 N. 16th St

Dear [redacted]

To Send you our little Baby Boy Picture for the Crisis By ~~Septemb~~ September 1st Send the Amount for it will cost yaurtandy

Mr Ochupchurch

answer at once Please

3/8/39

PHILADELPHIA
AUG 14
10
1913
STA. C

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

National office 70th ave

Newyork . N.Y.

August 16, 1919

Mr. Otho Upchurch,
2131 N. 16th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

The Children's CRISIS is the October number of The CRISIS. All matter for it must be in our hands September first. There is no charge for pictures to be inserted, but we can not insert all the pictures which we receive.

Very sincerely yours,

3/8/38

WEBDB:CF

[Vivian]

94, Middagh Street,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mar. 18 '19.

The Managing Editor, The Crisis.

Sir:

May I take the liberty at this time of pressing my application for attachment to the CRISIS staff which I made some time last year?

3/10/16

At that time still a student, having failed to secure a staff appointment, I offered to contribute "outside" articles without remuneration. At least one of my efforts met with a sympathetic reception and a promise to publish shortly.

Dr. Du Bois was very kind in promising me consideration in the light of possible vacancies. Circumstances embolden me to urge my claims at this time.

May I not beg the favor of an interview?

Thanking you in advance,

I am, Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

H. L. Vivian

MAR 20 1919

8

March 20, 1919.

Mr. W. P. Vivan,
94 Middagh Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

3/10/15

My dear Mr. Vivan:

Upon Dr. Du Bois' return to his office, about April 1, I shall refer your letter of March 18 to him for his early, personal attention.

In the meantime, I beg leave to thank you for your inquiry.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

MGA/CF

Employment

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

FOR

WAR DEPARTMENT COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES

C.G., CA

OFFICE PHONES
BOTH PHONES

LAWRENCE A. OXLEY
DIRECTOR COLORED WORK

GIRLS' DIVISION
MISS EVA M. DUVALLE
GIRLS' WORK DIRECTOR

DEC 15 1919

Get Ray's timeline & finished letter

RED CIRCLE COMMUNITY CLUB

441 S. ELEVENTH STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Used in Horizon Mag

December 5th, 1919.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

3/13/36

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just come across an item of news which I believe should prove of interest to all readers of the Crisis.

Stationed in the War Camp Community Service, Soldiers' Club in Louisville, there is a detachment of Colored Military Police. To appreciate the value of this Organization and its activities, - the following information is given; . the Colored population of this city is 65,000. Our Club is located in the center of a group of 45,000 Colored people. Camp Taylor is but four miles from the city; Camp Knox is also close by. There are no Colored troops at either of these camps.

The area in which the 45,000 colored people are located has been declared by the War Department, - "A Restricted Area", - and all white soldiers are prohibited from entering this section except on special permission from Camp Headquarters. I wish it were possible for some of the rabid Southerners, who claim that we, as a race, are seeking nothing but Social Equality, could see how the white soldiers of these two camps seem to crave for "Social Equality" with the Colored women of this district.

When Camp Taylor was opened, the entire Colored district was policed by white soldiers. Two or three times these white Military Police were the cause of small riots in the Colored District. A delegation of citizens petitioned the War Department to place Colored Military Police throughout this district. This petition was favorably acted upon and a Military Detachment of 16 colored soldiers was assigned to this district. Lieuts. McSham, Jones, King, Lawson, (all Colored Officers,) have been in charge of this detachment at different periods.

At the close of the war and after all colored troops at the two above named camps had been discharged the efficiency and value of the Colored Military Police as a factor for law and order in Louisville was recognized by both the white and colored citizens. The War Department has deemed it necessary, notwithstanding the fact that all colored soldiers have been discharged from this section, to continue the colored Military Police Detachment.

Serg. R. E. Ray, formerly of Troop M. 10, U. S. Cavalry, is now in charge of this Department. These men are doing much to drive out illegal liquor dealers and to clean up in general the atmosphere of this section. The members of this command are: Serg. John Craycroft, Corps. Henry Eaves, John Smith, George Brown, Fred Barfield, Homer Johnson, Louis Hedges, Moses Haywood, Will Jones, and Cook, Rufus Gleaves.

I feel that if the facts as stated above were generally known, every ex-service man and every real thinking man and woman of the race would feel proud of this group of men who are proving such a vital force in the re-construction period through which we are now passing.

I do not know how much of this information you can use, but hope that some mention of their good work can be made through the columns of the Crisis. I trust you will appreciate the spirit that prompts this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence A Oxley

Lawrence A. Oxley,
Director of Colored Work.

3/13/37

[War Camp Comm. Service - N.C.]

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

for

War Department and Navy Department
Commissions on Training Camp Activities

Army and Navy Club
Southport, N. C.

SURROUND THE CAMPS WITH HOSPITALITY

2/4/8

July 7 1919.

Editor of Crisis
New York.

Dear Sir:

We are desirous of planning a Tercentenary Program. Will you kindly advise.

Very truly yours
(Miss) Myra Smith
Southport, N. C.
Box 43.

[War Camp Community Service]

3/4/7

July 16, 1919

Miss Myra Smith,
Box 43
Southport, N. C.

My dear Madam:

Enclosed you will find some suggested programs for Tercentenary celebrations.

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosure
WEBDB/CF

Crisis? — History-?, [War Camp Community Service]

295

January 15, 1919

Mr. Jasper T. Duncan,
Special Assistant,
War Camp Community Service,
1129 Washington Street,
Columbia, South Carolina.

Dear Sir:

We should like very much to have a photograph, if possible, of the delegates mentioned in your letter of December 17. There will be no charge for its insertion, as only the advertising pages of THE CRISIS are paid for.

I thank you for your interest and cooperation in our work.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

3/7/33

MGA/CF

599
[War Camp Comm Service - SC]

CARROLL H. JONES, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MRS. ROBERT W. GIBBES, TREASURER

COLUMBIA WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

JAN 19 1919

DEPARTMENT OF COLORED WORK
J. NELSON FRIERSON, CHAIRMAN
JASPER T. DUNCAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT

"A MILITARY AND SOCIAL NECESSITY" —WOODROW WILSON

"SURROUND THE CAMPS WITH HOSPITALITY"

DEPARTMENT OF COLORED WORK
OFFICE AND INFORMATION BUREAU
1129 WASHINGTON ST.
TELEPHONE 2209-W
ROOM REGISTRY
PHYLLIS WHEATLEY CENTER
1119 WASHINGTON STREET
TELEPHONE 2983

CARRINGTON HOWARD, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
REPRESENTING WAR DEPARTMENT COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Enc.

January 17th, 1919.

JAN 21 1919

8

3/7/35

M. G. Allison, Secretary,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Secretary Allison:-

Your letter dated January 15th to hand, and I am immediately sending photograph of the delegates to the Southern Division Conference of the War Camp Community Service held in Jacksonville, Florida, December 11 - 14, 1918.

My letter of December 17th sets forth material for a short write-up, which might accompany the photograph in the magazine. On an enclosed sheet are the names of the men included in the group.

Thank you for your attention in this, and it is our hope that this - a decidedly novel Convention held in the far South - might prove a means of inspiration to the many readers and well-wishers of the Crisis, and the colored people of the country at large.

Yours very truly,

Jasper T. Duncan

Special Assistant in Colored Work.

JTD/TME.

509

CARROLL H. JONES, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MRS. ROBERT W. GIBBES, TREASURER

COLUMBIA WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

JAN 19 1919

DEPARTMENT OF COLORED WORK
J. NELSON FRIERSON, CHAIRMAN
JASPER T. DUNCAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT

"A MILITARY AND SOCIAL NECESSITY" —WOODROW WILSON

"SURROUND THE CAMPS WITH HOSPITALITY"

DEPARTMENT OF COLORED WORK
OFFICE AND INFORMATION BUREAU
1129 WASHINGTON ST.
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ROOM REGISTRY
PHYLLIS WHEATLEY CENTER
1119 WASHINGTON STREET
TELEPHONE 2983

CARRINGTON HOWARD, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
REPRESENTING WAR DEPARTMENT COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Enc.

3/7/34

Delegates of the Southern Division Jacksonville Conference.

From left to right.

Name	Stationed At
1. George W. Osibin,	Jacksonville, Fla.
2. R. J. McCann,	Augusta, Ga.
3. S. K. Kinnard,	Hattiesburg, Miss.
4. M. A. Norrell,	Richmond, Va.
5. J. W. Howse,	Chattanouga, Tenn.
6. J. Byron Hopkins,	Alexandria, Va.
7. J. G. Brown,	NewPort News, Va.
8. V. E. Daniels,	Norfolk, Va.
9. T. S. Settle, (white)	General Representative at head of Colored Work.
10. Jasper T. Duncan,	Columbia, S. C.
11. Dr. J. M. Gandy,	Petersburg, Va. (Special Assistant in charge of Southern Division of Colored Work.)
12. E. W. Biggs,	Greenville, S. C.
13. R. E. Sanders,	Petersburg, Va.
14. Miles W. Connor,	Atlanta, Ga.
15. W. C. Martin,	Anniston, Ala.
16. S. S. Smith,	Charlotte, N. C.
17. Q. T. Parker,	Hampton, Va.
18. R. A. B. Crump	Spartanburg, S. C.
19. H. B. Dean	Annapolis, Md.
20. Dr. Mm. Neale Frazier,	Macon, Ga.
21. T. W. Brown,	Fayetteville, N. C.

[Warner]

Cr Corr 1 yr

c/o Box 18
Florida
Transvaal
S. Africa.

Aug 27. 1919.

To the Editor 'The Crisis',

I was very glad to receive the January specimen copy of your magazine and have interested others in it. I have despatched by this mail a copy of 'The S. African Ambassador' and a pamphlet written by the Principal of Lovedale Native College in case you have not already received it.

The pressing subject of Native welfare in S. Africa is coming more & more to the fore & I am glad to say that there are now societies formed for studying this problem in Capetown, Durban, Pretoria & Johannesburg.

A very great deal of work has to be done in order to educate public opinion.

If you could send me your magazine in return for such S. African papers as I am able to send I should be very glad & would take every opportunity of bringing it & the notice of others.

Yours truly
(Miss) Olive Warner.

191/18

RAND NATIVE WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

Chairman:
MR. HOWARD PIM.
Joint Hon. Secretaries:
DR. L. E. HERTSLET, BOX 18, FLORIDA.
REV. RAY E. PHILLIPS, 45, CROWN STREET, JEPPES.

AIMS.

1. To study native problems with the object of securing fair and just treatment for the native races.
2. To support all things that make for the welfare of the native peoples.
3. To ascertain and disseminate considered native opinion.
4. To give a lead to public opinion on native questions.
5. To co-operate with other societies working for similar purposes, with a view to common action.

3/17/62

I approve of the above aims and wish to be enrolled as a member of the Association.

Name (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

Address.....

Subscription.....(Minimum 5/-).

Date.....

REV. RAY E. PHILLIPS.
45, CROWN STREET, JEPPES.

Johannesburg
Transvaal. S. Africa

October 18, 1919

Miss Olive Warner,
Box 18, Florida,
Transvaal, South Africa.

My dear Madam:

I thank you very much for the papers which you have sent me. They have not yet arrived, but I shall hope to receive them.

I shall be glad to send you THE CRISIS in return for papers and pamphlets in regard to the South African native.

Very sincerely yours,

3/17/60

[Washington (B. T.) Settlement]

THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SETTLEMENT

SULLY JOHNSON, President
J. H. JEFFERSON, Vice-Pres.
W. W. CURRY, Treasurer
JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y
G. A. STEWARD, Superintendent

962 WEST FEDERAL STREET
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

OPERATING UNDER THE
COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY
OF YOUNGSTOWN
AND IN AFFILIATION WITH THE
NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN
CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES

January 28, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In response to your editorial regarding Consumers' Cooperation, I am writing to ask you for information conerning the matter of forming a class here to study Consumers' Cooperation. We shall be glad to have this opportunity, as it is the purpose of this organization to build up a model Negro neighborhood in proximity to our settlement house.

Thanking you for your response, I am,

Very truly yours,

G. A. Steward
Superintendent.

3(2)1

Coop Ed

Lit sent Feb 11/19 CJF

FEB 2 1919

35

[Watkins]

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
Box 134 University Station,
Urbana, Ill., August 8, 1919.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

I thank you for the publication in this month's CRISIS of Mrs.Georgis D.Johnson's poem, entitled (in part) "My Son." It is a jewel.

Sincerely yours,

Lucian B. Watkins

3/16/28

[WATSON]

Freedmen's Hospital,
Washington, D.C.
Oct. 10-20-'19.

The Crisis
(The Editor),
70-Fifth Avenue,
New York, City.

3/9/21

Dear Sir:—

The graduating class of May 1920 of which is comprised of seventeen (17) nurses, would like their pictures, names and states printed in the May (1920) issue of "The Crisis". Will you kindly forward information in detail concerning same, price included. Kindly give my letter your earliest consideration.

Oblige,
(Miss) Ethel Watson.

October 23, 1919

Miss Ethel Watson,
Freedmen's Hospital,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Madam:

THE CRISIS makes no charge for news matter or illustrative pictures.

3/9/82

We can only decide by seeing the picture. The trouble with most graduating pictures is that they are so much alike that they are not interesting.

I would advise your class to get Mr. Scurlock to pose you in some unusual way, so as to show the character of your work. He would know how to do this.

Such a picture we would be very glad to publish, and there would be no charge.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. picture

3/3733

Form 101 A

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

84 WALKER ST NEWYORK Office MAY 1 1919 191

824

M W E B DUBOIS

824

THE CRISIS PUB CO NEWYORKCITY

Your telegram dated TODAY to MISS ESTELLE MASON 4484 GRAND BOULEVARD

EVANSTON ILLS is undelivered.

Reason: NO SUCH STREET

If you desire to communicate with this office by telephone in regard to the above message, call

CANAL 1500 and ask for extension No. SERVICE BUREAU

Changes in the address must be paid for at the usual rates.

Crisis Bus

WESTERN UNION SERVICE BUREAU
Manager

SB./

SBZ./1102P

Cruises Bers

3/15/58

Form. 101 A

1919 MAY

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

654 BROADWAY N.Y.

24 WALKER ST NEW YORK Office MAY 1 191 9

005

M W E B DUBOIS GR THE CRISIS PUB

SB NEW YORK

Your telegram dated MAY 1 to MISS R ETHELYN KIRBY 913 GLASGOW ST

PORTSMOUTH VA is undelivered.

Reason: PARTY MOVED

If you desire to communicate with this office by telephone in regard to the above message, call CANAL 1606 and ask for extension No. SERVICE BUREAU

Changes in the address must be paid for at the usual rates.

WESTERN UNION SERVICE BUREAU
Manager

SB

30P 1126P

MAY 1 PM 11 44

3/5/49

Form 101 A

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED 834 Broadway

Crises Bus SD MAY 2 1919 NY

.....Office.....191.....

M W E B Dubois

To The Crisis 70 5 Ave

Your telegram dated May 1 to Miss Mattie Prouty

Morgantown W Va is undelivered.

Reason: party in Wheeling W Va

If you desire to communicate with this office by telephone in regard to the above message, call

.....and ask for extension No.....

Changes in the address must be paid for at the usual rates.

F J Nilan

Manager

Form 1201

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

3/5/52

RECEIVED AT

1919 MAY 2 PM 6 05

G182CPD H DH

24 WALKER ST NEWYORKCITY MAY 2 1919

W E B DUBOIS

618 CR THE CRISIS PUB 00 SD NEWYORKCITY

DISREGARD FORMER NOTICE YORU TELEGRAM MAY 1ST MISS R ETHELYN KIRBY 913 GLASGOW ST PORTSMOUTH VA WAS DELIVERED OK

WESTERN UNION SERVICE BUREAU

545P

Crisis Bus

YTC MAY 2 PM 5 47

3/5/4

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPAN

INCORPORATED

1919 JUN 14 PM 5 25

24 WALKER ST NEWYORK Office JUNE 14

70 5 Ave

M W E B DUBOIS 0347

THE CRISIS MAGAZINE NYC

Your telegram dated TODAY to COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG CAMP GRANT

ROCKFORD ILLS is undelivered.

Reason: PARTY GONE TO PHILADELPHIA UNTIL TUESDAY WE MAI

If you desire to communicate with this office by telephone in regard to the above mess

CANAL 1500 and ask for extension No. SERVICE BUREAU

Changes in the address must be paid for at the usual rates.

WESTERN UNION SERVICE BU

SD./

SBZ./ 606P

October 31, 1919

3/16/161

Miss Laura Wheeler,
Cheyney Training School,
Cheyney, Pa.

Dear Miss Wheeler:

I am returning herewith one of the pictures which you made for Jessie Fauset's story. It is excellent, except Miss Fauset does not like the young lady's face.

Can you not fix that front line of the face? I know it is difficult, but try it, and return the picture as soon as possible.

The rest of it is excellent.

Very sincerely yours,

Send programs
pamphlet

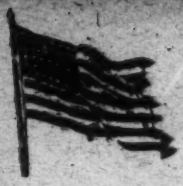
Franklin Pa.
S-S-14th St
7-28-19

Dear Dr Du Bois:—

3/18/84

You will find enclosed stamp for which please send me Tercentenary programes for August. We are planning a big Church celebration.

Sincerely Yours
H P Whitehead
Pastor A.M.E. Zion Church



ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

3/6/39

July 3-1919

Editor Crisis.

I am sending you this little account of my stay in France as a Y.M.C.A. Sec. If you can use a fuller account of my self or picture I should be glad to send same to you. I had some very interesting experiences while doing good for our soldiers.

Sincerely yours.
James E. Wiley.
Box 848
Newport News, Va.

07 3

JUL 7 1919

W. DuB

TO THE WRITER: SAVE PAY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER. TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Clipped from Association News
July 1919.

[Enc.]

4

3/6/28

Banker, teacher and preacher, in the one person of James G. Wiley, colored, relayed over $100,000 from France for circulation in America. The whole was gleaned from the melting wages of negro labor troops—ordinarily sunk in the sock of the French peasant.

I spent 13 months in France serving ~~with~~ as Y. M. C. A. Sec. with laboring troops at Bordeaux and Gievres from both of which I was sent away because of my activity in protecting the rights of the common soldiers. I finished my work with 365th Infantry of 92nd Div. I was under artillery fire for six weeks, had the roof of my Y hut knocked off. I stayed with the regiment and came home on "The Olympic". After spending one week with my family I was called back to the work as Troop Train Transportation Secy. in which capacity I am now serving, taking the Colored soldiers from Newport News to their home camps for mustering out.

I have always stood solidly on the Race question and that accounts for my many removals.

Coop. Ltr

Railway Mail Service

132 Spruce St.,
San Antonio Texas.
Jan. 18,1919.

JAN 25 1919

Lit sent Feb 11/19 CF

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
75th Avenue ,
New York N.Y.

3(1)/31

My Dear Sir:

Please send my such information as you might have on the organization of Cooperative Societies.

Oblige,

Luther H. Foley

Form 5206

c 5—6564

MAR 26 1919

36

3/4/14

Rogersville, Tenn.,
March 17. 1919

Dear Sir:

I have just finished the article in The Crisis, concerning the solemn memoride, to be held during Aug., 1919, in commemoration of the first landing of the Negroes in this country three hundred years ago.

I have understood from the article that any one who wishes to do so may write an original article for a declamation, song or hymn.

I have had little experience along this line,

(over)

aside from writing orations. Yet I shall be glad to try to write an original article for a declamation.

If permitted.

I am a member of the N. A. A. C. P. and I receive The Crisis.

I shall be glad to receive a personal letter from you concerning this.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Etoile Williams
Rogersville,
Tenn.

Thank you for your letter of inquiry concerning the Tercentenary, Aug. 19 9.

Send us your contribution, with your name & address attached, & we will be pleased to consider it. We cannot, of course, advise you concerning it until we have seen it.

3/4/3

March 31, 1919.

Miss Etoile Williams,
Rogersville, Tenn.

Dear Madam:

I thank you for your letter of inquiry concerning the Tercentenary, August 1919.

Send us your contribution with your name and address attached, and we will be pleased to consider it. We cannot, of course, advise you concerning it until we have seen it.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

MGA/CF

Tercentenary

August 14, 1919

Mr. Eugene Williams,
The Parsonage,
Methodist Episcopal Church,
Hamilton, Virginia

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the article which you sent me which I shall mention in the October CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

3A/134

[illegible] [Williams, J.]

-1-

(P)

3/7/20

Camden, N.J.
5/7/19.

The Victor Pub. Co.

Dear Sirs

Would you mind publish-
ing this Verse which I
about to write, in your
September Issue.

We when Was responsible to
Go over and fight for a
Country Which We owed
Nothing in.

Went over and fought to
make this World a decent
Place to live in and
Safe for Democracy.

-2-

3/7/20

And to find such a change
When we returned.
Not only in the Southern
States but in the whole
U.S.A. We find a great
Change. We see the writ
Writting in plain Letters be-
fore our eyes.
Our hurbs the Color line
but that only mean the
White Buddies.
Such little credit We are get-
ting for the great Work
Which We did before we
Go.

3

3/7/30

We are hunting noise in our
uniform Why they were
heroes.
We are back from Warand
We are going to have our
rights if We have to have
another fight over here.
We didn't get a fair deal in
France and We are not
going to stand for the same
over here as We did over
there We stud enough
as it was.
Enought of a thing is
enought and to much
will make a dog sick.

3/7/31

Any self is willing to
die for the rights. I did
'nt get full in the front
battle but will to give
my life for equal.

Now we are going over and
return to make the World
safe for democracy.
Now we have got to make
it a decent place for our
people to live in.

Oblige Yours.

Pvt 1/c. Jamie E. Williams
823rd E. Trans
Corps.

3/7/32

Amer. Exp. Trans.

France

But this in your September
copies if you have it
And mail the Bill
to me at.

1855 S. Ninth St
Camden N.J.

And stall them until
Money arrive.

Yours.

James E. Williams

Excuse such bad
writing correct all mistakes

PHONE: OFFICE 3587, ROOM 3 OPEN DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS PHONE: RESIDENCE 1979

P. A. WILLIAMS

NOTARY PUBLIC—REAL ESTATE

CLERK CAMP NO. 3, AMERICAN WOODMEN

424 EAST SIXTH STREET

OCT 4 1919

5 SUBSCRIPTION

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 20th. 1919.

The Crisis ,
New York, N.Y.
My Dear Editor:-

If you have not, I wish that you would peruse the Union Review of Nashville, Tenn. under date of the 20th. Inst. and see Rev. L. L. Campbell's tirade against Dr. DuBois and the Crisis. His state convention of Baptists meets at Beaumont ,Texas on the 20-25 of October and several of the ministers are lining up to dethrone him as president thereof at that session. Possibly he is afflicted like Mr. Wilson, a nervous breakdown ? However he's not going into seclusion.

3/17/15

The vast number of our people are out of the city helping to gather the cotton crop and upon their return I aim to do some subscription business. Enclosing my check of $3.50 to cover a year's subscription for each of the following, that want to begin with the October issue. Thanking you for the past and future considerations, am remaining as formerly,

Very truly yours,

P. A. Williams,

Prof. E. F. Dennis, 1606 E. 12th. St., Austin, Texas.
Prof. H. W. Sewing, 1613 E. 9th. St., " , "
Rev. M. M. Haynes, 424 E. 6th. St., " , "
Mr. Everett Rhambo, 1907 E.11th. St., " , "
Mr. D. C. Madison, Sprinkle, Texas.

Ch
3 5 8
dd

[Williamson]

Missoula, Mont.

Aug. 8 - 19.

AUG 13 1919
DU BOIS

Editors The "Crisis"

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find photo of our baby, Agnes Elizabeth Williamson, aged eight-(8) months. Registering one hundred per-cent. in the recent Montana Baby Test. Would be pleased to have this photo inserted in your "Children's Number" of the Crisis, if convenient.

Respectfully yours

Mrs. P. H. Williamson
1120 Phillips St.
Missoula
Mont.

3/9/23

JAN 13 19

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Crisis (Editor)
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City
N.Y.

3720 Beach St.
Indiana Harbor, Ind. 1/10/19.

Coop Ltd.

Editor of the brusir:—

1/18/19

Dear sir— I am writing you for information and specification of the consumers co-operative Society as I have just read in your magagine.

Please answer at once as I intend to bring it before the house at (an association of 20) next meeting.

JAN 16 1919

Yours
Herschel Wilson

did not send address to correct Paris until Aug 17 CF

8 Colville Mansions.
Powis Terrace - W11.
London.
10th Febry 1919

To the Editor,
Dear Sir,
In reading your valuable paper the "Crisis"
I came across the paragraph in which it is
stated ~~that~~ the editor of West Africa is
a native African.
I beg to ~~state that~~ state that is an error.
Mr. Cartwright is an Englishman, who
has lived many years in South Africa,
and has been also to West Africa.

Yours truly
H. M. Duning ("Veritas")
Nom de plume.

The Editor,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.
U.S.A.

MAR 5 1919
3 6

(3)

[Women's Clubs of Kentucky, State Federation of]

Misc. 251-f2

"LOOKING UPWARD, NOT DOWNWARD; OUTWARD, NOT INWARD; FORWARD, NOT BACKWARD."

Mrs. M. V. Parrish, President
847 So. Sixth St, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Lettie Bates, First Vice President,
Danville, Ky.
Mrs. Minnie Steele, Second Vice President,
301 E. 14th St., Paris, Ky.
Mrs. Leanna C. Snowden, Rec. Secretary,
563 N. Upper St., Lexington.
Mrs. Lucile Munford, Asst. Secretary,
Somerset, Ky.
Mrs. Maud B. Lanier, Cor. Secretary,
216 Murray St., Frankfort, Ky.
Mrs. Maggie Patton, Treasurer,
1225 Forest Avenue, Maysville, Ky.
Mrs. D. M. Smith, State Organizer,
27 E. Ninth St., Covington, Ky.

State Federation of
WOMEN'S CLUBS
OF KENTUCKY

Miss Alice E. Nugent, Chair. Executive Board
526 W. "O" St., Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Ella Robinson, Sec. Executive Board,
1722 W. Madison St., Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Fannie Norris, Treas. Executive Board,
1225 W. Hill St., Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Florence Murray, Chr. Ways & Means Com.
650 S. 12th St., Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Bessie Ballard, Editress Club Paper,
551 Maryland, Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. Alice B. Crutcher, Business Manager,
2013 Magazine St., Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Lizzie B. Fouse, Ch. Scholarship Loan Fd.
219 N. Upper St., Lexington, Ky.
Miss Anna M. Bowman, Sec-Treas. Scholar'ip
Loan Fd., 1814 W. Chestnut, Louisville, Ky

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Miss Georgia A. Nugent, 526 W. "O" St., Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Mamie E. Steward, 621 S 8th St., Lou sville, Ky.
Mrs. Ellen L Taylor, 1300 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Lizzie B. Fouse, 219 N. Upper St., Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. E. Belle Jackson, 314 E. Short St., Lexington, Ky.
Miss Martha E. Williams, 226 Third St., Frankfort, Ky.

Lexington, May 20 1919

(3)

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois -
New York City

5/20/19

Dear Sir: We have read with interest the "Crisis" for this Month and wish to congratulate you, and thank you for this valuable number. Indeed we are in possession of facts that we would never have known had it not been for you. Sorry we did not get to shake your "overseas hand."

Under seperate cover we are sending you a copy of our "Mock Peace Conference", which was a mild way we had of getting "some facts" before our white friends here in Lex. You see "down South" we have to "go at it" a little different. My husband was Col. House and introduced you to the Conference. Your substitute was rather clever (of course no comparison to the original) Several whites saw the affair and pronounced it clever. Thought you might appreciate a copy of the "write up".

Yours truly
L. B. Fouse

Army and Navy Club

(COLORED)

OPERATED FOR MEN IN THE SERVICE BY
RICHMOND WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE
00 CLAY STREET
RICHMOND, VA.

PHONE MADISON 5756

Holding Some SEP 3 1919
Mgr. DUBOIS

708 N. 1st St.
Richmond, Va.,
Aug. 29 - 1919.

Editor Picture Department, Crisis
New York, N. Y.,

My dear Sir:- I am inclosing a number of pictures that I want you to have, each explaining just what the group is, in writing on backs of same.

I am not sure that you will be able to use these as I do not know whether you require the pictures mounted, post cards or how. I have numbers of others; some of our soldiers, home comings, army + navy club. etc. that I will be glad to let you have from time to time, if you can use them.

I would like to know on what terms you receive pictures. Inclosed you will find stamps for the return of pictures in case you do not use them. These pictures were made by Mrs. Rogers in Knight Wood.

Very sincerely,
(Mrs) R. T. Wood.

3/9/65

Vgo - Picture

October 29, 1919

Mrs. R. K. Wood,
708 N. First Street,
Richmond, Va.

My dear Madam:

3/9/66

We are holding some of your pictures for future use, and returning herewith two.

Thank you very much for letting us see them.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

Co "K" 368th Inf. U.S. Army
Le Mans - Jan 25th 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
% Morgan Harjes & Co.
Paris, France.

Dear Dr Du Bois -

I have been unable to secure leave to remain in France but am still trying. My visit is looked to leave this Country early next month.

How are you progressing with the purposed conference and when & where will it be held. Since you left, I heard it would be held in Paris instead of London as you suggested when you were here.

Should you find time to drop me a line, tell me who is representing Liberia on the Peace Conference.

Should I yet secure leave, shall get in touch with you as soon as possible. Have not given up hope.

2nd

I am wishing you every success in your endeavor and many officers have expressed a similar wish. Your friends send kindest regards.

Just one more thing. The colored officers of the 92nd Div. and A.E.F. have organized for post war activities. All enlisted men will be taken in also, after discharge. It is hoped that we may exert political influence and fight all kinds of discrimination. Also that the Board of Directors include many of our ablest citizens. Much enthusiasm has been manifested by both officers and men.

Very Sincerely
William H York.

WILLIAM H. YORK
LATE MAJOR COM'D'G LIBERIAN FRONTIER FORCE
MONROVIA, LIBERIA, W. AFRICA
LATE LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, A. E. F.

LECTURER
ON LIBERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN SUBJECTS
2035 13TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AFRICA
THE ONLY PLACE FOR A NEGRO NATIONAL EXISTENCE
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
ENTRANCE TO THE CONTINENT

August 3rd 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DeBois.
#70-5th Ave.- New York.

Dear Dr. DeBois:- I wrote you some days since concerning Africa and Liberia. I cannot urge too strongly that a more vigorous policy regarding Africa is necessary. In the May "Crisis" under Opinion, you state "The destinies of mankind for a hundred years to come are being settled today---" That statement is altogether true - too true. And because it is, is the best reason why we should be taking more interest in Africa and Africans. For instance, if the Government of the United States were to do for Liberia what she did for the Philippines, using Negroes where ever possible - which means almost entirely — the result would be two fold. It would furnish an outlet for Negro energy by furnishing employment for many hundreds of our educated young men and women as teachers, Officials etc. It would place, in twenty years, Liberia in a position to control the destinies of Africa and be a determining factor in all future policies as regarding this African Continent, South of the Desert and as far South as the Tropic of Capricorn.

The race problem, as you have pointed out, is not local but international. The opportunity

for a large number of our educated young people to visit Africa would give them the vision they need. Out of their energies would come a way. It would stimulate emigration which you may not favor. A move of the Negro from the South caused an awakening, you know. The same move from the United States, coupled with the numerous foreigners who will return to their homes in Europe, would, and likely would, cause a National awakening sufficiently pronounced to establish the Negro well up to his coveted goal.

I am for Africa because I have studied and know the continent. The native is honest and wise and good. No sacrifice is too great for him to make in order to secure an education. Tho we have a great problem here to elevate and prepare the way for our local millions, the call of Africa is more pronounced and necessary for now there may be a chance. In addition to America taking definite action as regards material assistance in Liberia, I would suggest and advocate her taking over the responsibility for the development of the former German colonies bordering the Atlantic.

3/1/23

This is not all fancy. I have sounded several members of Congress and I feel very certain it would be no hard matter to secure

the necessary legislation. I am personally acquainted with Mr. King, the President elect of Liberia, as, no doubt, you also are. Mr. King favors an American program. In an address before the West African Section of the British Chamber of Commerce, in London during the month of May, Mr. King says, "If there are in the United States still any people of Negro decent who are dissatisfied with their position there, Liberia stands open to them as a home for them, and as an opportunity for the development of their national desire."

3-1-24

Liberia is openly bidding for the American Negro to come over and help. Africa offers a field of activity unequaled for it is a home to the Negro. America owes Africa a debt and should pay it now by actually helping to lift up the African. Will you help to put this matter before the American people? This seems the time.

Very truly yours
William St. York.

P.S. I am sending, under separate cover, a copy of the Boston Transcript for July 12th in which I have an article.

316/BD

August 12, 1919

Mr. William H. York,
2035-13th Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. York:

I thank you for your letter of August 3, which I shall be glad sometime to use in part in The CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

[January 10, 1919]

HEADQUARTERS DEVELOPMENT UNIT
Camp Grant, Illinois

January 10, 1918.

Miss M. G. Allison,
"THE CRISIS"
75th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Allison:

Referring to photographs in army uniforms which you asked for in your letter of December 20th and relating to Lieutenant Colonel Allen Allensworth. This you may be able to secure from Mr. Charles Alexander, editor of the "ADVOCATE", Los Angeles, California; that of Lieutenant Colonel B. O. Davis may be obtained from Mr. Skerlock, Photographer, Washington, D. C. I have never heard of Major Townsend. I would only be too glad to allow you to have those of Major Lynch and Chaplain Stewart if they were in my possession but they are not.

Has the "CRISIS" seen copies of the "MONITOR", published by Father J. Albert Williams and containing the letter of Sergeant Lucian B. Watkins to President Bissell of the Illinois College of Photography. If not, I would advise you to get it.

If in any way I can serve the interests of the "CRISIS" and its aims, do not fail to let me know.

With very best wishes for yourself and all the staff and prayers for Dr. DuBois, now in France, that he will be able to do good work,

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. Young.

CHAS. YOUNG
COLONEL, U.S.ARMY
COMMANDING.

y/p

2/15/228

1119 n 21
Omaha Neb

JAN 16 1919

24

HEADQUARTERS DEVELOPMENT UNIT
Camp Grant, Illinois

January 28, 191).

Editor of "THE CRISIS"
75th Avenue,
New York City.

3/7/63

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a photograph of the Red Cross nurses, Base Hospital, this camp, thinking perhaps you might need it.

Wishing every success to "THE CRISIS"

Still always your friend,

Chas. Young

CHAS. YOUNG
COLONEL, U.S. ARMY
COMMANDING.

y/p

(3)

FEB 2 1919

23

3/8/1 [Chas. Young]

R.F.D. No. 5, Xenia, Ohio,
August 22, 1919.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear DuBois:

Ada has just given me your letter with respect to the Vernon matter. I wasn't aware that Vernon was against the N.A.A.C.P., any more than are the majority of the A.M.E., or Baptists Ministers, for that matter. I have been trying to find out on all these little TALK excursions of mine what is the matter with the Church that it does not rally to us. I find in many places that they regard the N.A.A.C.P., as a Negro snob affair and I have been trying from Philadelphia clear to Topeka in the West to disabuse their minds of such a preposterious idea. I first tackled the problem in Philadelphia, then in Kansas City, where I won over an adversary to it in the shape of Nelson Crews; then again in Topeka where I won over Nick Chiles; both these as you remember are newspaper men. I feel that in going to Memphis to Vernon I may be able to win him over and saw some wood for the National Association. I beg to assure you that your and its interest are more uppermost in my mind than anything save the interest of my family. I never make a talk of any kind but what I council our people to join and cooperate with the Association.

I have finished my work at Camp Grant and have returned home a free man to the retired status and am at liberty to do the very best thing that offers itself in the way of service

Is there no way that you can say that through a mistake or oversight the cuts of Miss Gladys Scott of Xenia, Ohio, Graduate from the University of Illinois, and that of Miss Merle Stokes, Graduate of Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind., were omitted from the Crisis, and thus throw yourself open to make application again for their photographs for Crisis purposes? You know that the connections of Miss Scott are very wide and she sent her photograph as requested to the Crisis instead of to the American Magazine as preferring her own Race Journal to the American Magazine which had also asked for it. We had quite a hard time to get her father and mother interested in the N.A.A.C.P work here and they feel hurt at this seeming slight to their only child.

Merle Stokes as you remember is a daughter of Eva McCullum, an acquaintance of yours and a school chum of Nina's and she feels, I hear, equally humiliated. I know, my dear Dubois, that the Crisis cannot publish the cuts of everybody, but as these photographs were asked for especially and the girls were banner students at their respective Universities, perhaps it would have salutary and helpful influence to the association to correct this matter if you can find your way to it.

I am asking you again to assure the ex-colored soldiers of this last war, in an early issue of the Crisis of this peculiar importance to us as a people their organization and joining Posts in the American Legion. Although non-political it makes for Americanism, fairplay to all citizens who have served, irrespective of color, and for comradeship of both white and black.

Sincerely always,
Young.

September 17, 1919

Colonel Charles Young,
R. F. D. #5
Xenia, Ohio

My dear Colonel Young:

I forgot to speak to you while you were here concerning the picture of Merle Stokes and Gladys Scott. The reason that these photographs were not used was simply because they were sent to us too late. It is impossible to make our readers realize that matter for The CRISIS must be in hand a month before The CRISIS appears. The Education number had been published when these pictures came. I may be able to use them sometime later.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

July 25, 1919

3/9/108

Mr. F. E. Young,
210 Superior Building,
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Young:

Will you kindly send me a recent photograph of Miss Hunter?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

[Young, Frank]

JAN 25 1919

Okla. City, Okla., Jan 20, 1919

Dear Sir:

I would be pleased to receive information on the Consumers Cooperation and if possible form a class here. Thanking you in advance for an early reply I remain

Yours Truly,

Frank L. Young
525 N Idaho,
Pt. 9 Box #5.

Sat sent Feb 11/19

3/2/33

[Young, Roy]

Coop Lit

Evanston Ill
Jan 20 '19

JAN 25 1919

Coop Lit

Sit vant
Feb 11/19

The Crisis
New York
N.Y.

32

Gentlemen:-

Will you please send me your plan for cooperative idea as spoken of in this months Crisis. Our race needs something like that in Evanston. Could that be worked out in a cooperative farm proposition. I have 960 acres of good land in Michigan close to Muskegon on a stone road and also a station on the farm where the train stops. A large barn and house and 30 acre apple orchard 10 to 20 yr old trees and then about 300 acres cleared good land. The rest is in timber and last year I got 150 cords from less than 1 acre.

Why couldn't I get the cooperative idea to going there with sheep cattle etc. It is too big for me but with capital and cooperation I could make it a great thing for myself and many interested also the race. Please give me

any information you can along any of Diesel things. A store in Evanston I think would help us all.

Yours truly

Dr Roy M Young

613 Davis St

3/2/39

[Young, W.G.]

FORM G. 1

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

Box 115, Graham, Va., 1/2/18.

Mr W.E.B. Du Bois,
New York City.

Sir:

I am interested in the Negro Cooperative Guild and will use my best efforts to organize a Class.

Yours &c.,
W.G. Young.

2/15/289

JAN 6 1919

5

Send Co-op Lit

Crisis - Subscriptions

TOPEKA
6 30PM
SEP 27
1918
KANSAS

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Editor of the Crisis,
70 Fifth ave.
New York City
N. Y.

1325 Van Buren St.
Topeka, Kan.
Sept. 26 to 1919

To the Editor of The Crisis.

Dear Sir:- You will please change my address from 817 Washington Ave. Springfield. Mo. to 1325 Van Buren St. Topeka, Kan. and oblige

Yours Truly
W. H. Young

[Y.M.C.A.]

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES -- YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

SAVOIE - LEAVE - AREA

AIX-LES-BAINS - CHAMBÉRY - CHALLES-LES-EAUX

A82

3/6/103

HEADQUARTERS, AIX-LES-BAINS, May 26, 1919.

Miss Saxe,
Women's Bureau,
Y.M.C.A. Headquarters,
12 Rue d'Aguesseau,
Paris.

My dear Miss Saxe:

106

Mrs. Helen Curtis, who is returning from Chambery for reassignment, arrived here December 31st at the time that the Chambery camp was turned over to colored permissionaires. Mrs. Curtis was put in charge of that camp and has remained in charge until now when it is closing. At first she was alone with some white men secretaries who were gradually replaced by colored secretaries and for the last few weeks she has had three women helpers and six men, all colored.

The staff at Chambery has accomplished a very fine piece of work under Mrs. Curtis' leadership. She has been an excellent executive and the work there has done much to place the Association on most friendly terms with our colored soldiers. I take great pleasure in highly recommending Mrs. Curtis and the work she has done.

J. B. Haworth

J. B. Haworth,
Divisional Secretary,
Aix-les-Bains.

JBH:R

[Y.M.C.A., Greenwood, Miss.]

To The Editor of The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Hunton Branch
Y.M.C.A.
Greenwood miss
P.O.Box 283.
Feb. 6, 1919

FEB 10 1919

Dear Sir:-

We have a groop picture of the Colored Board of Dirictor that we would like to have appear in the Crisis. The Chairman of the Board Dr. Mark Booth asked me to write you to find out whether you would want us to have the cut made and send it to you or just send the picture.

The Hunton Branch "Y" is a new organization in Greenwood and is the first Community Y.M.C.A. in the United States. It is being financed by the white citizens of Greenwood. It has been on foot a month. We have a membership of 323. We have three room for office and Committy work with Reading Room and room for games. The Reading Room and game room are a part of the three. It's main work is for the established organizations of the town, such as the Churches, Schools etc. A group of members of the "Y" made up a subscription for the Crisis to

Come to the "Y". We have not recieved the magazine yet but are anxiously waiting for its coming. Hoping to hear from you soon

Yours truly

Thos. M. Elliott Secretary of "Y"

If you will send us a pictures, not a cuts of your building & activities, etc. ~~etc~~ with other data, we will be pleased to consider it.

Thank you for your co-op

3/2/30

[Y. M C. A - Greenwood, Miss.]

February 27, 1919

Mr. Thomas M. Elliott,
Secretary of Hunton Branch, Y.M.C.A.
P. O. Box 283,
Greenwood, Miss.

My dear Mr. Elliott:

If you will send us pictures, not cuts of your building, activities, etc., with other data, we will be pleased to consider it.

I thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary.

MGA/CP

312/20

3/15/

Dear Miss Fawcett:

Ruth Fisher said you would be interested to give space in the Crisis to a notice of the meeting of which I enclose the stenographic report. The report is not as clear as might be. The three things the committee will work on are 1) vocational guidance 2) vocational training 3) employment work for the Harlem district. Sincerely (or) Beatrice Forshaw

C. & W. E. POWERS
QUALITY PRINTING
LITHOGRAPHING, &C.
65-67 DUANE ST., N.Y.
AT YOUR SERVICE
PHONE WORTH *2000

Y. W. C. A.
600 Lexington Ave.
N. Y. City

Miss Beatrice Doerschuk

[Y.W.C.A.]

March 26, 1919.

3/10/18

Miss Beatrice Doerschuk,
Y. W. C. A.
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Doerschuk:

Thank you for the little article. I have been in Philadelphia for several days and have not been able to write you sooner. I shall make mention of your meeting in a forthcoming issue of THE CRISIS.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

JF/CF

[Y.W.C.A.: Germantown Branch]

COLORED BRANCH

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

OF GERMANTOWN

6128 Germantown Avenue

Phone, Germantown 6077-J

Mrs. William E. Shipley, Chairman
Mrs. Mary Cowdery, Secretary
Mrs. Susan Hoard, Treasurer

Mrs. Mayme Dyke-Turner, Branch Sec.
Miss Viola M. Harris, Physical Director
Miss Ethelind Dandridge, Girls Sec.

June 25th 1919

JUN 26 1919

DU BOIS

Mr. H. G. Dill
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

3/9/18

Dear Mr. Dill

We have in our possession three very interesting pictures that were recently taken during our Exhibition Week, of the girls in Physical Training Department of this Association. We thought that as this work is really a Social Uplift work, that it may be interesting to present the pictures to you for your approval to have them placed in one of the numbers of The Crisis.

It might interest you to tell you that this work has only been started since November 17th and since

COLORED BRANCH

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Miss Viola M. Harris, Physical Director
Miss Ethelind Dandridge, Girls Sec.

3/9/19

that time we have a membership of over 960 members. We have a staff of three employed workers. We have had classes in Millinery, Dress-making, Choral Club, Teachers Training Bible Class, Art Needle work & Physical Training. We hope to meet further needs at our Fall opening of classes.

Trusting we may have an early reply & thanking you in advance for any consideration concerning the pictures.

Very sincerely yours
Viola M. Harris

34-4-258

APR 19 1917

Cg-1

More about Conditions in Virginia Camps.

To the Editor:—

We wish to say that Camp Eustis, Va. is a hell on earth. We are still asking for discharges and receiving none. Some of the fellows have affidavits signed by a Notary Public, stating that they are needed at home. In addition to this we have taken the matter to the Company Commander and he told us that the matter has been sent to Washington to the War Department and they say we cannot be spared as it will weaken the ranks of the company.

In the face of this state-

ment we read an article in the Baltimore Star issued by the Secretary of War (Bakers) that all drafted men would be out of the service by March, so we are confident that it is only the commander of the camp who is detaining us. We are doing nothing but laboring work, for which civilians receive from $3.75 to $4.00 per day.

It is extremely difficult to secure a pass to visit our home folks even if they are sick. If a colored soldier stays over the time allotted by his pass, from $5 to $10 is deducted from his pay.

Of course a colored soldier never gets sick, he is always able to do his duty.

There is nothing here for enjoyment except listening to the frogs at night and the bugler in the morning. Our colored Y. M. C. A. secretaries are as bad as the white, for they are afraid if we dredischarged, they will be out of a job. A party was planned for us and our "Y" secretaries said, "that after the party we would not want to go home". But parties cannot take our minds off of our mothers, fathers wives and sweethearts.

Many of whom have not received the allotments we made them on our entrance to the army. Capt. G. V. Gates our morale officer says that the "nigger" did not need anything.

That the men here resent the treatment they receive was shown when a moving picture was shown in a garage and the colored soldiers were segregated. Every soldier man as he walked in and was told by the armed white sergeant to sit on one side would turn around and walk out. The Camp morale officer

said, "if he had his way with these blacks he would turn a machine gun on them and kill them."

It is a prevalent idea at this Camp that the white and colored should not mix. The colored soldier gave his life in France just like the white soldiers. They did not Jim crow the Negro soldier from the Germans bullets. They liked the whites gave them love lives just like heroes, yet members of our race are lynched and burned at the stake just as before the war. Our men fought for Democracy and the preservation of the Stars and Stripes, for

the safety of their mothers, wives and sweethearts. They have given their lives, their all that their homes might be safe. Yet we are still jim crowed, segregated and made to live in alleys, and scorned because we are not healthy.

A Boy from Camp
Eustis, Va.

1 Copy.

[INCOMPLETE]

Coop Lit

D Shoemaker Sa

Jan 23. 1919

dear Sir i Saw ad
in the crisis So i thought
to Write Sir for full
information of the
Consumers Co operation
plese Write me at once
as i am interested in it
So i Will Wate for an
ancer from you So
Write Box 105 Wakefield
Shoemaker Sa
R F D No 1 Box 29
said St. in close Some
of your ad So you
will see what i am
talking a bout

JAN 29 1919

3/23

Lit sent Feb 11/19 CF

Coop Lit

INCOMPLETE

FEB 7 1919

Sit sent Feb 11/19 CF

Alexandria La Jan The 2/19

Messrs Consumer Cooperation Co

Dear Sirs I Am Writing You Asking for Information of Consumers into buying clubs for the object of saving the middle man profits. As we are organizing a Mercantile business there in the city of Alexandria La and through your advertisement of the Crisis I found where I can get the proper information for opening up a mercantile busines or any other please send me what information or book You know that I Need. If and Charges please Send them C.O.D.

3/2/19

over

[Unidentified - Crisis]

3/5/16

St. Louis, Mo., May 28th 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Editor of Crisis.

Dear Sir:

For God's sake keep up your good work in the Crisis. You are attracting attention of some of our " friends " in the senate; to the extent that one of them, during a three hour speech in opposition to the league of nations, saw fit to quote from your editorial in the May issue of the Crisis. This " friend " of ours seems to have been very much concerned over that statement: " A League Of Nations is absolutely necessary to the salvation of the Negro race. "

Our " friends " are beginning to feel the punch of the Crisis; now while they are groggy, lets " hit em again." Finally they will " take the count. "

Yours truly,

Member of N. A. A. C. P. and

reader of Crisis.

[Unidentified-Cnsk]

807

a77

Albany N. Y.,
Sept. 12th 1919.

3/6/28

To the Editor of The Crisis.

SEP 19 1919
DU BOIS

Sir:—

You stated in the September issue of the Crisis that the 807th. Pioneer Infantry was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and that several of its members were awarded the Croix de Guerre.

I became a member of the 807th Pioneer Infantry a few days after it was organized at Camp Dix, and remained such until it was demobilized at Norfolk Va., and your statement is the first that I have heard of such

3/6/19

honors. Also, I feel safe in saying that quite a few other members of the organization are as ignorant of this fact as I am, therefore, it will be a great favor to the ignorant many if you will publish with the names of those few who claim such distinction the particular causes of the awards.

The 80th Pioneer Infantry was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive from Oct. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918 but the organization did not see service in the trenches.

Honor should be given to whom honor is due, but as far as possible, a stop should be put to the erroneous statements made by men returning from overseas.

A Subscriber.

AUX CRÉATEURS
DE
L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE
ET
A LA GLOIRE
DE
L'ARMÉE NOIRE

CARTE POSTALE

L'UNION CONGOLAISE

SOCIÉTÉ

DE SECOURS ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

MORAL ET INTELLECTUEL DE LA RACE CONGOLAISE

Fondée par les Noirs du Congo-Belge

1919

SOUS LE PATRONAGE DU MINISTÈRE DES COLONIES

BRUXELLES. date de la poste.
Marchienne-au-Pont
Charleroi
Liège
Local :

CHER COMPATRIOTE,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous prier d'assister à la Réunion qui aura lieu le .....

ORDRE DU JOUR

COTISATIONS -- FÊTES -- DIVERS

Agréez, cher compatriote, l'assurance de nos sentiments fraternels.

AU NOM DU COMITÉ :

31/2/30

BELGIQUE
3 c
BELGIE
3 c

[1919?]

THE RULER OF THE SUDAN.

HIS EXCELLENCY

Major-General SIR LEE OLIVER STACK PASHA,

K.B.E., C.M.G.,

Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, and
Governor-General of the Sudan.

1919 CR-MISC

to England. A few years ago, before the outbreak of war, I visited Port Sudan on my way back from India, and remember that several of you were there to meet me, and I am happy to renew the acquaintance now under these auspicious circumstances. It would have been a great pleasure to me had you been able to be present at the Peace celebrations last Saturday, and I sincerely share your disappointment at your having arrived too late to take part in them. The part played by the Sudan during the war, under the able direction of Sir Reginald Wingate and Sir Lee Stack, has been very noteworthy. In no quarter excepting Darfur, which had not been directly administered by the Sudan Government, was there any outbreak or trouble, and the behaviour of the whole population was one of complete loyalty. I feel that in great measure this was due to the attitude adopted by you, the leaders of religious and popular thought in the country, who, by your personal example and your advice, have rendered a very signal service to the cause of the Empire. For this I offer you my thanks, and I know that in the future as in the past you will continue to do your utmost to uphold the prestige of my Government, which has been able to confer many benefits on the Sudan, and hopes to confer many more in years to come.

"I hope that you are all comfortable and deriving enjoyment from your stay in London, and that you will be able again to visit this country at a subsequent date. On your return to the Sudan I desire you to convey to the loyal population and tribes you represent an expression of my sincere appreciation of their wholehearted loyalty, and my earnest wishes for the continued welfare and prosperity of the country."

A Historic Moment.

Thereupon Sir Ali el Morghani was presented to His Majesty, with whom he exchanged a few words of greeting, Sir Reginald Wingate acting as interpreter. Each delegate was then formally introduced, and passed on to pay his respects to Her Majesty, whose gracious words were translated to them by Captain Willis.

When the turn came to El Sayed Abderrahman Mohamed Ahmed, the son of the Mahdi, to be presented, he handed His Majesty a gold sword, the exact replica of an ancient weapon which, according to tradition, was sent down from heaven, was ultimately in the keeping of the Mahdi and has now been surrendered to the sovereign of the British Empire in token of loyalty. El Sayed Abderrahman accompanied his allegorical gift with the following words, saying :

"Your Imperial Majesty,—In all loyalty I take this gracious opportunity to place in your Majesty's hands this historic sword, 'the Sword of Victory,' which belonged to my father, as a sure token of my fealty and submission to your exalted Throne, that it may be by its transfer to your Majesty a complete and absolute proof of my desire that you may count myself and all my followers in the Sudan as your faithful servants, after the lapse of many years since the reoccupation of the Sudan. I have shown to your officers in the Sudan my loyalty and service in many ways. There are many people in the Sudan who await my return with your Majesty's favour, and hope to be included in the number of your most loyal subjects; and I myself offer my most humble and devoted service."

The consummation of this historic moment, a solemn justification for and the highest possible tribute to our rule in the Sudan, was achieved, when His Majesty solemnly said :—

"I accept this sword, and acknowledge the sincere loyalty which has prompted the gift, and as proof of your fealty to me I take the sword and hand it to you and your heirs to hold on my behalf in the defence of my Throne and Empire, and as a proof of my acceptance of the loyal submission of you and your followers."

After the members of the Mission had paid their respects to their Majesties, the British officials attached to them were likewise presented by Sir Reginald Wingate, and the memorable event in the history of the British Empire terminated with the same ceremonial as it [illegible] rich [illegible]

room coffee and refreshments were served with that innate courtesy so characteristic of British Royal thoughtfulness for Oriental customs, and then the delegates proceeded in Royal carriages to York House, where they were received by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in his State apartment. Beckoning them to be seated on couches, His Royal Highness spoke a few words to each in turn, the conversation being carried on through Sir Reginald Wingate, who acted as interpreter.

Coffee and refreshments were again served in the ante-room, and by one o'clock the Royal carriages had deposited the Mission at the doors of the Carlton Hotel.

Impressions.

In conclusion, we are in a position to state that the delegates have been very deeply impressed by the Royal reception granted, and by the honours which have been bestowed on them. They are more determined than ever to stand by the British Empire and British administration in the Sudan, and to further, to the full extent of their power, our common interests in the heart of Africa. Grateful for the attention and consideration which have been shown to them, they will return to their country convinced of the grandeur and justice of our cause and of the Empire to which they have sworn a fealty which will, we feel sure, be as binding on their fellow citizens, to whom they will narrate the wonders of the Court of St. James's, as it will be binding on themselves.

FACTS CONCERNING THE MISSION.

BY PERCY F. MARTIN, F.R.G.S.

"We ask God to make the issue of this war victory to the Empire, and we pray for the success of His Majesty the King and the brave men of the Empire."

El Said Ali El Morghani.

One reason for the altogether admirable conduct of the Sudanese under the unusual circumstances arising from the late war has been the deep and lasting impression which nearly 20 years of just British rule in the Sudan have made upon the minds of the Moslem people. But for the implicit trust which is, and always has been, placed in the good faith and in the unselfishness of British Administration, who can doubt but that the calls to religious prejudice and fanaticism made by our enemies would have fallen upon fertile ground in some of the provinces of the Sudan, and that the cry of the *Jehad*, or religious war, as preached by the Ottomans, would have become an effective instrument in the hands of the sedition-mongers?

The visit to England of the Sudan Deputation, which left Khartoum on October 2, and arrived here a few days ago, is one of the most touching, as well as one of the most convincing, evidences of the excellence of British rule. It was hoped by our enemies that the war in Europe would have proved a source of additional anxiety to us in the Sudan; but so far from "rising as one man" against British rule, as was hoped and believed, the Notables of every province and district throughout that vast country vied with one another in expressing their loyalty and devotion to the British Government, the manifestants comprising the names of every important chief, secular and religious, without exception.

Sir Ali El Morghani.

Undoubtedly the most picturesque figure, as well as the most influential member, of the deputation who have come over here expressly to see the King and to again express to His Majesty personally their unchanged loyalty, as they did when he received them at Port Sudan some six years ago, is that of Sir El Said Ali El Morghani. The attachment of this powerful Sudanese chief to the British Government goes back many years, actually before the British reoccupation of the Sudan. While our troops were still far distant from Khartoum, but fast approaching that city, the Anglo-Egyptian army busied itself with the rebuilding, as far as possible, of the Khatmis Mosque, which was deeply venerated by the natives throughout the [illegible] containing the tomb of the [illegible]ersian missionary, Sheikh El-[illegible]ho, with an [illegible]ually famous [illegible] done much to conv[illegible]agan Africa to Mohammedanism. Moreover, his descendant, Said Ali Morghani, then living in Egypt, was sent for and installed as custodian of the tomb and mosque of his ancestor. This was the idea of Sir Reginald Wingate, and was prudently adopted. The move proved (as anticipated) very tactful, since it at once caused the new administration to be both esteemed and trusted, while inflicting a still further deadly blow to the holy reputation and influence of the still powerful Khalifa. The good seed then sown bore remarkable fruit in the latter days of 1914, when the outbreak of the war in Europe was made the occasion by German agents in the Sudan—notably the traitor Charles Neufeld—to spread disaffection and rebellion among the Moslem people. It was then that the great chieftains, such as Morghani, proved practically the loyalty that had so often been verbally expressed to the administrators. Sir El Said Ali El Morghani addressed to the Governor-General (Sir F. Reginald Wingate) a characteristically friendly and reverent letter, in which he once again declared, and even with more emphasis, that : "We of the Sudan whole-heartedly participate with the Empire in all her troubles," concluding with the pious expression : "We ask God to make the issue of this war victory to the Empire, and we pray for the success of His Majesty the King and his brave men of the Empire."

El Sheikh Abu El Kasim Hashim, president of the Board of Uléma—"learned men," "Uléma" being the plural of the Arabic word "Alim" signifying learned and doctor of laws—is another powerful grandee of the Sudan, carrying the right to wear a *pelisse*, conferred exclusively by the Khedive. The three chief Uléma are the Grand Mufti, the head of the El-Azhar University, and the Grand Kadi. The last named takes what is equivalent to his degree, not in Cairo or Khartoum, but at Constantinople.

The Mahdi's Son.

El Said Abd El Rahman El Mahdi is the son of the notorious Mahdi Abdullah, who originally caused all the trouble in the Sudan, including the death of Charles Gordon and the subsequent Sudan campaigns, and who died suddenly on June 22, 1885, his place being taken by the Khalifa, Abdullah-el-Taashi.

El Said Ismail El Azhari, Kadi of Darfur, presides over the Mohammedan Court, dealing with religious matters only. These are usually of a sufficiently numerous and complex nature to keep the Judge fully occupied for the greater part of the day. Like his brother Kadis at Cairo and Khartoum, he wields an immense amount of influence, and it has been little less than a triumph for British administrative diplomacy to have secured his attendance among the Sudan deputation. Darfur is the latest of the fifteen different Sudan political departments to be settled, having been ours since the expulsion of the troublesome Ali Dinar on May 22, 1916, when the long-standing menace to the peace of the Sudan under that Sultanate ended.

El Sheikh Ali El Tom, Nazir (chieftain) of the Kababeesh Tribes, is one of the four Nazirs who accompany the Members of the Delegation. The Kababeesh people have in times past caused no little trouble to the Sudan Government, and as late as 1913 that country had to be visited by a small punitive force to put down tribal raids. The tribes occupy the desert between Dongola and Kordofan, and at one time possessed several thousands of camels with which most of the carrying trade between the two places was performed. Now there are the railway and steamboats. They are still owners of large number of camels and horned cattle, and rank now among the wealthiest as well as the most tractable of the Sudan natives.

Among the British officials from the Sudan who accompany the Delegation are Captain C. A. Willis, O.B.E., Assistant-Director of Intelligence, who has been in the service of the Sudan Government since 1915; and Mr. J. D. Craig, Senior Inspector of the Khartoum Province, having succeeded Mr. W. G. R. Bond in that capacity. Another member of the Intelligence (Mukhabarat) Department is Samuel Bey Atiyeh, Superintendent of [illegible] Labour Bureau, who has had 10 years' [illegible]perience as an official of the Sudan G[illegible]ment. Samuel Bey Atiyeh joined the [illegible]ton to England [illegible] Cairo, and will [illegible] with it while it [illegible] here and retu[illegible] others to Egypt.

s 'blooming harumphrodite soldier and sailor too.' Well, I cannot claim to be exactly that, but I am, and have been for many years, a combination of two persons —soldier and civilian. Civilian not in the sense we understand it at home of the man who pursues his own calling and business, but in the sense it is understood in our Eastern Empire—of the executive servant of Government, whose lot is the administration of those vast and distant tracts of which people at home hear little. During the war such men have continued their work—at all times arduous—then infinitely more so, debarred by their position from taking a soldier's part, in fact, forbidden to do so, veritably forming an Army whose achievements have not been without their influence in the final victory.

War-time Administration.

"We should not forget these—they are a vital part of our Overseas Forces. Their work is silent, and for them all the more difficult, as I know. They all wished to fight—no man will believe in time of war that he is more useful administering Arab tribes than in the trenches, however much his chief may tell him so.

"It is because I have myself seen so much of this work that, in replying to the toast of The Services, I venture to mention what has been really an Auxiliary Service, and to touch on some of the aspects of administration in the wilder tracts during the war.

"Those whom I had the honour of seeing last night may remember that I called attention to the fact that the University had originally honoured me when my sphere of administration was the Sudan. I would therefore ask for your indulgence if I turn for a few moments to the work that has been done there—work which is being done every day in every corner of our far-flung Empire.

"I am glad indeed to have this opportunity of expressing my warmest appreciation of the work of the present staff of officers and officials in the Sudan, from my successor as Sirdar and Governor-General, Sir Lee Stack, downwards—their self-sacrificing services have had the happy result of maintaining order and tranquillity, and ensuring progress in a country so recently snatched from anarchy. Ladies and Gentlemen, with so many learned and distinguished members of the University round us, it would ill become the youngest honorary graduate to cast the shadow of a doubt on your knowledge of those remote localities where it has been my privilege to serve for so long, but I often wonder if the magnitude of the Sudan and its possibilities for development are fully appreciated and understood.

The Tragedy at Khartoum.

"It had earned an unenviable notoriety, perhaps, from the fanatical rising which, beginning in 1882, plunged it into a welter of bloodshed and ruin, culminating in the tragedy at Khartoum, when that heroic Scotsman—Charles Gordon—fell pierced with Dervish spears on the steps of the Palace. Is it realised that this country, which Gordon characterised as 'an utterly useless possession,' comprises a territory of considerably over a million square miles in extent?—a large portion desert and wilderness, it is true, but through which the great Nile flows from south to north, spreading its life-giving waters over vast areas, which require but the skilful hand of the engineer and the manual labour of the inhabitants to turn into a mine of agricultural wealth? Alas! those terrible years of Oriental Bolshevism brought awful devastation and loss of life in their train. It was not till Lord Kitchener dealt his crushing blow at Omdurman, in 1898, that the Dervish power was broken.

"Then we began seriously to take in hand the regeneration of the Sudan, from whence, during all the years of enforced abandonment, almost every trace of civilisation had vanished; and yet, without this chaos, bloodshed, and Gordon's sacrifice, I doubt if, within the short space of twenty years, we should ever have achieved the results which you now see—results which show that between the governed and those who govern there has sprung up a feeling of goodwill and sympathy, in spite of diversity of race and religion.

"In a few weeks there will arrive in this country a delegation of Sudanese notables (of whom the late Mahdi's eldest son is one), to congratulate our King on the glorious victory that has been achieved over our late enemies. And what has brought this about?

Loyal Sudanese.

"I venture to think that those in authority in the Sudan have succeeded in convincing the people that they are being governed for their country's good: a sympathetic administration, in which governing and governed work hand in hand, is transforming Gordon's 'useless possession' into a land of comparative prosperity, and with a great future—a land to which many capable Scotsmen are devoting the best years of their lives, with the best possible results. On the declaration of war the great Sudanese leaders came to me in Khartoum and emphatically declared their firm adhesion to the cause of right and justice, for which Great Britain had taken up arms. Why did they do so? It was because they had been tried in the fiery crucible of affliction, and had learnt to understand that the rule of tyranny and oppression, which was the cause of the original revolt, was typical of the rule which they knew our enemies would reimpose upon them if we did not win the great contest.

"It was in the same spirit that they readily took up arms against the rebel Sultan, Ali Dinar of Darfur, who had espoused the cause of our enemies and organised a great attack on the Sudan from the West, which was intended to retake Khartoum and drive the British out of the Sudan.

"But what was the result? The rebellious Sultan was utterly defeated in 1916 outside the walls of his capital, El Fasher, and the danger of such wanton aggression averted.

"But to turn from war to Peace developments in the Sudan—it may interest you to know that the scheme for irrigating and planting with cotton large areas in the fertile Delta between the Blue and White Niles is now in the fair way towards achievement. The district known as the Gezira is one of the finest cotton-growing propositions of the Empire, but its development depends primarily on irrigation. Work on this scheme had begun just before the war, but naturally little progress could be made during the last five years.

Developing Cotton Growing.

"Moreover, the amount of the loan guaranteed by the British Government necessitates certain modifications consequent on enhanced war prices, but I trust that the arrangements which are being negotiated in London will enable the Sudan Government to be in a position to hurry forward this important work. Faced as all countries are with the world's cotton shortage, it behoves us as a nation to leave no stone unturned rapidly to develop our resources in this direction.

"As you are well aware, and as recent events have proved, almost every problem in Egypt, social, economic, agricultural, and even political, revolves round cotton, the purchase price of which is the main source of the incomes of the people; and I do not doubt that in time the same may be said of the Sudan, though its inhabitants have not perhaps the same aptitude and experience in agriculture as the Fellaheen of Egypt, but they have shown, in the cotton-growing experiments which have been conducted during the last few years, that they are adaptable and learn quickly. We have the Nile and the sun, two great assets, and we hope soon to have in the inhabitants of the Gezira a nucleus of expert cotton-growers, who will increase in numbers as the irrigation scheme develops.

"But, however important the subject of cotton-growing may be, I must not unduly take up your time in discussing its prospects or the many other products of the Sudan which await development, such as the trade in horses, camels, cattle, sheep, skins, hides, ivory, dura, sesame, dates, gum, dom, palm nuts, ground nuts, senna, fibres, and other commodities; also paper from the great papyrus swamps in the South.

Large, but Little Known.

"With the advent of Peace, and an increased interest on the part of British traders and commercial companies, I have no hesitation in predicting a considerable future for the Sudan, and I would urge those who may be listening to me, and who may be interested in this large but little-known country, that they do not lose sight of it as a potential asset in our industrial and commercial activities. Railways have been built and other lines are projected; more steamers ply on the Great Nile waterway South of Khartoum; there is an excellent harbour, Port Sudan, on the Red Sea connected with the main North and South railway line, which their Majesties the King and Queen visited on their way from India. It may interest you to know that in remembrance of the Royal visit January 17 of every year is known as 'King's Day' in the Sudan, and is celebrated throughout the land as a general holiday and a day of rejoicing and loyal ceremonial.

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is to be your honoured guest in this great city a few days hence, when visiting the various war theatres, came to the Sudan, fresh from the battlefields of France in 1916. He received a rousing welcome from the inhabitants. I have seldom seen such enthusiasm as that with which our Prince was greeted wherever he went.

"If I do not touch on the Cape to Cairo Railway, the development of an African aerial postal service, the suppression of slave trade, the prevention of arms traffic, the Gordon College, which is becoming a Khartoum university, with its invaluable 'Wellcome' research laboratories, and its 'Mather' technical workshops, besides other matters of interest and importance, it is because, ladies and gentlemen, I have long trespassed on your time and patience, and probably wearied you with a recitation of the doings of obscure men in a country little known.

No Rule "By the Sword."

"But many countries little known come within the orbit of our vast Empire, and if we, as British, are to fulfil our just obligations and prove worthy of our heritage of imperishable glory in the East, it behoves us at home to know of them and of their peoples, to sympathise with their aspirations, and so to acquit ourselves honourably of a duty which is only a trust. For the contentment of the people is the crowning aim of all government, and without sympathy and understanding contentment is unreal and government a hollow sham. It has been said that our Empires in the East are ruled by the sword—never was spoken word so untrue. That government should be possessed of power to defend from outside aggression or to protect its citizens from wanton and anarchical crime, is a canon of all known or proposed forms of polity. Forget not then the men upon whom the burden and the heat of the day inevitably falls, whose duty it it often, in uncongenial surroundings, to carry on reputation for sympathy, honesty and fair dealing which is the true prestige. By this prestige alone can we fulfil our destiny and leave to those, with whom fate has brought us temporarily in contact for a few generations, a legacy of happiness, and bright hopes for the future." (Applause.)

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THE SUDAN SWORD OF LOYALTY.

THE VICTORY MISSION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE—HIS MAJESTY AND THE MAHDI'S GOLDEN SWORD.

(Special to "The African World Annual.")

On Monday, October 13, their Majesties King George and Queen Mary received in audience the Sudan Victory Mission which, as reported at length in THE AFRICAN WORLD of October 11, has arrived in London to "congratulate the King on the victorious conclusion of the war, and to express the loyalty and gratitude of the Sudanese for benefits conferred by British administration."

At eleven o'clock in the morning, Royal carriages drove up to the Carlton Hotel, where the Mission is staying, and drove them in State to Buckingham Palace, where they were received by Lord Cromer and where, prior to the audience, they were decorated, on His Majesty's instructions, with the following insignia of the Victorian Order :—

El Sayed Sir Ali el Morghani, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (Principal Religous Notable of the Sudan; descendant of the Prophet).

El Sheikh el Tayeb Ahmed Hashem, C.V.O., M.B.E. (Mufti of the Sudan).

El Sayed Abd el Rahman Mohamed Ahmed, M.V.O. (Son of the Mahdi).

El Sherif Yusef el Hindi, C.V.O., M.B.E. (Religious Notable).

El Sheikh Abu el Ghasim Ahmed Hashem, C.V.O. (President of the Board of Ulémas).

El Sayed Ismail el Azhari, M.V.O. (Cadi of Darfur Province).

El Sheikh Ali Wad el Tom, M.V.O. (Nazir of the Kababish Arabs).

El Sheikh Ibrahim Musa, M.V.O. (Nazir of the Hadendoa tribes).

El Sheikh Awad el Kerim Abu Sin, M.V.O. (Deputy Nazir of the Shukria Arabs).

El Sheikh Ibrahim Ferah, M.V.O. (Head Sheikh of the Gaalin Arabs).

At a quarter past eleven, under the guidance of General Sir Reginald Wingate and accompanied by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell the Hon. Sir Arthur Walsh, Sir Ronald Gresham, and Colonel Sir Edgar Bernard, the Mission entered the Throne Room at the upper end of which Their Majesties were seated on the Throne surrounded by the Court which included : Countess Fortescue, Viscount Sandhurst, Lord Stanmore, Lt.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Colonel the Hon. Claude Willoughby, Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., the Earl of Cromer, the Hon. Henry Stonor, and Mr. Harry Verney.

Bowing, the deputation formed into line in the order above mentioned (from left to right) and advanced to within ten paces of Their Majesties, followed by the British officials of the Sudan Government attached the Mission, namely, Captain Ulick Alexander, Coldstream Guards, Captain C. A. is, O.B.E., Mr. H. A. MacMichael,), and Mr. J. D. Craig.

Sir Ali Morghani's Speech.

El Sayed Sir Ali el Morghani, Chief of the Mission, then read the following speech in Arabic :—

"Your Imperial Majesty,—In deep appreciation of tne great honour we enjoy in appearing now before Your Majesty, we offer our most humble salutations. I, Sir Sayed Ali el Morghani, Sherif Yusef el Hindi and Sayed Abd el Rahman el Mahdi, on behalf of the religious Chiefs of the Sudan, Sheikh el Tayeb Hashem, Mufti of the Sudan, Sheikh Abu el Ghasim Hashem, President of the Board of Ulémas, and Sayed Ismail el Azhari, Cadi of the Province of Darfur, on behalf of the officials of the Mohammedan Court; Sheikh Ali el Tom, Chief of the Kababish, Sheikh Ibrahim Musa, Chief of the Hadendoa, Sheikh Ibrahim Mohammed Ferah, Chief of the Gaalin, and Sheikh Awad el Kerim, Abdallah Abu Sin, sub-Chief of the Shukria, on behalf of the Administrative Chiefs of the Sudan Government.

"On behalf of ourselves and all the people of the Sudan, we humbly submit to Your Majesty our most hearty congratulations on the glorious victory which your Arms have achieved.

"The marvellous tenacity of the Allied armies throughout this long and terrible war, which brought about the complete defeat of the enemy and your own brilliant victory, has aroused the deepest admiration of the people of the Sudan, and it has filled their hearts with joy. They have fully realised that this war, the vicissitudes and causes of which they have followed with the deepest interest, is different from the wars of the past. In those days wars decided only the fate of the belligerent nations, but this war is to decide the future of all weak nations, amongst whom the Sudan is counted. It was a war between the principles of right and wrong, and by the victory gained by Your Majesty's Arms right defeated wrong, justice has overcome injustice, and civilisation has crushed barbarism.

"The blood of thousands upon thousands of the Allied troops has been shed to vindicate the rights of small nations, to relieve them from the yoke of oppression and slavery, and to introduce an era of peace and tranquillity throughout the world. By this war the principle that 'might is right' has been finally disproved, and it has been shown to all the nations of the world, great and small, that 'right is might.'

"The people of the Sudan have never wavered in their confidence in the ultimate victory of the Allied Arms, and though we heard much of the preparations of the enemy during forty years we never doubted the outcome, for it was impossible that a nation whose motto is the support of the weak equality and justice, could be defeated.

"We would further congratulate Your Majesty on the fact that despite the continuous intrigues and plots of your enemies the many diverse parts of your great Empire have been united in strength and loyalty that has been the admiration of the whole world. Scattered as your Empire is over the whole globe, it has proved to be one in heart and purpose, steadfast in joy or sorrow, and prepared to sacrifice its wealth, its blood, its all, to defend the Throne of Your Majesty and the British Empire.

"Even the poorest and youngest member of that great Empire (but not the poorest in loyalty), the Sudan, has offered of that which it had with all its energy and zeal. In comparison with what has poured in from all parts of your Empire, I feel ashamed to mention the insignificant part which the Sudan has played, being as it were but a drop in the ocean, but what the Sudan has offered has been out of its need, and not of its plenty, and the contribution of a poor but loyal people, small though it be, in fact, is great in sentiment.

"Further, I beg leave to tell Your Majesty, that what the Sudan has done is but the first-fruits of what Your Majesty's Government has planted there. It is simply the harvest of your good deeds and a token of our gratitude. It is justice which has combined all the different parts of your great Empire and justice which is the foundation of your Kingdom. In congratulating Your Majesty, we congratulate our own country and our own people. The spirit of Peace and Justice which has prevailed throughout the Sudan during all these years, as well as the interest which Your Majesty's Government has taken in advancing it, the sacrifices that have been made to improve its material and moral condition, and the inclusion of the people of the Sudan amongst the subjects of the British Empire have filled our hearts with pride, loyalty and love to Your Majesty, and we fully appreciate that the future advancement of the Sudan depends on its increasingly close connection with Your Majesty's Empire.

"We therefore raise our hands to God Almighty, praying Him to grant Your Majesty long and happy life, and to preserve Great Britain, the pioneer of Liberty and Civilisation in the world. Long may the British Flag fly over the Sudan to bring Peace and tranquillity to it, and promote its advancement until it is ready to take its place with the other members of the Empire, and may the day when it is competent so to do be near.

"Lastly, we humbly submit to Your Majesty's Throne the expression of our loyalty and submission."

His Majesty's Reply.

In reply, His Majesty spoke as follows, his words being translated to the Mission by Sir Reginald Wingate :—

"'I thank you, Sir Sayed Ali el Morghani, and other members of this deputation, for your loyal address. It is a great pleasure to me to-day to meet you, the representatives of the Sudan, on the occasion of your first visit

Navigation on the N

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

Propaganda, particularly in Africa
is already our food along the usual lines
& address to nations

EGYPT IN 1919.

AN UPHEAVAL AND ITS CAUSES.

Special to "The African World Annual." **By CHARLES RUDY.**

The twelve months of 1919 are among the most eventful that Egypt has ever known; certainly the most compromising since the days of the Arabi revolt and our Occupation of the Nile Valley.

Characteristic of the whole period under review was a spirit of unrest, dissatisfaction, and open revolt against the existing order. Some call it Bolshevism, others rebellion, and others again attribute it to Turco-German and Pan-Islamic intrigues. It was political and social; at times even it was tinged with religious fervour. At the moment of writing this psychological state continues unmodified, held in check only by military power, and liable at any moment of neglect or carelessness on our part to break out again into open opposition to British rule. Nor is there any likelihood that the now almost general sentiment of antagonism towards us will undergo a favourable change in the near future. The present generation of effendis and sheikhs will have to pass away before any radical modification in the feelings of Egyptians becomes noticeable. Even then it will depend mainly on the value of our educational methods whether young Egypt will countenance with favour our continued presence in the Nile Valley. That our Occupation of the land between Cairo and the Canal must be permanent is an Imperial axiom; that, in order to ensure this Occupation, we must control the Nile from the Great Lakes to Cairo is equally obvious. The deduction, therefore, is that the Occupation, as such, is not a matter for discussion. Only the ways and means are debatable.

The Invisible Occupation.

It is generally admitted that the present state of ferment in the Nile Valley is an outcome of the war. Prior to 1914 the bulk of the Egyptian people were indifferent whether we occupied the country or not. As long as they had good government, fat years, and lean taxes they were content. They had all three, and withal British administrative power and authority were kept, though present in every important act, so much in the background as to be almost invisible—unless otherwise necessary. In spite of this, however, there was always a more or less strong minority opposed to our Occupation—claimants for power, and such as were paid by our enemies to make as much noise as possible.

The war altered all this. From being the strong, courteous man in the background, the British ruler of Egypt became the military head of the country. The difference between the two is enormous. Well our politicians knew it, and they therefore sugared the pill by promising a vague Utopia when the war was over. Incidentally, moreover, the Empire's struggle became one of life or death, and measures had to be taken to defend ourselves which entailed much hardship on a certain class of Egyptians, and offered exceeding profit to another; it also involved the retirement from the Government of many experienced officials of the old school (needed elsewhere), and their replacement either by impetuous youths who sneered at the Egyptians or by unscrupulous Egyptians who immediately proceeded to exploit those under them. A state of affairs was thus created which, though kept well in hand as long as the war lasted, degenerated into rebellion when the Armistice came to put a virtual end to the greatest organised conflagration the world has ever seen.

Enough has been indicated in the above paragraphs to show the country's state of mind towards the beginning of 1919. The noisy minority, as is always the case in similar circumstances, had become a strong party, organised in opposition, with funds at its disposal, and plenty of propaganda material at hand to convince the ignorant that the British were callous, brutal and heartless prevaricators. To this has to be added, in the shape of political fuel, the fact that we recognised the independence of Arabia, but refused to grant Egypt a similar recognition.

With such a fuse slowly burning its way to the mine, an explosion was inevitable, unless, of course, we did something promptly to avert the catastrophe. We did so, but it was the wrong thing to do. We deported Zaghloul and his partisans, leaders of the Nationalist minority, to Malta. The fuse burnt down to the powder. There was an explosion from Damietta to Shellal, for which, through having thinned down and impoverished our Intelligence and Provincial staffs, we were totally unprepared. The rebellion of last March and April was the result, and the appointment of General Allenby, G.O.C. in Egypt, to act as Special High Commissioner (or Dictator) in Sir Reginald Wingate's absence, the first step taken by us to ensure our safety. The revolt was put down, order restored, and a Commission appointed through Parliament to proceed to Cairo to investigate the causes and suggest remedies. At the time of writing the Commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Milner, is sitting in the Semiramis Hotel, and has begun its investigations. The nature of these is at present unknown; the substance of the advice the Mission will tender on its return to London too problematical to be even guessed at. This much can, however, be stated with great emphasis: the future government or misgovernment of Egypt lies in the hands of the Milner Mission; aided in its labours by patriotic Egyptians it will be able to devise some form of constitutional self-government within the Empire acceptable to Britons and Egyptians alike; without this aid the results of its deliberations will be negative, and the hostility against us in the Nile Valley will continue to increase. The obvious deductions to be made are: first, that the Mission must leave no step unturned to persuade Egyptians to come forward and state their opinions and wishes; and, secondly, that all patriotic Egyptians must not let this unique opportunity pass by without taking advantage of the offer.

Hardship of War Measures.

It will now be more readily understood why the year 1919 has been of such momentous importance to Egypt. It was in 1919 that those turbulent events took place which have forced us to reconsider our whole position in the Nile Valley, and given us the extremely difficult task of elaborating a form of government acceptable to the majority of the people in Egypt while safeguarding our huge Imperial interests. Admittedly, the rebellion last March forced our hands, and the rebellion, as has already been pointed out, was the direct outcome of the war. Of this there can be no doubt whatsoever. Often, the measures we had to take in Egypt in order to bring all the fighting forces of the Empire into line, were desperate. But they were not of our own choosing; they were torn from us by the exigencies of the great struggle. So much, at least, must be said in justification or condonation of war-measures which, as we now know, were blunders of a serious kind. The almost complete alienation of the Egyptians from Great Britain has been the result, and it must be rectified.

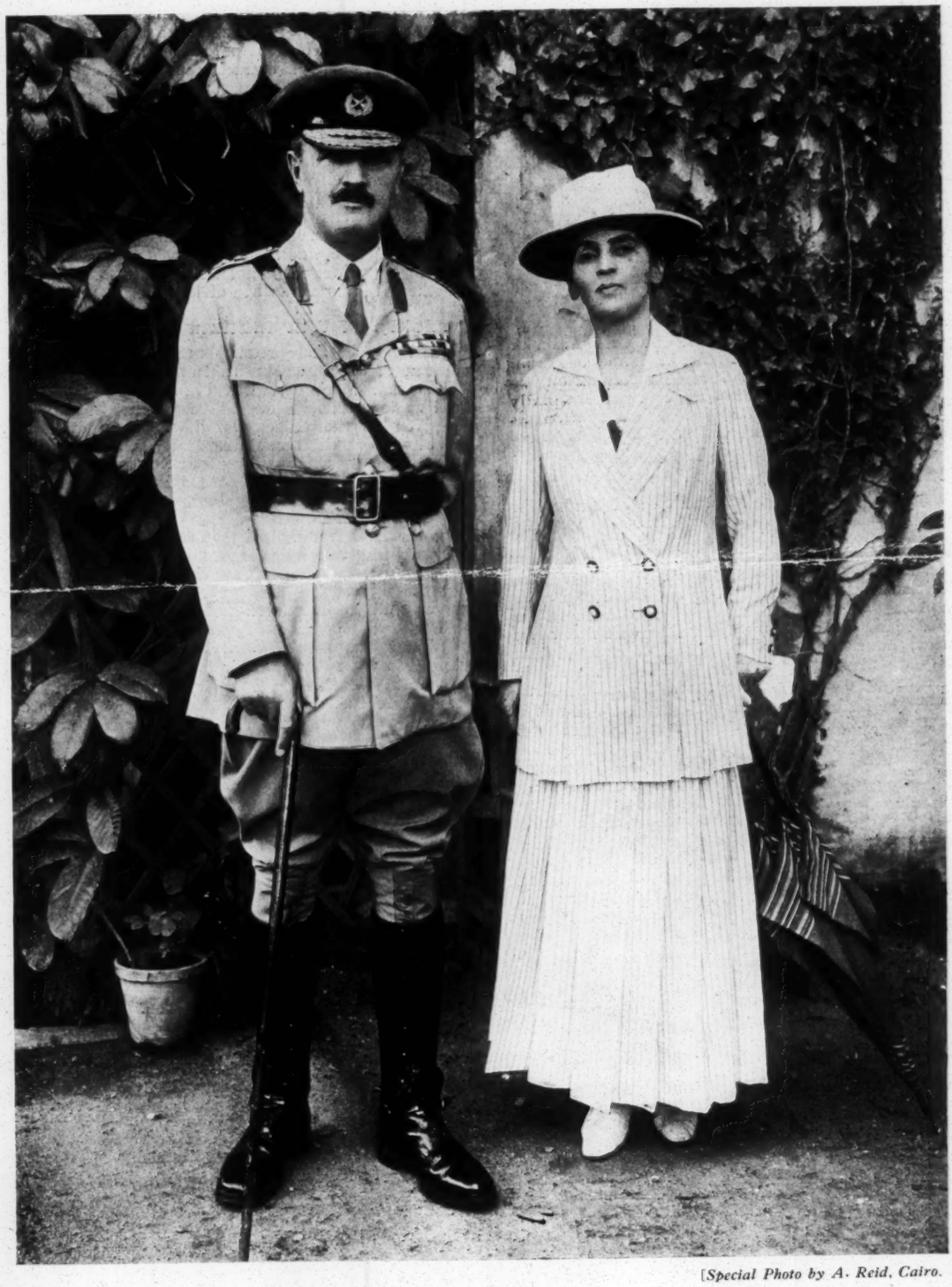
In what will this rectification consist? It is impossible to say. Two factors are paramount: our *de facto* control of the Nile Valley; and Egypt's *de facto* collaboration with us in our mutual interest. From which, and from arguments mentioned in preceding paragraphs, we can deduce:—

1. That our Protectorate must be real, if not in name, at least in fact; that our military control must be effective, in the provinces as well as in the towns; that the less evident, or visible, this control the better. (In this connection it is also strongly to be urged that the Foreign Office be relieved of interference with Egypt, which ought to form the nucleus of a new Department in Whitehall composed mainly of experts and *not* amateurs; that the Capitulations be abolished and the foreign communities treated according to general, and not special, usage.)

2. That the legislature of the country be raised from a worthless farce to something more nearly resembling a legislature; that in internal affairs, such as education, for instance—which has been our most ghastly failure—the Egyptian be allowed to legislate for himself; that, apart from the necessary supervising British official, the political administration of the country be left in the hands of Egyptians, and the number of junior or minor British officials ruthlessly reduced; that an Egyptian Civil Code be elaborated by the Egyptians, subject to British supervision; that the cosmopolitan and international complexities of the situation be eradicated. (Finance, transport and irrigation, etc., to be subject to joint Anglo-Egyptian control.)

These are merely the broad outlines of a possible solution of the Egyptian question. Personally, I have little faith in the issue, the reason being that the reports which reach us from Cairo show the people to be so obsessed with antagonism towards us (the prosperity of the country is a milch-cow for the Nationalists and their propaganda funds!) that they are blind to the possibilities of compromise, and continue to claim, as the only basis of discussion, the recognition of Egyptian independence. This is utterly impossible, excepting under guarantees rendering such independence farcical. Obviously it is in the interests of the Egyptians to compromise with us something on the above lines. Will they? Who knows! If they do not, there will be evil days in store for us all in the long, narrow vale of the Nile. Let us be prepared.

BRITAIN IN EGYPT.



[Special Photo by A. Reid, Cairo.

LORD ALLENBY, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., AND LADY ALLENBY.

P G 7

THE MAKER OF THE SUDAN.

An Appreciation.

Special to "The African World Annual."

The curt official announcement states that Viscount Allenby has been appointed High Commissioner for Egypt, "in succession to General Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O."

After thirty-six years of constant service in the cause of King and Empire in north-eastern Africa, after seventeen years' Sirdarship of the Egyptian Army and Governor-Generalship of the Sudan, and after having taken over the graceless task of High Commissioner for Egypt in 1917, against his own will and obedient only to a high sense of duty, Sir Reginald Wingate relinquishes the last-named post without one single token of that reward for his great and lasting services which it was his undeniable right to expect. The reason? Perhaps Parliament will, at no distant date, insist on it being given.

Sir Reginald Wingate's services in Egypt and the Sudan were three-fold: prior to his Governor-Generalship of the Sudan, during that tenure, and, thirdly, as his Majesty's High Commissioner in Egypt. Concerning the first, it was a brilliant period of military activity culminating in a Vote of Thanks being passed by both Houses of Parliament to the young lieutenant-colonel whose career was one of the most promising in the British Army. Frequently mentioned in despatches, recipient of the D.S.O., K.C.M.G., and K.C.B., he was in those days Lord Kitchener's right-hand man, and when the latter, in 1899, went to South Africa, he was succeeded by Sir Reginald, then only thirty-eight years of age, as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan.

In the Sudan.

The history of the modern Sudan is the story of the tireless life-work of Wingate Pasha. He, together with his handful of white officers and officials, was the Sudan; outside their small circle, there was no Sudan. They made it, and, alone in their great trust, they carved out of the heart of Africa an immense province for the Empire, guarded it, and led it from barbarism into paths of peace and progress.

"His tenure," someone has said, "has been remarkable for his keen personal interest in each department of the Government. Although he preserved to a remarkable degree the inborn genius of making each of his subordinates give of their best, he was not content with this. Without a thorough personal knowledge of the workings of each department, it would have been quite impossible for him to have arrived at such a comprehensive system of organisation as characterises the Government of the Sudan. . . . Sir Reginald Wingate has made no mistakes; he knew the country and its people thoroughly before he was called upon as sole administrator of the Sudanese provinces, and he combined this knowledge with the exercise of his inherent gifts of organisation, with results which have astounded the world."

One of Sir Reginald Wingate's most surprising achievements was the unique way in which, with no funds at his disposal, he stewarded a bankrupt State until it could show a balance-sheet in its favour. Not only were engineering works undertaken, railways built, fields irrigated, schools and hospitals erected, but the native population was won over to our side, whilst military operations on a big scale were undertaken on the confines of the Sudan which have resulted in many new tribes being brought under the sway of the British sceptre. These were achievements indeed, about which, however, the public knows little or nothing. It knows, for instance, that the Sudan to-day is a paying proposition; that it has grown in size and importance; that the Darfur campaign was one of the most remarkable of its kind ever carried out—it knows all this in a haphazard fashion, but little does it realise the exacting nature of these tasks and the obstacles to be overcome, the difficulties that were surmounted by Sir Reginald Wingate and his faithful band of co-workers, all of whom swear by their great chief and deeply regret his ever having taken on the High Commissionership for Egypt.

In Egypt.

Regarding this latter some relevant facts must be pointed out. In the first place, it must be observed that, whatever the attributes of Sir Henry M'Mahon, he was hardly fitted by his long service in India for the responsible post he was called on to fill. It needed a man of Sir Reginald Wingate's personality and popularity to take over the Commissionership. He was clearly indicated for the appointment, but it is on record that he did not want it. His whole being was wrapped up in his beloved Sudan, and he only took it on, with great misgivings, because he considered it an Imperial duty which could not be shirked. In other words, he accepted against his will and at the instigation of Viscount Grey, the Foreign Secretary. The honour was none of his seeking, but, having taken it on, he left no stone unturned to make it a success.

The "Times," in an able leading article on Sir Reginald Wingate, has done full justice to this period in his distinguished career. "He devoted himself" (says the writer) "with characteristic energy and complete success to mobilising the resources of Egypt for the war, and especially for the Palestine campaign. Lord Allenby has borne eloquent tribute to the loyal support and invaluable assistance constantly given him by the High Commissioner at Cairo. This was all the more to Wingate's credit, as the internal condition of Egypt was calculated to give him great anxiety, and might well have distracted his attention from the supreme requirements of the military situation. The war with Turkey and the general unsettlement in the Moslem world had given a fresh impetus to the latent Nationalist agitation. Indeed, during the whole of Wingate's time in Cairo signs of impending trouble were many."

There is no doubt that Sir Reginald Wingate's tenure of office in Cairo marked a complete change for the better. Both he and Lady Wingate created a new atmosphere in Egypt, more in keeping with the fine traditions of Kasr-ed-Dubara, and it was mainly due to his personal prestige among the natives that matters went as smoothly as they did until the spring of this year, when, in the absence of the High Commissioner, the pent-up storm burst with unparalleled fury, brought about by causes "operative long before his term of office, and aggravated during that term by external influences not under his control." The storm was inevitable; its lightning-like spread from Damietta to Assouan was a result, not of administrative mistakes made by the High Commissioner, but of the peculiar war conditions necessitated by our life-and-death struggle. Primarily, the majority of our best men in Egypt were engaged on war work and their posts had been filled as best they could; and, secondly, the Intelligence Department had been depleted, and the service taken over by the military, who had brought over officers from India, excellent in their own districts, but hopelessly at sea in the Valley of the Nile. The result was disastrous.

Beyond this, however, and doubtless to be placed first in order of importance, was the proverbial political attitude of the authorities towards Egypt, namely, one of experiments and indecision—the more undecided the greater the interference with the man on the spot. In the days of Cromer and Kitchener, so great was the prestige of these men, that the interference was unappreciable. Unfortunately, it was not so in the case of Sir Reginald Wingate, and, if I may venture to say so, the reason is to be found in his long service abroad as Governor-General of the Sudan, in direct communication with the Diplomatic Agent in Cairo rather than with the Foreign Office in Downing Street. Be that as it may, I have the best reasons for asserting that if Downing Street had given heed to Sir Reginald Wingate and had followed his advice, instead of running counter to it, neither should we have made ourselves the laughing-stock of the world by ordering and counter-ordering the arrest of Zaghloul and his confederates and by forbidding, and then allowing, them to proceed on their mission, nor should we have to deplore to-day, through our own weakness, the mad events of last March and April.

It may be argued that these remarks are foreign to the subject of this sketch. They are not. It is very strongly felt in Anglo-Egyptian and Anglo-Sudan circles that the manner in which Sir Reginald Wingate, unrewarded for his difficult and capable administration of Egypt during a period of great political stress, has been superseded by Viscount Allenby, is, to say the least, unusual. What is more—and this is what I have attempted to convey—it is distinctly undeserved; and I again maintain that if anyone blundered in the spring of this year it was not the High Commissioner. It is inconceivable that the man who made the Sudan what it is to-day, and who knows the working of the Arab mind even in its minutest subtleties, should have advised the British Government to adopt a weak and vacillating policy towards the extremists. It is unthinkable.

General Sir Francis Reginald Wingate—whose son, by the way, is one of our glorious dead—has deserved well of his country. When he helped smash the Mahdi; when he organised, civilised and wisely ruled the vast territories of the heart of Africa; when, obeying the call of duty, he administered Egypt for us in one of the darkest periods of her and our existence, he framed a record which is a brilliant one, and he has created in the Sudan, with a small, but enthusiastic, party of Anglo-Sudan officials, a lasting monument to the genius of British sovereignty.

CHARLES RUDY.

FROM THE PRESS.

"Sir Reginald Wingate had the bad luck to be on leave in England when the Egyptian unrest broke out into open rebellion. General Allenby was on the spot, and had the necessary force at his command to restore law and order. It is not that Sir Reginald Wingate was unequal to the task if it had come his way, but it did not come to him, and he has had to suffer for his bad luck. The Government, however, would do well to consult him on all matters of Egyptian policy, for he knows Egypt and the Egyptians better than any other living man, not even excepting Lord Milner."—"Truth."

"It is not too much to say that the magnificent campaign of Allenby in Palestine and Syria, and the achievements of the Arab tribesmen under the Emir Faisul and Colonel Lawrence, would have been alike impossible but for the wise forethought and politic action of the administrators of Khartum and Cairo. Nor should the very brilliant and admirably executed little campaign against Ali Dinar of Darfur, arranged and directed by Sir Reginald Wingate, be forgotten. Here again it was not deemed judicious at the time to advertise operations, carried out chiefly by Moslem troops against a fanatical Moslem ruler. Now that the war is over the full story should be told of this march of a Sudanese force, led by a few British officers, over a thousand miles of scrub and waterless desert, and of the fierce battle of El Fasher, in which they crushed the hordes of a powerful African potentate, who had been well supplied with modern weapons and ammunition by certain of our enemies. . . . .

"It is earnestly to be hoped, as you rightly suggest, that Sir Reginald Wingate's eminent ability and his unique knowledge of the Mahommedan, Semitic, and Hamitic peoples will not long remain unutilised. It would be a misfortune if some post of suitable dignity and importance were not speedily found for this exceptionally able and experienced soldier-statesman."—Sir Sidney Low, in the "Times."

R MISC

SIR REGINALD WINGATE HONOURED.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CONFERS DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

SUDAN A LAND OF GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

32.27.37

The summer graduation ceremony of Edinburgh University took place on Thursday, July 10, when his Excellency Sir F. Reginald Wingate, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., High Commissioner of Egypt, was the recipient of the hon. degree of Doctor of Laws. During the process of "capping" Sir Reginald was loudly cheered.

The previous evening a pre-war custom was resumed, when those who were to receive honorary degrees were entertained to dinner in the library of the University. Principal Sir Alfred Ewing presided over a brilliant and distinguished company.

The Chairman proposed the toast of "The Honorary Graduands," and to his brief speech Mr. A. M. Maclean, C.M.G. (Paisley Abbey), the Hon. Sir Robert Younger, C.B.E., and Sir Reginald Wingate responded. In the course of his observations, Sir Reginald said:—

"I am greatly honoured, Sir Alfred, to be one of those to respond to the toast of the 'Honorary Graduands,' and on their behalf, as well as my own, I thank you warmly for the more than kind words in which you have proposed our healths, and all who are present here to-night for the hearty manner in which the toast has been honoured.

"It is just four years ago, while in Khartoum, that I received from the late Principal, Sir William Turner, and the distinguished secretary of the Senatus, Sir Ludovic Grant, the intimation that it had been decided to confer this greatly prized academic honour upon me.

The Late Lord Kitchener.

"At that time I was Governor-General of the Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, a post to which I was appointed on the departure for South Africa in 1899 of my greatly esteemed chief and old friend, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. I had served with him almost continually since 1883, when as young officers we joined the Egyptian Army which was being raised by that gallant soldier, Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, on whose staff I had the honour to serve. Few men have rendered their country more conspicuous or devoted service than Sir Evelyn, and I trust that he and his distinguished successor as Sirdar, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, may long be spared to their country.

"My absence from home, on account of the Great War, has prevented me until now from receiving at your hands the honour you proposed to confer on me four years ago. It is not, therefore, in my present capacity as High Commissioner for Egypt that I say these few words here, but rather as Governor-General of the Sudan—a post which I held from 1899 to the end of 1916. (Cheers.)

"It is true, there have been occasional weeks of leave at our house at Dunbar, where the health-giving breezes and delightful golf-links have been thoroughly enjoyed—but during the years of war these were among the happy memories to cheer me in my daily task—when, in a temperature of over 100, I often longed for the breezes of home.

The Tangled Skein of Politics.

"With regard to Egypt, affairs there have attracted some attention during the last few months, and the recent unrest must have caused astonishment in the minds of those who do not possess an intimate knowledge of the tangled skein of politics in that small but intensely interesting portion of the Globe; but, Sir Alfred, I have no intention here of becoming one of those (to whom you so feelingly referred in a speech in this hall not long ago) who 'had not enhanced their reputation by furnishing thorny fuel for the fumes of contemporary gossip.' (Laughter and applause.)

"It will be the task of the Special Mission proceeding to Egypt in the autumn to investigate and report on the causes of recent developments in the land of the Pharaohs, which the distinguished chairman of the mission, Lord Milner, has so fittingly designated in his well-known work "England in Egypt" as the "land of Paradox." Also it will be for that Mission to frame the form of administration which will now be required.

"Standing now before you as I do—the graduand for a great academic honour—and in the centre of the capital of our beloved homeland—so full of ancient memories, with an historic past of wonderful glory—with a great heritage as leader of liberal and independent thought and action—with well-deserved reputation as an important Naval and military centre—with great traditions—with a magnificent record of deeds of imperishable fame in the Great War for liberty and justice against arrogant militarism, cruel oppression and lust for world-power—deeds in which many members of this great city and university have borne such a noble and heroic part—deeds which, alas! have bereft so many homes of those dearest to them who have made the supreme sacrifice and have shown grand examples of bravery, devotion and endurance—I say, with all the power of expression that is in me, that we have true cause for thankfulness and rejoicing. (Applause.)

His Excellency
GENERAL SIR REGINALD WINGATE,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D.

Right and Justice.

"We have come through great vicissitudes and trials, and to those who have held responsible positions, whether as great commanders of the victorious Navy and Army in the main battle fronts—such as my old friends and your distinguished Rector David Beatty and Douglas Haig, whom you have so recently honoured in this city and University; and their gallant Army, divisional and brigade commanders; or the conqueror of Palestine and Syria, my friend Sir Edmund Allenby, or your youngest graduand now speaking—we have all experienced in varying degrees no small tension of mind and strain of body, no little anguish of decision—under the weight of high responsibility—and to have successfully carried through our allotted tasks we needed all the calmness, self-control and confidence which a sense of being on the side of right and justice alone can give. (Applause.)

"It is with these feelings of deep thankfulness, pride in the the great destiny of our nation, and confidence in the future of our Great Empire, that I pay this halting tribute to those magnificently brave sailors and soldiers from all parts of the world who have fought with such gallantry, devotion and patriotism, and have won for our beloved king and country such imperishable honour and renown. I would also say a word of heartfelt praise of the admirable services performed by the small and devoted body of civil officials and British residents overseas, who with their military comrades have worked untiringly throughout the period of the war, often in remote districts and under most trying and difficult conditions, and have rendered invaluable though unostentatious service to the Imperial Cause." (Cheers.)

Other toasts included the "City of Edinburgh" and the "University of Edinburgh."

SUDAN'S GREAT FUTURE.

The Transformation of Gordon's "Useless Possession."

On the day following the conferring of the degrees a "House Luncheon" was given in the Students' Union, the guests numbering nearly two hundred. The President of the Union (Mr. J. M'Gilchrist, M.A.) occupied the chair. Following the toast of "The King," that of "The Imperial Forces" was proposed by Dr. W. Gordon Robson, M.A., and responded to by Mr. C. E. Ashford, C.B., LL.D., and Sir Reginald Wingate.

In his reply, Sir Reginald, who was accompanied by Lady Wingate, said:

"I thank you, Dr. Gordon Robson, most cordially for the appreciative words in which you have proposed the toast of the Imperial Forces—and I thank all our kind hosts and their guests very sincerely for the hearty manner in which the toast has been honoured.

"At the dinner at which the Honorary graduands were so hospitably entertained by the University Court and Senatus Academicus, I ventured to express, in altogether inadequate language, the feelings which I am sure one and all of us have towards those magnificent sailors and soldiers from all parts of our great Empire, who have contributed so largely to the magnificent success which has crowned the Allied cause

"It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to repeat what I am confident is in the minds and thoughts of everyone at this table, namely, that our admiration of their gallantry and bravery and devotion to duty cannot be expressed in mere words—they remain for ever in the hearts of every true patriot in our great Empire.

"A Proud Moment."

"You have been good enough, Dr. Gordon Robson, to couple my name with this toast—may I say here that it was indeed a proud moment when at the Laureation ceremony this morning I received the highest Academic honour which your great University can bestow.

"As a Scotsman I especially appreciate the distinction conferred on me, and I desire to thank most heartily the University Authorities for the signal honour which I have received at the hands of my countrymen, an honour which represents the appreciation of this great University of Edinburgh for the splendid work of those who have assisted me for so many years to uphold British traditions in those distant lands in which our lot has been cast. Among these I am proud to number many Scotsmen, and members of this Union, who are ever to the forefront of the pioneers of Empire.

"I deeply feel the honour of replying for the Services—the Navy and the Army. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am in somewhat of an unusual position—you remember Rudyard

R MISC

FOUR YEARS' RETROSPECT.

"THY TABLETS, MEMORY."

By J. L. GARVIN, in the "Observer."

What shall it profit to have seen the whole world and forget—to have entered into all passion and wisdom only to lose both the golden and the iron keys to the things which have been. They are of the life of our life. Unless we grasp both keys now we shall never know the mind's true return to the secrets of its strength; we shall forfeit that which is part of the best force and depth of existence. The war seemed to destroy many memories of what went before it. The absorptions of the future will soon tend to destroy many memories of the war. For the sake of the future itself let us give at least this day to recollection. The difference between one human being and another, as between man and all other creatures, is largely a difference in power of remembrance—whereby we do not mean the lively mental retentiveness so often prized, and not without reason, but that moral seizure and imaginative hold which can turn the meaning and colour of past experience into the very stuff and hue of character.

What is there not to remember? "We live in thoughts not years, in deeds not breaths, in actions not in figures on a dial." By that measure we of this age who remain have all lived more than any in the times before us. We have crowded into a few years emotions, efforts, and ordeals, tragedies and achievements, catastrophes and triumphs, convulsions of mankind and changes of the world such as were formerly stretched over generations or centuries. Once we had all dreamed of what it might have been to have lived with Pericles or Alexander, with Hannibal or Cæsar; to have known the early Crusades or their efflorescence in the thirteenth century; to have had part in the Renaissance or the Reformation, in the age of discovery, or in that of Elizabeth; to have breathed and stirred when Cromwell and Chatham did; or to have gone forward with events through the whole epic of Europe from the fall of the Bastille to the fall of Napoleon. In four years and four months we have passed through an age more wonderful and terrible than all these; and the sequel is a vista going beyond sight. Posterity will be interested for ever in knowing what manner of men and women we were, in our traits and habits as we lived, and may much exaggerate us. Or may not. We have been great. We had to be. We may have been greater than we know. Much even about ourselves that will be clear to history is dim to us. Let us look back.

The Prelude.

This journal and its readers have passed together through nearly two hundred and thirty weeks of these unparalleled happenings and vicissitudes. Out of the vast welter of the struggle as it came and passed let us only evoke by passing glimpses again the things that chiefly shook our pulses and startled imagination. The prelude was very long. It lasted more than twenty years. The present writer vividly remembers when Bismarck was dismissed. The world felt a superstitious thrill, but soon forgot. The old Titan groaned and prophesied only to a pitying time which saw his weakness, but could not understand his sombre, far-reaching vision of fatality.

The young Emperor, born in an evil hour to be the wrecker of mankind, filled the stage and cast himself in turn for every part. Strutting and gesturing, declaiming and orating, threatening and wheedling, he meddled with everything and bottomed nothing. With vivid folly, busy presumption, ungovernable impulse, he reversed the Bismarckian precepts. Half-Parsifal in his mediæval moods, half-bagman in his modern, and monomaniac in all, he aspired to be the suzerain of the world. Throughout the first decade of this man's reign glad mothers, unknowing, were bringing forth those boys of all countries who are dead.

1914.

The shadow stole over the world. The more the shadow darkened and widened the more the world deceived itself by artificial light. As the crisis drew very near our Britain seemed at the worst point of domestic faction and social triviality. All who loved her feared for her. We talked civil war, suffragettes, and tango. Had peace continued we might have been undone with ignominy. Who can tell? Then what all men dreaded and what had been so long delayed and conjured anxiously away several times came with the suddenness of an explosion. The Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated. All combustible matter heaped in Europe for over forty years went up in thunder and flame. The camarillas of Potsdam and Vienna forced the issue and risked the war. A dozen men in secret conclave were alone to resolve this horror. The final decision of the German Emperor alone was able to pronounce sentence of doom upon millions and millions of human lives and hearts. It was the red summer at last. Serbia, France, and Russia were engaged for the death-grapple.

On that first ever-memorable Sunday of August, 1914, we published our article, "Honour or Shame?" Luxemburg was invaded, Belgium violated. Three Cabinet Councils were held. It was a day of solemn feeling, of almost unbearable tension. In the evening the die was cast. It was to be Honour, not Shame. Whatever might betide, we were then spiritually saved. The British Fleet—greatest and surest of all services—had already concentrated. Swiftly, silently, while all Germany was stamping and vaunting, it had grasped the power of the seas. The world, too, was saved beyond our knowing then.

That August was the month of pure faith and fervour and inspiration which we shall all remember to our latest breath. It lifted us above. We had found the heights of our souls again. The German hosts were sweeping down on France by all avenues, but chiefly through Belgium. What comes back? The crashing of Liège—the firing of Louvain—the tremendous array of the German march through Brussels—the sudden seizure of Namur—the retreat from Mons. All early hopes were shattered, but the stuff of the breed was already proved by the beloved "Old Contemptibles." We were heroic yet. But we would need all our heroism, and France hers. The French armies swung back and back from the northern frontier. When would it stop?

Could Paris be saved? Our hearts hung on the question. Do you remember? The struggle was to be worse than the most sombre prophet had conceived. Then came the battles of the Marne and of Nancy—the days of suspense when our pulses seemed almost to stop beating—the deliverance. The invasion was stemmed. It was a crowning mercy for defence. But in their joy most amongst the Allies were deceived. On the other side of Europe the gallant Russian march into East Prussia to help the Western Allies—and it helped them—had been annihilated at Tannenberg. But in Galicia the Grand Duke was battering down the main Hapsburg armies. In Britain Lord Kitchener had set up the standard, and by hundreds of thousands our men were rolling up for war faster than they could be equipped. From the Dominions and from foreign lands, from the furthest ends of the Empire and the earth the fighters of our blood were rallying to the cause. Nothing would ever be the same again.

Moltke minor is said to have told his master after the Battle of the Marne that the war was lost. But now Germany made her second effort, and it was greater than the first. It was in some ways her greatest. She added improvisation to preparation. She expanded her old armies faster than Britain could raise new ones. Her arsenals and factories poured out guns and munitions. With mightier masses she renewed. In the incredible sequel to the Marne the battles rolled out northward from the Aisne to the sea. Antwerp fell. The Allies had failed to outflank the Germans. In the battles of Arras and Ypres the Germans threw themselves on the Allies' barrier and sacrificed hundreds of thousands of men in dense assaults, but could not break through. Never had Britain thought to be moved as she was moved when our own thin line strove and held and the Channel ports were saved. Never, never can we remember it enough. At sea Coronel was more than redeemed at the Falkland Islands. The Zeppelins attacked England on the Christmas Eve of 1914. Submarine piracy was soon to begin. The first phase was over. Armageddon was to be yet worse and worse, stranger and stranger than man had conceived. But the scale of heroism, effort, invention rose with the scale of devilry and horror. We have yielded to temptation in dwelling on those early days. But this is a reverie, not a record. The rest must condense years into paragraphs.

1915.

The first winter had darkened. The mud had deepened. The deadlock of trench warfare was fixed. We ourselves held that it would remain fixed for many a day. There was to be no break through by either side in the West. That was why we advocated the collateral and audacious employment of free strategy in the East to help the West. The hopes raised by Neuve Chapelle were a false dawn. The Western offensives in 1915 were all bloody and abortive. It was a year of glory and disaster. We remember the second battle of Ypres, the Canadians, the poison gas. It is like yesterday. We remember the desperation of Loos, which first showed what the civic armies of Britain in this war might yet be. The cry of the women and children when the "Lusitania" sank is still in our ears. We shall never cease to hear it.

In the East there was wide catastrophe just stopping short of total and irretrievable destruction. The Russian front was burst on the Dunajetz. The Grand Duke's armies were shattered right and left, driven back into the heart of their land.

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

1919 GR MISC

Fortresses were smashed like crockery. This was huge adversity for the Allies. By the autumn the retreat was stayed and Russia held a line. But a towering expectation of the early part of the war had toppled and disappeared. We could have no more hope of a Russian advance on Hungary and Silesia, on Vienna and Breslau, and Berlin. In spite of the glory of the Lancashire landing, of the Anzac fighting, and many glories, the Dardanelles expedition ended in the disaster of withdrawal. The Serbs, after holding their own brilliantly for more than a year, were crushed by Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria together. The first advance on Bagdad ended in the retreat to Kut.

It was a hard year. When it closed conscription was still delayed, in spite of Mr. Lloyd George's passionate struggle. The formation of the Coalition Government had at least made him Minister of Munitions. It was the saving change. Italy had entered the war. Many divisions of our new army were now in France. The Allies, though too late for the immediate purpose, had landed at Salonika, the key to much. The first submarine menace was well dealt with. All the while the blockade and slaughter were wearing down the enemy. Slowly the mills of God were grinding.

1916.

This was in a military sense a year of supreme drama, only equalled in that character by the furious opening of the war and by its astonishing close. With the Grand Duke Nicholas's capture of Erzerum light seemed to break from the East. Again false dawn. Hope and agony were to struggle to the end as never before in the fortunes of men. Much else may we be tempted to forget in the times to come, but never the deadly peril and immortal defence of Verdun—never our New Armies' contempt of death, their outpouring of blood, that triumph of soul-stuff and body-fibre in their first full grapple with the German armies. Never can we forget the epic of France, the epic of Britain. And we drove back the German Fleet in the Battle of Jutland. Brussiloff swept the Austrians before him, capturing hundreds of thousands of prisoners. Italy stopped the invasion from the north and turned to storm Gorizia. Verdun was saved. Rumania entered the war. It seemed that the hour had come for the Salonica expedition to strike in unison. By now Germany's colonial empire was totally extinguished.

Never had the Allied prospects shone so bright. German confidence shook to its foundations. We remember August, 1916, as like the fair face of Heaven. In six weeks it was black with cloud. Germany made her third great effort. Hindenburg and Ludendorff were called to the head of affairs with practically absolute powers of dictatorship over military and civil affairs alike. The Rumanians were swept out of Transylvania and crushed utterly. Extraordinary efforts of standardised construction prepared the means for the greatest danger this country had ever faced—the crowning submarine campaign. Never in the war had there been a more sombre and difficult hour than when Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister nearly two years ago.

1917.

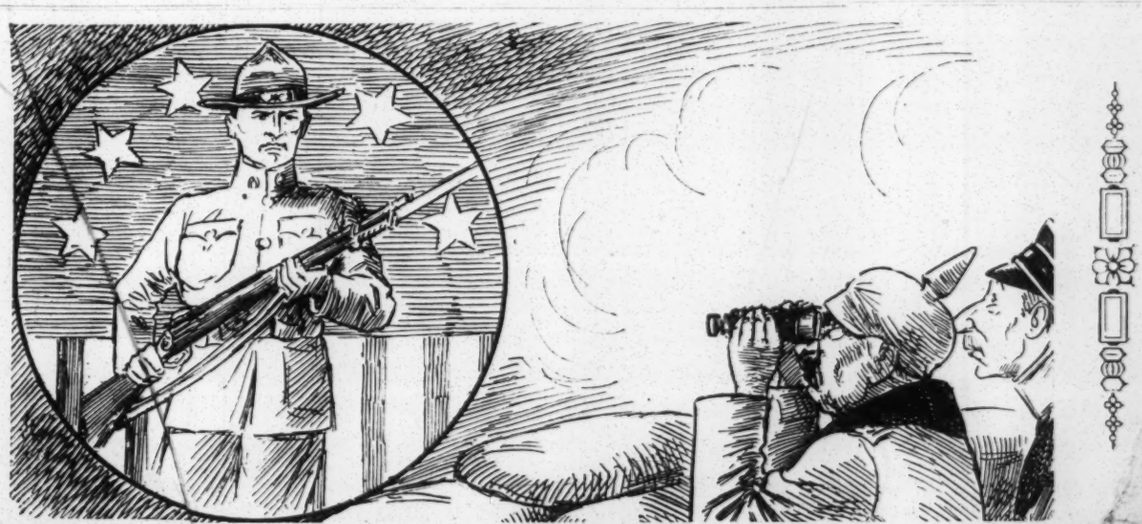
After nearly three years of it, when we thought every capacity for wonder and emotion well-nigh exhausted, possibility seemed to reach the climax of amazement and happiness when Tsarism disappeared in a night and America entered the war. The effect of these two things coming together was beyond expression. We all remember that we felt it so. The hour which America's entry made the deepest was the least articulate. But of these twin prodigies, the promise of the one would take at least a year to mature into fighting shape; the promise of the other veiled an abyss. Submarine piracy was in frightful swing. Accompanied by ghastly destruction, the Hindenburg retreat to new fortifications was a most masterly and formidable manœuvre. We could not compensate for this by Vimy and Messines, splendid as they were, still less by the dull self-murder of the Passchendaele offensive. At Cambrai stroke was matched by counter-stroke. General Nivelle's offensive had come short in a way that laid lead on the heart of France. Russia collapsed in wild anarchy. Russia was out of the war.

Everywhere amongst the Allies the nerves of the feeble gave way within them. Joining the defeatists, they raised a white flag of parley with "Stockholm" written on it. They called for the peace by negotiation which could have been nothing but a German victory. After three years' fighting that was the deadliest hour of moral danger. Thank God for ever that the heart and will and fibre of the nation held firm then under its indomitable leader, the Prime Minister. He was able to wrest the talisman of victory out of the very jaws of disaster. After the Italian armies were broken on the Isonzo—soon to rally on the Piave—he secured the interknitting of the Allies' Western forces and the first definite measures towards a unified command. At the same time the glorious veteran, M. Clemenceau, became Prime Minister of France. The British had captured Bagdad in the spring of the year and Jerusalem at the end of it. But when it closed the Brest-Litovsk negotiations had begun. Russia and all the East far towards the approaches to India were at the feet of Germany, and America was not yet ready.

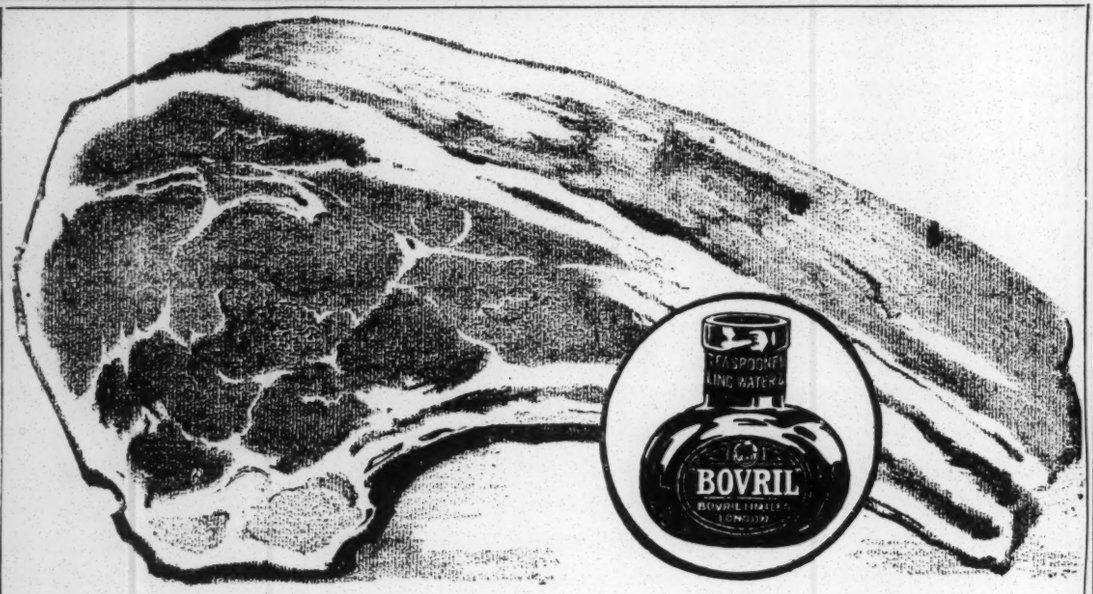
1918—Annus Mirabilis.

Of latest things we will say least, but history will dwell as amply on the events of this year as upon any in the range of time. Where all these war-years were years of wonders, this 1918, which is still with us, was chosen to surpass. It will tower by itself like a landmark in all human annals. When it opened, the worst was still to come. Nothing in the records of war approaches the stupendous revulsions of fortune in the last phase. Strained now close to the very limit of endurance, Germany was still capable, with all her concentrated force, of one further mighty effort, and no more. The British were driven back; the Channel ports were in peril. The French were driven back; Paris was in danger of being laid waste quarter by quarter. Nearly four years of it had brought us in all outer appearance only to the supreme ordeal. Yet in less than four months from the middle of July the whole Central League had crashed and disappeared in one engulfing chaos of surrender and revolution. From Palestine and Mesopotamia, through the Balkans and Italy to the West, victory on victory for the Allies and America accomplished in a hundred days the military annihilation of every enemy.

In the West, without the speeding-up of the American reserves and without their battling manhood, the Allies could never have done it. Without the French and British Armies at the top of their skill in leadership and their stern grandeur in action, the Associates never could have done it. Without the British Fleet no member of the League of Liberty could have done anything in the hundred days of triumph and amazement. But every people, great and small, in that League helped to do it. And, above all, the Coalition conquered at last in four months because with the old lamp in their hands all the while, at last they rubbed it and the spirit appeared. After nearly four years they established on Mr. Lloyd George's initiative the unified command, and found in Marshal Foch a genius to wield it. War shall perish, but while the world lasts never shall die the influence of these examples, of heroism and energy, of sacrifice and fortitude, of long, stark endurance, tested unto the darkest hour, and when found faithful then, crowned by the radiance of achievement. From this the unceasing generations will draw strength for duties far other than that dread but sacred task which has been fulfilled through our hands. It is done.



The Dreaded Turn of the Balance.



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1910 CR MISC

LT. WALFORD DOWLING, R.A.F.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE EMPIRE'S CALL.

By Lieut. WALFORD DOWLING, R.A.F. (of Johannesburg.)

(Specially Written for "The African World.")

Peace is with us again, the fruit of four and a-half years of red conflict—years that seem to swell into centuries before the retrospective gaze. But, whatever else their monstrous burden of misery and evil, these years have brought with them a realisation of what it means to a living unit of Empire.

It is to be doubted whether, before the war, South Africans "of British descent" quite felt the inner significance of these words. They would feel, in a way, the proper pride of race, one of the greatest people, a member of the greatest Empire. But at most it was only conventionally felt; the deeper meaning was latent, patriotism was not a living force. England was far away, and the vast majority of young South Africans had never seen "the little island set in a silver sea" which they might call "Home." The tie with the Homeland, the tie of racial blood, is a spiritual one. Being spiritual, it needed some great crisis to awaken it and make it explicit.

Why did the South African-born and bred look somewhat askance at his fellow Afrikander who was wont to speak of "taking a trip Home"—meaning England? Because the underlying thought was: "This, the land of my birth, is my home, and he who calls another land his home is no true South African." To a sincere South African who loves his own sunny land this point of view is quite natural and justifiable, and carries no thought of disloyalty. It is merely a protest against affectation, for some South Africans would affect to consider themselves superior to the culture of a country in the infancy of its development, and, attaching a false sentiment to the idea of England as "home," failed to identify themselves with their native land as true South Africans, showing themselves to be essentially disloyal. They merely aroused resentment; England as "Home" was an affectation.

For a new nation was growing up, with its own ideals and types. And so it came about that a home-born Englishman, on coming to South Africa, was called a "Rooi-nek"—a word of the Taal or South African Dutch, meaning "Red-neck." This was a more or less humorous allusion to the sunburn, which the comparatively light-skinned Anglo-Saxon acquired from the rays of the South African sun. But the allusion carried with it "tenderfoot" associations, a hint of affectation in speech, and even an atmosphere of the foreign.

Now associations such as these tended to accentuate the difference between the home-born and colonial, and in the absence of a crisis of great moment, where the kindred blood of centuries would tell, and rally from the corners of the earth to a common cause in the Empire brotherhood, such superficial divergencies would stand out sharply. And in South Africa the question of divergencies is further complicated by the fact that the South African nation has in it elements of two different races, English and Dutch.

For others to appreciate the position of our country with regard to Britain and the great war they must know what events led to this, and how a single nation is emerging from the two.

Firstly, colonists, hailing from Holland, men of the Voortrekker breed, hardy pioneers armed with a rifle and a Bible, penetrated into the interior on the slow-moving ox-wagon, and won a continent for civilisation. They were men single-minded, patient, and devout. Later, when with the falling fortunes of the Dutch East India Company, the Colony came honourably into the hands of Britain, there came British colonists: men no less fitted for the task that lay before them; men of enterprise and with qualities complementary to those of the Dutch.

The two races were eminently fitted to combine forces, but severe difficulties made themselves felt; and with the unique problems that inevitably arose during the fusion of the two races Great Britain has grappled honourably and magnanimously. Mistakes have been made, through lack of knowledge at home of the true conditions in the Colony. Downing Street was six thousand miles away, and mistakes were inevitable. There was a war, which cost much life and misery. But if Rome was not built in a day, it is as true to say that the edifice of a nation is not built in a century from the clay of two different peoples without their blood is mingled in the foundations.

The birth of the new South African nation has been attended by birth-pangs, and even now she has growing-pains which wrack her frame. But England, a wise and generous mother, has given her Colony the inestimable gift of independence and Self-government with which to fare forth into the world. To this she has added the protection of a watchful Navy, ever on the alert in the background; she has assured its continual safety from attack with all the powers that are hers. And South Africa, with her vested privilege of self-determination, has crowned these gifts with the Act of Union of 1910, by which the four separate Provinces are brought under one free representative Government. With all this she may well look to the future with eager expectancy.

But what has she to give in return? Was Carnot's melancholy prophecy that a colony is like a fruit which, when ripe, drops from the parent tree, and is lost to it, to come true? South Africa, in common with all the Dominions, has proved for all time that it is really false.

There are bonds between the colony and the Mother Country which call to the heart. These are the call of race, which is instinctive. It lies latent, oftentimes unseen and unfelt, but only waiting for some great event to summon it to life. And so far as this call draws the South African to England's side when enemies threaten, so far is England his "home" in the truest sense.

The great event, the crisis which was to bring out what love of country truly is, came on that fateful fourth day of August, 1914, when England stood at the parting of the ways of international honour and dishonour, while the German army was trampling the "scraps" of the dishonoured Treaty into Belgian soil. And when she chose the path of honour and declared war, all that was English in the blood of South Africans thrilled at England's act, and *they felt it to be their own.*

There is yet another call, a call of great magnitude in South Africa. It is the call which appeals to the reason of the thinking man who can look below the surface and realise the value and meaning of gifts bestowed, benefits that from long and unquestioned enjoyment may have been taken for granted. Such a benefit is the gift of Self-government which England bestowed upon South Africa. Constitutional freedom is life for a new country, it is the vital principle; but, like the breath of a man, it is forgotten and taken for granted until the menace of strangulation is hinted. The thinking South African may well ask whether this country draws the life-giving breath of freedom, of independence, in her own right, and by virtue of her own power to maintain it. And the answer, he realises, is that it is guaranteed by England, acting on a broad and generous policy, and that South Africa with her own strength could not keep it. For this reason, too, South Africa has given of her sons; not great numbers, for her white population is not much more than a million all told; but of this number a goodly proportion—all that could be spared.

Even so, people do not give South Africa full credit for the men she has sent. The Springbok Brigade is small compared with the contingents from Australia and Canada, but few people realise how many South Africans have done commissioned service in Imperial units. In nearly every regiment South Africa is represented. Nor have the expeditions to

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And yet just as wrong food selections and combinations will destroy our health and efficiency, so will the right foods quickly create and maintain bodily vigor and mental energy. In my talk with Eugene Christian, he told me of some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food—just a few instances out of the more than 23,000 cases he has on record.

One case which interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation and constipation, resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it, he was not 50 per cent. efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in 24 hours, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation was relieved, although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased 6 lbs. In addition to this, he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do almost overnight was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight whose only other discomfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment, believing he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight within a few hours, regaining his normal figure in a matter of weeks but all signs of rheumatism disappeared, and he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating, and wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old, who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago, and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished almost overnight. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste, and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. Almost immediately after following Christian's advice this man could see results, and after six months he was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting, and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

I know of several instances where rich men and women have been so pleased with what he has done for them that they have sent him a check for $500 or $1,000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates, and seasons.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice, although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons, and you will find that you secure results with the first meal. This, of course, does not mean that complicated illnesses can be removed at one meal, but it does mean that real results can nearly always be seen in 48 hours or less.

If you would like to examine these 24 little Lessons in Corrective Eating, simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Department 1479, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial, with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit $3.00, the small fee asked.

The reasons that the Society is willing to send the lessons on free examination without money in advance is because they want to remove every obstacle to putting this knowledge in the hands of the many interested people as soon as possible, knowing full well that a test of some of the menus in the lessons themselves is more convincing than anything that can possibly be said about them.

Please clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the blank adopted by the Society, and will be honored at once.

CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY
Dept. 1479, 443 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

You may send me prepaid a copy of Corrective Eating in 24 Lessons. I will either remail them to you within five days or send you $3.

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Vol. CIX NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1919 No. 2833

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NATION PRESS, INC.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Editor — HENRY RAYMOND MUSSEY, Managing Editor

WILLIAM MacDONALD, ALBERT JAY NOCK, Associate Editors — FREDA KIRCHWEY, MABEL H. B. MUSSEY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Four dollars per annum, postpaid in the United States and Mexico; to Canada, $4.50, and to foreign countries of the Postal Union, $5.00.

THE NATION, 20 Vesey Street, New York City. Cable Address: NATION, NEW YORK. Chicago Office: Room 1348, People's Gas Bldg. British Agents for Subscriptions and Advertising: Swarthmore Press, Ltd., 72 Oxford St., London.

THE Allies have a habit of setting themselves difficult problems, as, for instance, how to jump two ways at once, or, concretely, how to slay Bolshevism in the Baltic and yet to oust the Germans who are engaged in the same congenial work. "Loyal" Russians and the soldiers of General von der Goltz are fighting Bolsheviki and Letts. The Allies presumably must find some way of supporting the "loyal" Russians and the Letts, and of fighting Germans and Bolsheviki. It will be very difficult. The contest is at least four-cornered. Von der Goltz doubtless aims at a German Baltic; the Supreme Council supports the "natives" in the hope of a renewal of Allied control and direction; the Bolsheviki, by propaganda and arms, intend to save the Baltic for the revolution; while the ordinary "bourgeois" inhabitants of these beleaguered states doubtless are revolving on their tongues empty phrases regarding freedom and "self-determination." Meanwhile Riga has fallen to the Germans and the "loyal" Russians, Lettish troops are said to have been landed from British warships at Libau, the British have declared a blockade of Baltic ports and ordered all German ships to their home ports, and the threat of a complete blockade still hangs over the German Government.

THE number of anti-Bolshevist Russian governments continues to multiply; the armies of von der Goltz and of the Allies continue their assaults; the blockade holds so firmly that Sweden dares not send a ship to Russia for fear of Allied reprisal; and still the Soviet Government holds out. Like a terrier at bay the Bolsheviki swing on Kolchak on the east, then back at Denikin on the south, and against the Allies to the north, nipping at their Baltic enemies and the Germans wherever a head appears, standing off the Japanese in Siberia and the British in the Caucasus. The new "Northwest Government," an itinerant concern maintained here and there by the British in the Baltic, continues to rally the hopes of certain champions of autocracy, while a hopeful "West Russian Government" is reported to have opened headquarters at Berlin. This newest child of imperialism bears a strong resemblance to its less Teutonic cousins and is said to have issued a programme advocating a strong army in alliance with Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin to combat the Bolsheviki. Lately General Denikin has earned most of the attention and applause of the imperialists, while Kolchak has been placed in a less favorable light in the United States on account of the recent unpleasantness reported between him and General Graves. But General Denikin is facing certain odds. His soldiers and officers are reported to be massacring the Jews in Ekaterinoslav, Kharkov, and other towns, while even the anti-Bolshevist Ukrainian troops are rising against him on every hand, some to prevent his getting in touch with the Poles, some because of his opposition to Ukrainian national ambitions, some on account of alleged atrocities committed by his troops on peasants and women. At this opportune moment word has come of a large-scale offensive begun against Denikin by the Bolsheviki. Meanwhile, another winter has come to persuade the starving people of Central Russia of the kindly instincts of the Allied nations.

WHILE military operations, political machinations, and strikes occupy the front pages of the newspapers, here and there fundamental economic reforms are being effected to which the press gives but slight attention. The Czecho-Slovak Government, according to the Premier, M. Tusar, as reported by the correspondent of *The Daily Herald* (London), is re-distributing the land. "This," says M. Tusar, "was no act of class hatred. In order to introduce democracy, the chief obstacle had to be removed." Accordingly, though five hundred-odd landowners elected seventy out of the 243 members of the Diet, an act has been passed making it impossible for any family to own more than 1,000 acres of land. About 12,000,000 acres of woodland and 5,200,000 acres of arable land are to be divided among 430,000 small holders, laborers, and associations. It is proposed to follow this measure with another socializing the mines. Similar action is being taken in Esthonia, where sixty of the Baltic barons under the Czar owned three-fourths of the land. The constitutional assembly has just passed an agrarian bill placing under government control all the land in the country, as well as live stock, buildings, implements, and everything on the farms. The present owners are to be compensated, and farms are to be allotted to fifty thousand former soldiers, who will likewise be

given credit by government farm banks. Experiments like these have far greater real interest and significance than the ordinary doings of politicians and generals.

THERE is no need for supposing that Mr. Lloyd George is anything but sincere and disingenuous in urging the United States to assume the responsibility of a mandate in Armenia. It is true, as he says, that the conclusion of the treaty with Turkey hangs upon the decision of the United States regarding a mandate. It is true that the fate of Armenia hangs in perilous suspense pending the conclusion of the treaty. It is equally true that the British Government can ill afford, either in money or in men or in domestic prestige, to take on any new administrative tasks in the more remote sections of the world. The conclusion, however, that the United States must oblige the Empire by assuming, single-handed, the burden of establishing and protecting a handful of homeless, landless Armenians in a vast stretch of country largely desolate and mountainous and inhabited by hostile people is not necessarily the only conclusion to reach. Rather euphemistically, Mr. Lloyd George remarks, "We [the British] are undertaking a great civilizing duty at great cost to our country. Providence has sent this mission to our race." He is willing, however, to tempt Providence to the extent of inviting his "kith and kin" in America to share the burdens and glories of missionary endeavor. Possibly Providence, if earnestly petitioned, might let Great Britain off from some of the tasks of which Mr. Lloyd George complains; might release the 100,000 British troops from Mesopotamia, the 90,000 from Egypt and Palestine, the 60,000 from Ireland. Providence might excuse the British Government from stabilizing Persia, and from the ungrateful duty of saving India from itself. In that case, under the administration of the League of Nations that is to be, Great Britain might be able to contribute, in common with the United States and other civilized nations, enough money and men to protect the Armenian nation in a world made safe for racial minorities.

IN an even more openhanded spirit Mr. Henry Morgenthau urges the United States to take over the administration not only of Armenia, but of Anatolia and Constantinople as well. He, too, indulges in minor euphemisms. He wants established at Constantinople a great American centre from which may radiate an example of democracy to brighten the darkness of the Near East. He talks of "duties and responsibilities" and expresses himself as convinced of the sincerity of some of the "leading British statesmen" in wishing the United States to share them. But Mr. Morgenthau is provident as well as philanthropic. "Our people," he is quoted as saying, "will expect Great Britain to welcome us in the Mediterranean and the Near East as a full partner with all rights, privileges, and responsibilities. I have thought as to how Great Britain can demonstrate her willingness, and think the best way would be by her giving us an equal control of the Straits of Gibraltar." Here is a dangerous hint, the first we have received, that democracy is not to be expected to shine for nothing. Certain rights and privileges accompany the responsibilities of civilizing the world. Full partnership in the tangled politics of the Near East, a hand in the intrigue of European interests in the Mediterranean, "an equal control of the Straits of Gibraltar"—this is part of the price of democracy. Such suggestions only serve to strengthen our conviction that the United States should refuse a mandate for any part of Turkey, and should insist upon an international settlement of the problem of the Near East.

OF the flood of racial animosities loosed by the war, and augmented rather than restrained by the Peace of Versailles, none is more pathetic in its result than the wave that has broken upon the Jews. According to the Zionist Organization of America, more than 30,000 Jews have been massacred in Ukrainia alone since last November, and cable news from Paris indicates fear of increasing outrages in consequence of the differences between Denikin and Petlura. The latter has shown himself relentlessly anti-Semitic, and massacres are predicted in whatever part of White Russia he is able to assert his power. France is not a country that has been notably friendly toward the Jews, but the feeble and vacillating policy of the Supreme Council in the face of repeated outrages has led to conditions that have called forth an appeal, signed by Anatole France, Pierre Mille, Henri Barbusse, Albert Thomas, George Duhamel, Ernest Lavisse, and others, which reads in part as follows:

> In the name of human conscience, in the name of the moral responsibility of all men to their fellow men, the undersigned appeal to the people of the world, and especially to the people of France. A cry of despair and poignant sorrow comes to us from Eastern Europe: Poland, Lithuania, Ukrainia, Galicia, Rumania; an entire people appeals desperately to us for help. . . . The ambitious rivalries of governments and parties, all the sanguinary folly of civil wars, have now been let loose on the unfortunate Jewish minority with a criminal frenzy. Compared with the recent atrocities, the pogroms under the Czar, the massacre at Kishinev, were as the play of children. . . . Let all the representatives of the people in the parliaments of the world raise their voice against these bloody iniquities. The duty is incumbent upon the free peoples and the responsible governments to put an end to these monstrous violations of the rights of man. We demand the immediate organization of the committee of defence, invested with all the authority which is proper for their high mission. The millions of oppressed Jews have no other safeguard but the united moral support of the civilized world, and they have placed their highest hopes in the sacred rights of man to life and liberty.

THIS country is headed straight for a most humiliating experience in connection with the International Labor Conference which is fixed under the treaty to take place on October 29. It is extremely doubtful whether the treaty will be ratified by that time by the requisite three Powers; even if it has been so ratified there will be no American governmental representatives present, so that the conference will meet in a country which will itself be unrepresented in the gathering. Again, there is growing protest at the failure to extend full privileges to the late enemy states. The Germans and Austrians are not going to send representatives on the chance of their being admitted. They decline "to sit in the ante-chamber while Chinese, Cuban, and South American delegates are passing in and then to risk admittance being refused to them." The *Vorwärts* (Berlin) declares that "it is impossible for Germany to submit to this humiliation." What is more important, are the reports from Denmark and from Holland that the delegates of those countries will not take part in this conference unless the Germans and Austrians are given exactly the same rights and privileges as all the other delegates. As that cannot be done now in view of the German

stand, it looks as if two important neutrals would be absent. The position of Switzerland is also reported to be dubious. It all bids fair to be a pitiful fiasco, for Secretary of Labor Wilson himself suggests that it may be necessary for the conference, as soon as it has come together, to adjourn indefinitely, awaiting ratification. This is a pleasant prospect for the delegates who are coming from all over the world.

IT is hard to believe that the great capitalists and managers of industry really understand conditions among the workers of this country, or they would scarcely continue to play with dynamite as they are doing. They ought to listen to Samuel Gompers, for they have no more genuine friend and servitor than he. "We demand," he says, "a voice in the determination of the conditions under which we will give service. . . . We have never made an assault—and it is furthest from our thoughts—upon the rights of property or the rights of management; no revolution for Mr. Gompers, not even an unkind look at the present God-given industrial order—but if the employers break the steel strike, says Mr. Gompers, and men go about preaching "the tyranny which they experience and the injustices which have been meted out to them, then, whatever betide, you have sown the seed and will bear the consequence." We are not often able to agree with Mr. Gompers, but we do unreservedly commend his warning to that large body of American employers who appear to believe that we are still living in the middle of the nineteenth century. The words we have quoted should carry the more weight in such quarters because there is nowhere to be found a more sincere and consistent supporter of the old capitalistic order than the president of the American Federation of Labor.

WHEN peaceable citizens marching through the streets of the city, with or without a permit, are charged by mounted policemen and beaten with clubs; when men, women, and small children are left trampled and cut and bruised; when the victims of the assault are arrested, held without bail, tried—without the chance of an appeal to a jury, and sentenced to six months for "disorderly conduct"—when these things happen in New York city, honest citizens feel some horrid doubts about our democracy. Such events as occurred last Wednesday in lower Fifth Avenue and subsequently in court before Magistrate Sweetser recall the darkest days of the old Russia. The story of peaceable assemblages brutally assaulted by Cossacks, of summary trials and swift imprisonment, was doubtless of recent and awful memory to most of the marchers. To be sure, the Russian masses had nothing to say about the laws which they violated; nor any valid Constitution to protect their civil rights. But the distinction is one without a difference. The charge of "disorderly conduct" is a blanket charge which a magistrate may apply to any sort of behavior that happens to displease him; and as for constitutional guarantees, Judge Sweetser is quoted as having told the paraders haled before his desk that the Constitution was not meant for "foreign Russians." Any magistrate who said anything that could even be interpreted as implying such an idea should be summarily removed from the bench. If America offers this sort of freedom to the strangers within its gates, the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor should lower her torch as each shipful of immigrants unloads at Ellis Island. No wonder the "offenders" at the bar asked to be sent back to their native land.

THE treatment by the police of the Finnish steel workers at Weirton is a parallel incident showing that the spirit of official lawlessness is not localized. The 150 men forced to kiss an American flag and then driven out of town for the alleged crime of belonging to a radical labor organization left some 700 women and children destitute and without protection. Perhaps the most sinister feature of the incident was the explanation given by the local authorities and the press. Without attempting to deny the action of the police, the story was given out that the deported men were members of the I. W. W. While we have reason to doubt the correctness of this charge, its use in any case as a defence of lawlessness is grimly amusing. It is almost time for the public and the authorities, both local and federal, to realize that every man or woman, church-member or atheist, Republican or I. W. W., philanthropist or thief, has certain rights once called inalienable. Among these are the right of *habeas corpus*, the right of free speech, press, and assemblage, the right "to be secure in their persons, homes, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures," the right of every person within the jurisdiction of a state to "the equal protection of the laws," and the right of anyone accused of a crime to "a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." As far as we know, it has not yet been held a crime to belong to the I. W. W., nor even to be a Finn or a Russian; but if our foreign-born workers can secure even the rights guaranteed to criminals under the Constitution, their present status will be much improved.

IT is bad enough for those valuable citizens who never know what to think of the news until their favorite journal has pronounced upon it that the pressmen's strike delays the publication of so many journals; but there are other readers who deserve even more sympathy—those who were engrossed in some serial story or other when the strife broke out and who are now hanging in agony upon the event. Suppose you left the hero helpless, bound hand and foot, while the German spy had just slipped out into the inky blackness with the secret documents. Or suppose you left the heroine in a position so compromising as only *The Cosmopolitan* dares get her into with any hope that she will emerge *intacta* when the December number comes out on the first of November. Or suppose the immovable president of the trust had just brought his fist down on the table with a crash as he roared out his defiance to the irresistible leader of the strikers. It was bad enough to wait in the old days of confident expectation, but now there will be heartburnings and suspicions. We cannot ask too much of human nature. Here and there will be found readers unpatriotic enough after a long interval not to care whether the inky blackness ever yields up its German spy again. There may be those who will feel skeptical of the power of even the American girl to withstand the wiles of the *Cosmopolitan* Comus indefinitely if the rescuers do not arrive. And, most dreadful thought of all, conceivably readers will be found so unorthodox to the dogma of the class struggle that when time enough has elapsed they will wonder whether the deadlock between immovable capital and irresistible labor is really necessary or fruitful.

Mine and Thine in German Colonies

AT the first meeting of the League of Nations one point in the order of business can be disposed of at once: the former colonies of Germany. They were "allocated" long ago by secret agreements among the conquerors. All that remains is for the Council of the League of Nations to make the formal gesture of handing out the mandates in accordance with Article 22 of the covenant, as "previously agreed upon by the members of the League."

Some of us had been under the impression that it was for the League of Nations and not the Paris Peace Conference to discuss who the mandatories were to be, that it remained for the League of Nations and not the Big Three at Paris to determine questions of sovereignty in the interest of the populations concerned. Mr. Snow, in his illuminating article elsewhere in this issue, points out our error. He quotes the official statement issued on May 7 by the Council of Three at Paris covering their action on May 6, 1919, as to "the disposition to be made of the former German colonies." It was this disposition which the sacred covenant had in mind in Article 22. It was this colonial bargain, in advance of the meeting of the League of Nations, that bound Germany (and all other nations) in Article 118 of the treaty "to conform to the measures which may be taken now or in the future by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers" to carry out Germany's renunciation of "all rights and titles" to territory outside Germany. It is, therefore, the Peace Conference at Paris and not the League of Nations that determines who the mandatories shall be, as also "the degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory."

The last outstanding question connected with the naming of mandatories seems to have been settled a few weeks ago, toward the end of August, when the Supreme Council at Paris expressed its "approval" of the agreement between Great Britain and Belgium as to the disposition of the districts of Ruanda and Urundi in the northwestern part of German East Africa. Belgian forces had helped Great Britain subdue German East Africa. Their aid had been characterized by the British as "loyal, unrestricted, and of the highest value." They had even taken Tabora, the war capital of the German colony; and "when Tabora was handed over to Belgium's great British ally," this "disinterested act" was described by the Belgians as "an act which tried the pride of the victorious regiments." But Ruanda and Urundi were permitted to remain under Belgian administration for the three years that have elapsed since their conquest; and it was taken for granted by Belgium that "these provinces which have witnessed the sacrifice of so many of her sons" would remain in her possession "by right of conquest."

The official statement concerning the action of May 6 by the Big Three—Clemenceau, Wilson, and Lloyd George—overlooked the "rights" of Belgium, despite the statement of M. Hymans that "assurances were given him that those rights would be safeguarded." The Belgian peace delegation issued the statement that Belgium had "a right which she could not allow to be disposed of by agreements to which she has not been a party." Thereupon M. Hymans was "requested to call upon President Wilson," and Lord Milner summoned to Paris. "An amicable agreement was reached."

But our own Mr. Frank Polk, having taken the place of the President and Mr. Lansing at Paris, was dissatisfied with this amicable agreement. He did not seem to take much stock in the Belgian declarations that "at the close of 1918, thousands of natives covered distances often necessitating several days' journey in order to express to the representative of Belgium their gratitude, their attachment, their devotion, and their sincere desire to become Belgians." Mr. Polk, remembering perhaps the "Red Rubber" administration of the Congo, seems to have credited the reports of some missionaries that "the population of those territories were opposed to being placed under Belgian domination." Signor Tittoni, however, and M. Clemenceau argued vigorously for the ratification of the British-Belgian agreement. "This induced Mr. Polk to give way, but under reservations, till the arrival of new instructions from Washington." What these were we are not permitted to know. But on August 26, several days after Mr. Polk's passage-at-arms in the Supreme Council, two letters were read by M. van den Heuvel before the Belgian Senate, "the first giving Great Britain's confirmation of the agreement between Great Britain and Belgium concerning the German colonies, and the second expressing the approval of the Supreme Council of the League of Nations" *(sic!)*.

What had happened? Only this: In order to remove all legalistic objections to the agreement, Great Britain had made a "free gift" of the provinces. "Ruanda and Urundi, which constitute the most fertile position of the colony and which have a population of over 3,000,000 natives, have been handed over to Belgium as a gift. This gift to Belgium is a mark of British gratitude to her ally, Great Britain having been under no obligation whatever to cede this, the most valuable of her new East African domain, to Belgium or any other country." This statement being a bit too bald, a later British statement makes it out to be "a gift not to Belgium but to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, from whom Great Britain derives her right to be the future mandatory for German East Africa. . . . As yet, no Power actually holds a mandate from the League of Nations, but as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers who sanctioned the transfer of the territory to Belgium will also be the controlling force in the Council of the League of Nations, there can be no question that Belgium will receive the mandate."

This "gift" was made by one Power of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, despite the fact that Article 119 of the treaty with Germany makes all of them joint owners of all Germany's "rights and titles over her oversea possessions." The United States is one of the Powers in whom these titles are vested. But before our Senate has consented that they be taken over by us, our diplomatic representatives acquiesce in a "gift" made by one of the joint owners to some other Power, or to the League itself. We concur heartily in Mr. Snow's suggestion that the Senate consider this situation most carefully and, if the treaty be ratified at all, make a reservation "which shall do justice to the United States and to all concerned."

We regret we cannot follow Mr. Snow in some of the motives and purposes of his proposed reservation. He contends that Japan and New Zealand have received as mandatories

those Pacific colonies of Germany which, for various reasons, should be under the control of the United States. But we want a mandate for none of these colonies, just as we are opposed to having them turned over to Japan or New Zealand. We condemn American colonial imperialism with the same zeal and for the same reasons as that of Great Britain or Japan or France, and, let us add, of Imperial Germany, the rigors of whose colonial policy must not be passed over lightly. Our view is that all "colonies," not those of Imperial Germany alone, should be brought under the control of a genuine League of Peoples; that they should be administered primarily for the benefit of the native populations; and that their raw materials should be supplied, under international control and supervision, to the peoples of the world, not as today in accordance with their ability to pay, but in accordance with their needs as members of the human family.

The Street Railway Débâcle

SAYS *The Detroit Journal:* "Once there was a town that had no street railway troubles. It had no street railway." The troubles have not all been on the side of the towns, as was shown at the meeting of the American Electric Railway Association just ended at Atlantic City. In suggesting the appointment of a Federal commission of investigation last May, Secretaries Redfield and Wilson pointed out that fifty or more systems were already bankrupt, the cities affected including New York, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Providence, New Orleans, Birmingham, Memphis, Chattanooga, Fort Wayne, St. Paul, Denver, and Spokane. In the course of the hearings held by the commission, it has been discovered that sixty-two electric railways with 5,912 miles of track are already in the hands of receivers; that sixty railways with 763 miles of track have been dismantled and junked; and that thirty-eight railways have been forced to abandon 257 miles of track. The bankrupt New York surface systems are being broken up into their constituent parts, and the receiver announced to the listening street railway men at Atlantic City: "When the financial burdens under which we are laboring reach the point where we cannot maintain a reserve—which will be in about ninety days—I am going to ask the court to stop the running of cars."

What are the causes of the well-nigh universal failure? The superficial ones are not far to seek. The companies, operating generally on the basis of a five-cent fare as fixed by franchise, have had to meet enormously increased costs of labor and materials, higher taxes, and rising interest rates. The competition of jitneys on the more profitable runs, and of private automobiles everywhere, has often cut sharply into earnings. In Bridgeport, for example, while the cars have been carrying less than 15,000,000 passengers, the jitneys have taken care of almost 19,000,000. In consequence of these immediate causes traction bonds, according to Roger W. Babson, have, during the past five years, shrunk in value by twenty-five per cent., and traction stocks by no less than seventy-five per cent.

The proposals made by the street railway executives before the commission unfortunately give little promise of meeting the situation. The suggestions fall into four groups. They include: an increase of fares, either by the raising of the flat rate or by the introduction of zone systems; the employment of the principle of service at cost, which has resulted in a raising of fares on the Boston Elevated, for example, three times within a year; State subsidy to private companies; and economies of operation, such as the one-man safety car, already in use in more than one hundred cities.

But none of these devices and suggestions go to the root of the difficulties leading to the present disastrous situation, in which public purchase of the lines has been strongly urged by many of the street railway men themselves. The furnishing of the public service of street-car transportation for private profit contains in itself fatal contradictions. The enterprising men who introduced street-car transportation all over the country performed an enormous public service; but the possible profits under favorable conditions were so large that exploiting financiers seized the opportunity to load down the systems of large cities like New York and Chicago with an enormous mass of securities. The monopoly character of the industry made impossible the benefits of competition; the conflict between service and profits was therefore sharp and direct. Mr. Yerkes taught us that "the profit is in the straps." Then came public regulation, with all its strangling limitations, imposed on companies in many cases already water-logged. The fat years once passed, the companies faced automobile competition, rising prices, a fixed fare, and a public opinion none too friendly. We have, apparently, reached the end of the road. Whither shall we turn?

The course indicated by experience was pointed out by Mr. Delos F. Wilcox, one of our leading traction experts, in his testimony before the Federal commission. First, he declares that the investment in street railways must be made non-speculative; capital must be brought in, not by the hope of large but uncertain dividends, but by the certainty of a low but guaranteed return. Second, the business must be run for service and not for profits; fares, for example, should be fixed on the basis of what is best for the community and not necessarily of what will make the service most profitable or even most nearly self-supporting. As a condition of such liberty of action, Mr. Wilcox insists that operation must be public and not private—and this despite the manifest weaknesses of municipal management under existing American political conditions. Fourth, says Mr. Wilcox, continuous operation must be insured, and strikes made impossible—by the public fixing of wages, hours, and conditions of work. Will this particular measure prevent strikes? In this connection we may note the action of the street railway employees of Oakland, California, and the American Labor party of New York, each group favoring the application of the Plumb plan to its transit situation.

The street railway business must be put into the hands of men who will understand that they are providing a public utility. An economical and flexible service must be assured —and here the Plumb plan has much of suggestiveness. As much or as little must be charged for the service as the public interest may require; and if it seems wise to incur a deficit, it must be met out of taxes. Transportation under modern conditions is a public utility in the broadest sense. We must learn to treat it as such.

The Silver Age of Our Literature

THE death on October 7 of Mr. Henry Mills Alden, for fifty years editor of *Harper's Magazine*, removes from the journalistic profession in America one of its least conspicuous and yet most influential figures. Mr. Alden had the modesty, amounting almost to anonymity, of those editors who are content with the fame which comes to their magazines, of those workmen to whom good workmanship is in itself an end, of those friends of a cause who are satisfied when the cause prospers. In this he was much like Wendell Phillips Garrison, for so many years editor of *The Nation*. As untaught in the arts of sparing as of advertising himself, Mr. Alden read all the manuscripts submitted to the magazine, and to an eminent degree gave it unity of taste and tone. That during his entire editorial career he depended first upon George William Curtis and then upon William Dean Howells to stand beside him, if not a little before him, in the public's knowledge, is a fact which illustrates no less his modesty than his taste. For like both of them he was gentle, firm, decent in language, careful of form, high-minded, clear-sighted—always at once the citizen and the man of letters. Even *The Atlantic Monthly*, the rival in Boston and by seven years the junior of *Harper's*, has been less steady and uniform. The list of authors whom Mr. Alden discovered and encouraged is a long one, but everywhere on the list appear the qualities of good art and civil realism which have habitually marked the course of the magazine. Indeed, it might well be said that as Mr. Howells was long our more or less official exponent of realism, nearly an academy in himself, *Harper's* was long the principal organ of that doctrine, with Mr. Alden the editor who did most, even more than Mr. Howells or *The Atlantic*, to foster it and make it widely heard of. And as a preference for realism in fiction is of course but one symptom of the character of *Harper's* under Mr. Alden's direction, the excellence of its engravings and the wide and informing range of its general contributions are to have been expected to complete the picture.

To what is due the fact, which can hardly be denied, that the great older magazines no longer dominate the fields of journalism and literature in the United States as they once did? Many answers may be given, and all have been given by observers of varying predilections: that the tide of proletarian vulgarity has risen; that the levels of art have fallen; that public taste demands more violent stimulants; that the non-English elements of our national composition are asserting themselves as never before; that a sharper critical temper has invaded the atmosphere; that the Bolsheviki are among us, red and raging; that our democracy has just begun to live. Each of these is but explanation from one angle. Speaking as historians, we see in that shift of leadership the end of an epoch, the period from about 1870 to 1910 which we may call the Silver Age of our literature.

It is no essential contradiction of that title that during the era there throve such glorious barbarians as Whitman and Mark Twain; they came from a class and a region which flowered later than the Shantung of our nation, the New England of the image-breaking Emerson, the philosophical hired man Thoreau, the transcendental critic and artist Hawthorne, the fighting Quaker Whittier, the many-tongued translator Longfellow, the jolly Cantabrigian Lowell, the festive Bostonian Holmes. Nor is it a contradiction that at the end of the century came such a rollicking *philosophe* as William James or such a silken ironist as George Santayana, or such naturalistic young men as Stephen Crane and Frank Norris and Jack London, or such a multitudinous cynic and sentimentalist as O. Henry; or even that during the era lived those three terrible infants of the Adams family, Charles Francis II, Henry, and Brooks, to flay the era and all its inherited conceptions. The background and the prevailing color of the age were still silver. It was then that reminiscence began to enrich the texture of our literary past. Most of the epigones—Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Frank B. Sanborn, for instance—devoted a good part of their lives to writing about the lives of the protagonists. Holmes, of the greater line, wrote memoirs of Emerson and Motley; Mr. Howells, later but greater too, gave us dozens of precious memorial essays. Our classics settled into comfortable positions to wait till some revolution should spill them out. Washington as chief national hero gave way to Lincoln, whom the Silver Age softened and sweetened until his angularities hardly showed. The old flaming ardors about manifest destiny considerably cooled, not so much because the national humility was stronger, but because there was a stronger sense of decorum current. Poetry was dainty and smooth and rounded as never before in this country. The short story after many experiments straitened itself to a few prevailing types of a distinctly native form and substance. The novel, with Mr. Howells as choragus, even subdued Mark Twain from the extravagance of his earlier burlesques to the suaver annals of Huckleberry Finn and Joan of Arc; and it taught the drama that reality had a place on the stage as well as in books. Our essayists grew lighter and gayer, not without a good deal of orthodoxy and a gusto which somehow seemed to have been trained upon sweet cider, but still mellow and kindly and urbane. After the faun Thoreau, the sage John Burroughs! Scholarship grew to Alexandrian proportions; dissertations showed their heads. At the best, these silver qualities all tended towards art; at the worst they bred dilettanteism and languor.

Now such unaccustomed qualities as dilettanteism and languor in the midst of a nation which had plunged into furious industrial competition and was beginning to cherish imperialistic schemes without quite realizing what it was about, hardly belonged to the setting. In the Silver Age this discrepancy had seemed not to matter very greatly, for the reason that the opinion of the day held that after all a fairly decisive cleavage exists between art and affairs. The trouble began when a more strenuous generation arose and demanded that literature perform a larger, or at any rate a different, share in the national work. It was a hot and impatient generation, and not tolerant of its elders. It has taken it upon itself to damn the gentle tradition by calling it genteel. It suspects it of lukewarmness, accuses it of prudery, and believes it to have been verbose and trivial. The older magazines were essentially the children of that Silver Age which is now under indictment. The question seems to be whether they can renounce their old virtues, now become sins, and acquire the new virtues, which certainly would have been sins in their proper day.

British Labor Strategy

By G. D. H. COLE

IT is not easy to form a correct estimate of the strength and orientation of the labor movement in Great Britain. It all depends where and how you look. There are reactionary streaks in British labor hardly paralleled elsewhere unless in the United States; but there is also a strong and growing leftward movement which may at any time sweep along with it a big proportion of organized labor. Viewed as a whole, the British labor movement seems about the most chaotically organized in the world; but in this chaos there are great groups and industries which are effectively united in practically blackleg-proof combinations. If the extreme left is only a small minority, so is the extreme right; and, while British labor is not "class-conscious" in any full sense, it is certainly still less conscious of any unity with the capitalist system, such as a few of its own leaders and most of the press set out to preach.

American observers, perhaps owing to a deep consciousness of their own troubles, have been apt in recent years to appraise British labor at too high a value. They have taken for accomplished facts what are only tendencies struggling to overcome opposition and inertia, and some of their estimates of leading personalities in our movement seem to us in Great Britain almost ludicrously exaggerated. In particular, they have almost fallen over one another in acclaiming "Labor and the New Social Order," the pamphlet which Mr. Sidney Webb drafted as a statement of the policy of the reorganized Labor party, whereas the left wing here has, to say the least, not got very excited over the latest exposition of Fabianism in politics.

Greatly as the Labor party has strengthened its political position since its reorganization, the developments which really count for most have taken place in the industrial sphere. The war resulted in a huge increase not only in the membership but also in the strength of trade unionism. It also gave an impetus to new ideas and better organization which is only now beginning to make itself felt. Amalgamation of rival and overlapping unions and an approximation to the "industrial" structure are slow in coming; but gradually the movement in that direction is taking shape, and important amalgamations, impossible during the war, are entering into the sphere of practical industrial politics.

The mere amalgamation of trade unions, however, though it helps to provide a better instrument for carrying on the struggle, is far less significant than the growing change in trade-union orientation. Before the war, the idea of workers' control in industry was struggling against huge odds. It was advocated by a few unions, by the few scattered organizations of industrial unionists, and by the then wholly unorganized but influential group of guild socialists. Apart from these, it was opposed by the trade-union leaders and ignored by the most of the rank and file. The idea was still in the early stages of propagandist activity, and had certainly not reached the stage of formulation as a definite programme by responsible labor bodies.

The war has changed all that. Several of the largest and most important unions, including the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railwaymen and the other two railway unions, the principal societies in the post office, and others, have formulated definite proposals for the assumption of control jointly with the state as owner, while in other industries, such as engineering, shipbuilding and building, the control idea has made enormous headway, although no concrete proposals for a complete system of control have yet been officially put forward. The "rank and file" organizations of the district councils among the railway men, and of the shop stewards' and workers' committees among the engineers and kindred workers, have been the most active unofficial agencies in pressing forward the control idea.

The strategy of the class struggle in Great Britain centres largely round this question of industrial control. The capitalist system in industry is manifestly breaking up, and it is becoming more and more difficult for the capitalist employer to ensure either continuous operation of his works, or efficiency (ever the capitalist standard) even when his works are running. This is because he finds his workers decreasingly willing to go on working for profit, or to exert themselves in order to pile up profits under anti-social conditions. Great Britain is therefore confronted with the same problem which is troubling the greater part of Europe —the fact of decreasing production as a factor making for unrest, high prices, and perhaps finally revolution.

There can be no doubt that this danger is understood in capitalist circles, and that all manner of schemes are being discussed whereby the workers may be induced to coöperate in increasing production and the capitalist class may at the same time retain all its control over industry and the social power dependent upon industry. The Whitley scheme, or rather the manner in which it was taken up by the Government, was the first definite attempt in this direction; although it has manifestly failed to achieve any substantial results, or to enlist the support of the main body of labor, it is still assiduously pushed in capitalist circles—for example, by Mr. Lloyd George in his last speech to the House of Commons on the Government's industrial policy. Similar "sprats to catch mackerel" are being thrown out in other directions by those whose object it is to maintain at all costs the old industrial system.

Despite these attempts, and despite all the talk about unity, there can be no doubt that the two parties in industry are getting steadily further apart. In almost every industry there is the possibility of an explosion, and in many of them actual explosions are now prevented only by the unfavorable condition of the labor market. This does not mean, of course, that the British trade unions have one and all determined to end capitalism—still less that they have formed a concerted plan with this end of view. The discontent is still primarily with particular abuses and only secondly with capitalism itself; and a concerted plan of action is almost entirely lacking. There are present only the elements which may later be worked up into a coherent attack upon capitalism; at present they only make the capitalistic system of production work more and more inefficiently without providing a better system to take its place.

Moreover, generally speaking, each industry, and sometimes each separate craft, goes its own way largely disregardful of the rest. Except for the Triple Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen, and Transport Workers, there is hardly

any attempt at combined action. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the only body which professes to represent the industrial movement as a whole, steadily eschews industrial disputes and industrial action, and takes great care to avoid responsibility and indeed decisive action of every sort. The industrial movement is, indeed, too largely leaderless and uncoördinated, and the Trades Union Congress remains a mere debating society, with more than a suggestion of the beanfeast about it. It neither acts nor organizes nor undertakes propaganda; the only form of action at which it excels is obstruction.

Accordingly, there is always a strong temptation for the "rank and file" left-wing trade unionist in Great Britain to kick over the traces, denounce the existing unions and combinations as useless, and set out to create new bodies or unofficial bodies side by side with the old. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that attempts to create new unions on a class basis are entirely futile, and that unofficial organizations can succeed only as temporary bodies influencing the existing unions. The I. W. W. is and will remain negligible in Great Britain. The Socialist Labor party, which once tried to promote the One Big Union as a rival to existing unions, has abandoned the attempt, and now contents itself with stimulating and permeating such movements as that of the shop stewards. If the main body of British labor is chaotically organized and is lacking in constructive ideas for a grand assault on capitalism, it is none the less stably organized and incapable of being broken or superseded. It may possibly be led gradually leftward, and made to develop a greater class consciousness and a more definite plan; but short cuts which aim at arriving at the ideal by substituting one organization for another are doomed to failure from the outset.

This fact affects not only the industrial but also the political movement. The Labor party is based upon the trade unions, and separate political and socialist organization plays in it only a small part. The British Labor party is often denounced as a hybrid, neither fish, flesh, nor fowl; but, whatever it is, it derives from its trade-union basis a stability second only to that of the trade unions themselves. The left wing may and does grumble justly at the slackness and lack of ideas of the Labor party in Parliament; but it is not likely to succeed in launching successfully a better party. The relation of political and industrial labor in Great Britain is a clear case of the dominance of economic over political organization under capitalist conditions.

These facts also determine the international attitude of British Labor. As an effective force, the British Labor movement can make itself felt internationally only through the Labor party and the Trades Union Congress. Many will hold that this is tantamount to not making itself effectively felt at all; but it is at least clear that there is no other way. Even though the Second International is unsatisfactory, British labor is not in the least likely to join the Third. It will only, as the leftward tendency in the British movement grows stronger, begin to push the Second International itself to the left.

In fact, the orientation of British labor as a whole depends finally upon the attitude of the big unions which form the basis of its organization. The only way of moving British labor to the left is by moving these organizations, and the only way of moving them is by securing from within the adoption of more radical programmes of industrial control. The emergence of the demand for control into a clear practical issue for the miners and, to a less extent, for the railway men has done more to push them leftwards than any issue not directly affecting their own industry could have done. British labor is learning the strategy of the class-struggle as a whole only by learning it first in its particular relation to each industry. When this lesson has gone home to the workers in most of the vital industries, a coherent plan will begin to emerge, and a real leftward movement will be possible for labor as a whole.

Foreign Correspondence

Japan Astir

Tokio, July 8

THE enthusiasm over the signing of the treaty of peace has been rather formal and official than popular and profound, for the people of Japan have had little to do with the war, and have for the most part failed to appreciate either its purpose, its significance, or its outcome. This is not singular in Japan, where foreign relations are regarded as purely official matters. It may be that officialdom considers the commonalty incapable of apprehending the significance of the nation's foreign relations even if they were explained, or it may be that the truth might only encourage "dangerous" thoughts, which may be interpreted to mean a demand for the democratic institutions of the West to replace an unpopular bureaucracy. At any rate, the people of Japan know only that the nation's arms have been victorious and that Japan is one of the five Great Powers of the world, with her right hand on North China and her left palm on the islands of the South Seas.

Yet even in Japan, without any encouragement from official quarters, there is some growing realization of the new conditions created by the war. People are beginning to see that those western principles of politics and government that Japan has seen fit to imitate chiefly have been discredited and overthrown by the war. The training and organization of the Japanese army, the tenor and trend of officialdom generally, and the nation's educational system, as well as the Japanese constitution, have all been based on the German system. When the war broke out things German were in the ascendant in Japan. This left the military class and its officialdom adverse to seeing their theories and labors discounted by the victory of the Allies. But the truth must now be realized and admitted. Naturally, there is great hesitation to do so, at least publicly. In Europe throughout the war years the civilians have shown themselves more than a match for the militarists. It is, therefore, too much to expect that Japan shall shout herself hoarse in celebrating discomfiture of her own logic and the theories on which she has been building for the past forty years.

Not only has the German system, on which Japan has been building, been completely destroyed, but the balance of power, in which she sought protection from Anglo-Saxon domination, has been wholly removed by the elimination of Germany and Russia as forces that could be played off against aggressors. The vernacular press now asserts that Japan stands between England and America, at the mercy of both, and that she can thrive only in coöperation with them. The League of Nations and the treaty of peace are regarded as giving the Anglo-Saxon nations the whip hand in interna-

tional affairs and Japan must consider herself in subserviency to these nations. This she is willing to do so long as they do not obstruct her policy in East Asia; for Japan is an expert in jujitsu and knows how to yield in order to overcome. But what if the Anglo-Saxons should suddenly decide to save China as they did Belgium and France? These English-speaking races are very impetuous, and easily carried away by their moral feelings; and if they should once get it into their heads that China was being outraged or Korea tortured, they might be sentimental enough to proclaim a crusade against the tormentor as they did against the Teutons. Then Japan would be undone as readily as was Germany, or even more so. So long as Russia and Germany could be counted on to appeal to there was some hope of liberty for oriental policy, but now the whole future depends on British and American sympathy, a very uncertain hope in view of the religious and moral scruples of these peoples once popular ire is ablaze.

How to view the League of Nations covenant is the most puzzling problem Japan has to face. It has to be considered mainly in its ultimate bearing on Japan's policy of pursuing a Monroe Doctrine for East Asia. The gravest doubt is in regard to how the Anglo-Saxons will interpret the covenant. Already their interpretations of it have been somewhat erratic. The covenant calls for recognition of the right of small nations and weaker races to self-determination, but there is no knowing what exceptions may be arbitrarily introduced. Already China has been made an exception, as is instanced by transferring the Chinese territory of Shantung to Japan against the will of China; and, although it is just what Japan desired, it, nevertheless, leaves the Japanese mind in a muddle as to what principle governs the interpretation of the League of Nations covenant. Who is to say that the same nations that make exceptions of helpless races and countries may not at any moment cancel these exceptions? Then where would Japan's policy be?

Japan has been accorded the position of mandatory to the Marshall and the Caroline Islands, which she took from Germany; but she has to administer them under a divided authority, one in Tokio and the other in the Supreme Council of the League of Nations at Geneva, to which she has even to submit an annual report of her doings. She has to run a losing trade at her own expense, and has no redress save in abandoning the islands. She has had her hands full in trying to maintain a peaceful administration of Formosa and Korea, which she annexed, and if the League of Nations should require a more humane administration in the South Sea Islands than has marked the progress of Japan's rule in her other newly acquired territories, there is certain to be trouble and misunderstanding all round. Even now there is a powerful volume of public opinion in America and Australia opposed to Japan's presence in the South Seas, and the grant of the mandate to Japan will but tend to add fuel to the fire. The Americans are believed to be keeping a close eye on Japan's movements in China and Siberia; and the American fleet on the Pacific has been increased to a strength rivalling that of Japan's total naval defences. No wonder Japan is much puzzled, and in spite of numerous conferences between elder statesmen and privy councillors and all the wise men that Japan can summon, there appears no solution to the problem. The League of Nations, like an All-seeing Eye, must now always be taken into consideration in formulating and enforcing national policies, and will prove a great obstruction to Japan in China.

In this time of suspense and doubt the vernacular press of Japan is crying out for national leadership. The officials are blamed for not enlightening and directing public thought and doing something toward removing the political skepticism of the nation. One of the leading dailies, *The Yorodzu*, demands that the nation shall now decide whether it really believes in pacifism or militarism; whether Japan is prepared to declare to China that she has no territorial ambitions whatever in that country and whether Japan is prepared to reduce her armaments to a minimum consistent with safety? Japan, continues the paper, cannot rid herself of the old-time ambition after territorial aggrandizement in view of the ever-increasing population of the country; but it is a question whether Japan can ever command armaments sufficient to enforce this policy, and thus ignore the League of Nations, which has already placed Japan in a special category to limit her freedom. The League of Nations is a menace to Japan, concludes *The Yorodzu*. Thus the firm conviction in Japan is that the League of Nations must be modified to give Japan racial equality with all the members of the League or else Japan must play for its overthrow.

Meanwhile, the masses of the Japanese people, in ignorance of the real situation, are demanding information and direction, especially in regard to reform, not only in the bureaucratic methods of the national administration, but in regard to labor and industry generally. There are many among the middle classes of Japan who perceive the results of the war in Europe and America and are determined to make an effort to have Japan share in the new privileges and the new freedom. Social unrest, rendered more acute by the high cost of living and the extravagance of the profiteers and the *nouveaux riches*, without any corresponding increase of wages, is now loud in complaint against lack of official interest in the welfare of the people. Profiteers are still making fortunes in a night by cornering the staple food of the people, now selling at famine prices, and the authorities do nothing to control the situation. There is indeed every danger of a recurrence of the rice-riots that marked the course of events last summer. The Government has at last made some concession to labor by agreeing to permit the organization of trade unions, though the labor bureau created for the control of such societies will probably keep them in check and render them incapable of much independent action. To the demand for shorter hours of labor there has been little or no concession. Twelve to fourteen hours still represent a common day's work in factories. Consequently, between the social unrest at home and the new situation created internationally by the signing of the peace treaty, the Government and people of Japan are faced with unprecedented problems to solve; and how they can face this responsibility without welcoming the institutions of the nations that have defeated Germany it is not easy to see. Advocacy of western democracy is still regarded by officialdom in Japan as "dangerous thought." But to anyone familiar with the history of national evolution it will seem doubtful whether the more dangerous thought does not lie in refusing to abide by the demands of the age and to encourage adaptation to environment as the only hope of survival. Japan cannot place herself above the laws of human evolution. The people must come to their own. The sooner they are prepared for this, the safer for the nation. The vernacular press points to Russia as a warning.

J. INGRAM BRYAN

The Ghost of Beauty

By ROBERT P. UTTER

AT close of a November day—
A sullen sunset smouldering far away
Across the valley, over the dim hills—I found
On an upstanding mound
A feathered, fragile tuft of grass,
Fronting erect the sunset light,
Silvered with frost, and rosy bright.
Since then in years of pain
Nations have fallen, and armies passed like rain.
Still the frail ghost of beauty haunts the place,
With sweet remembered grace.
Winter or spring or summer I cannot
Pass by the spot
But to my eye there stands the little jet
Of rose-pink, jewelled light—and yet,
The fallen kings how quickly I forget.

In the Driftway

IN these days of university "drives" the Drifter almost wishes he were a professor. Professors are getting a good deal for their money, such as it is. Perhaps their salaries will be raised, and meanwhile there are the most agreeable by-products. Think of the multitude of hopes they can cherish, like the starving garrison of Lucknow, or like the desperate soul who watches the fascinating hand of the croupier. Think of the publicity that professors have come in for—especially all the shifts and contrivances to make a living which for centuries the ragged Muses have kept more or less below stairs. Now everybody knows where the professor belongs in the economic scale. Think of the pride he must feel in the compliments paid his wife by the earnest ladies who explain that she too must be thought of: she must be, of course, a person of refinement, as befits her station, and she must be kept softly—though not too softly—to sustain her station's dignity. Neither she nor her husband wants too much, the earnest ladies reassure the public, but there is their position! Now the professor had commonly thought his position merely that of an ordinary human being. The notion that he is something different, since his wife has to be, is another of the agreeable by-products of the drives. If this seems too vain a pride, there is humility to offset it—humility at being begged for in the street, even by millionaires, and even by millionaires who point out that the professor is at once necessity and asset and glory. But the really eminent by-product is that which, first indicated by President Lowell, has now, according to the newspapers, been elaborated by Mr. Hoover speaking in the West. This by-product is humiliation, and it comes from the doctrine of President Lowell and Mr. Hoover that the universities will be the breeding-grounds of a dangerous radicalism if we do not pay the professors better. When the professors were fat and comfortable, it seems, they upheld their patrons and the ancient order; but it was only fat that did it—in heart and head. Now they starve and rage. Ideas have nothing to do with the matter, or love for truth, or devotion to justice and honor and decency. Feed the professors lest they eat our young men and women.

HOW comes it, the Drifter asks himself, that in this day when autocracy lies wallowing in the dust somewhere in Germany, a monarch so absolute, so tyrannical, so imperious as the waste basket is still allowed to rule in our best steam-heated, vacuum-cleaned, electric-fanned, diffused-lighted offices—even in the editor's sanctum? The Drifter, you perceive, is about to start a drive for the dethronement of waste baskets, but he is not asking for any money, so you need not turn over the page yet. Consider for a moment that all the papers that pass through your hands in the course of the day—all the printed, typed, penned, or scribbled words—must find their way either into the desk drawers or into the waste basket. To pile anything on top of the desk is mere procrastination, and cannot be continued many days without the whole heap crashing on the floor when the telephone girl breezes by. The choice must be made all day between the sheep and the goats, the former winning safety in the desk, the latter going to destruction in the waste basket. If they were all sheep or goats it would be simple, but the dickens of it is that there are also musk oxen, antelopes, guinea pigs, and Shetland ponies. It is not easy to say offhand that some things should be saved and others sacrificed. And the waste basket gives no assistance. There it sits—or more correctly reigns—at your side, mocking, unsympathetic, inexorable. There is no appeal from the waste basket once a case is committed to its hands, no commutation of sentence or stay of execution. The executioner does not even wait until sunrise. In the form of a janitor's assistant he comes soon after sunset for his victims.

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ALL this, the Drifter submits, is wrong. It is absolutism run riot. It is out-Kolchaking Kolchak (or even the Allies). The tyranny of the waste basket must be broken. Some system of referendum or recall should be devised. In his own home the Drifter has found a simple solution. There his waste basket is emptied only once a week, when he himself sets it out in the hall. Before doing so he eyes it thoughtfully for several seconds, stirs it as thoroughly as if he were mixing bread, and usually ends by upsetting the entire contents on the floor. Almost always he rescues some waif. Another scheme is that of the Drifter's brother. Whenever he is tormented with some article which he is not quite sure he wants to throw away, but does not want to be bothered with keeping himself, he tucks it away in some drawer or cubby-hole belonging to the Drifter, relying upon the latter not to cast out the cuckoo's egg, but to give the owner another chance of claiming and preserving it. It is some such system that the Drifter advocates for offices. He is not so bold that he would change the habits of janitors' assistants, but it occurs to him that one might have two waste baskets—one provisional and the other final. The provisional waste basket would be nearest the desk. It would be neutral ground protected by a white flag, and would never be emptied except by the owner, who from time to time would transfer portions of it to the permanent waste basket for destruction. Such a method would have all the advantages of two houses of Congress. It would embody the system of checks and balances so dear to the founders of the United States, plus the more recent political panaceas of the referendum and recall. The autocracy of the waste basket would thereby be constitutionalized, humanized, made safe for incompetency and——

THE DRIFTER.

Correspondence

Liberals and the Peace

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your correspondent Mr. N. J. Ware (in *The Nation* of August 23) is right in his contention that the treaty is in accord with the wishes of the plain people of the victorious countries. While it is true, as you state, that the people mightily acclaimed Mr. Wilson and his peace policy when he first went to Europe, it is also true that the same people in Italy who were most emphatic in their welcome turned upon him fiercely when he proposed that they should yield some trifle of their "national aspirations" in the interest of world coöperation.

If he had openly trodden on the nationalistic toes of England and France; if he had insisted on real self-determination in India, Egypt, Ireland, or Alsace-Lorraine, would not the reaction in those countries have been much the same? The plain fact is that the war enhanced rather than weakened the super-nationalistic feeling among the peoples. The response to Mr. Wilson was largely emotional and by no means argues reasoned acceptance of his ideas, with the sacrifices and obligations incurred, as well as the benefit to accrue.

So far from condemning Mr. Wilson for not contriving to get his whole programme accepted, we should be thankful that we got as much (speaking from the liberal standpoint) as we did. The League covenant, while not a ninety-degree departure, means such a very respectable slant from the old system that, in the hands of liberally minded men, it is capable of leading to real world coöperation. The point that many liberal critics of the League covenant miss is that all indications cry out that political power is moving to the left instead of the right. Such critics are fond of drawing parallels between the post-Napoleonic settlement and this one. They ignore the existence of one pole-wide difference between conditions then and now. Then liberalism was drawn underground, not to emerge for thirty years. Liberalism, if we use the word in its broadest sense, comes out of this war enormously strengthened in spite of the present control (let it be granted) of reactionary parties. What, then, should be the attitude of liberals? Should we sulk and grouch because we did not get as much as we hoped for. Or should we say: "The future belongs to us! We can make the League of Nations a living, growing, thing."

Antrim, N. H., September 10 GEO. BURNHAM, JR.

No Newspapers for Debs

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In behalf of Eugene Debs, as well as for myself, I wish to thank you for having had *The Nation* sent to his prison cell. Ever since his removal to Atlanta all papers and periodicals, including *The Nation*, are denied him; and he is not allowed even newspaper clippings, enclosed in letters. The other day I enclosed in a letter to him a small newspaper cut of the proposed building to be erected at Indianapolis by the Comrades, which is to be known as the "House of Debs," but before the letter was delivered the little picture was removed therefrom.

It is quite evidently the purpose of the Administration to cut him off completely from the outside world in the ardent hope of breaking his spirit. Of course he is permitted to read light fiction furnished by the prison library, but in these days when history is being written as never before, this is as nourishing and satisfying to the mentality of a student of events as skimmed milk is to the body of a famished child.

Several years ago Gene planted a little peach tree in his yard. It struggled for existence, but with careful nursing it survived. This year for the first time it bore a few peaches. Knowing the care Gene had bestowed upon this little tree, Mrs. Debs packed half a dozen of the peaches and sent them to him in care of the Warden. They were not delivered, although at the very time he had just been removed from his cell to the hospital.

Terre Haute, Ind., September 15 THEODORE DEBS

A Parable in Chinese

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: This parable expresses in part my view of the Shantung outrage:

Once upon a time John Chu lost a good cow. It was not stolen by night, but was taken by force in broad day and he was compelled at the muzzle of a gun to agree to the separation. John knew that under existing conditions he could not recover his cow, but he never became reconciled to the loss; he bided his time.

By and by the thug who had taken the cow, together with a pal, became embroiled with three powerful neighbors. John thought this an opportune time to step in and recover his cow, but a near neighbor, Okinku Nippo, said "No, John, you stand back and I'll get it for you." John now claimed his cow, but Okinku said: "No, I must have the cow and one hundred dollars besides for salvage. But I'll give it back to you some day, John; trust my word." And the others said: "Let him have it, John. He won it; besides, he needs it."

Fayetteville, Ark., September 24 DAVID Y. THOMAS

To Oxonians in America

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: May I ask you to allow me to announce through your columns that a final and enlarged edition of the Roll of Service of the University of Oxford is now in preparation? Forms asking for information have been sent to all members of the University, past or present, who are known to have been on military or naval service, and whose addresses could be obtained.

The object of this letter is to request American Oxonians who have not received forms to send full information of their service either to the "Compiler of the Roll of Service" at their old college, or to me.

University Registry, Oxford, August 28 E. S. CRAIG

The World's Snarl

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Since the signing of the armistice, I have felt my understanding of world events greatly assisted by recalling from time to time what was to me the most significant feature of our instruction at the Camp Pike Officers' Training School, from which I was graduated. In that school, typical of its class, much more stress was laid upon learning to snarl, with bestial contortions of the face and appropriate ejaculations of the breath, than upon any other single military accomplishment. The psychological value of this daily training in inculcating men with the killing impulse is, of course, beyond cavil; it was insisted upon and supervised by military experts from overseas, and is doubtless a part of all latter-day military instruction.

That being the case, is it too far-fetched an imagining to conceive of all the war-worn nations with their faces still distorted by the expressions of rage and hatred which were thus imposed upon them by triumphant militarism? Does not that conception help explain many things, even the doings of the so-called Peace Conference? And is it not a hopeful thought that, after all, such training was needed, that men's faces do not now, as in past ages, naturally twist into the semblance of the ape's or the tiger's? Indeed, are there not many signs that that enforced world snarl, true product of militaristic teaching, is already slowly fading away from the face of mankind before the light of returning reason?

Palo Alto, Cal., September 6 ROBERT J. PEARSALL

Literature

Dickens and His Friends

The Dickens Circle. A Narrative of the Novelist's Friendships. By J. W. T. Ley. E. P. Dutton and Company.

ANY point may be chosen as the centre of a circle, and, provided the radius be long enough, the circumference will include much; New York can be included within a circle whose centre is Boston; it does not follow that New York revolves around Boston. This is the difficulty with Mr. Ley's book. Though he distinguishes with some care between the different strata of the novelist's friendships and though he admits at times that Dickens belonged to some one or other great contemporary's "circle" rather than that the great contemporary belonged to Dickens's, nevertheless the general impression made is that Dickens (to use the threadbare figure of which Mr. Ley is fond) was the central sun around which the inferior, though often gigantic, planets moved. This is far from the facts of the matter. Landor, Carlyle, Leigh Hunt, Tennyson, Browning, Thackeray, and others were themselves suns with their own attendant trains. The perimeter of their systems overlapped that of Dickens's, but they were in no manner dependent upon him. A change of title and a slight shifting of emphasis would have obviated the false impression produced. The book tells of Dickens's friendships, not only with those lesser and in later years younger men who looked to Dickens as their leader, but with the great contemporaries among whom he moved as an equal. Mr. Ley, who was one of the founders of that cheerful little magazine "The Dickensian" and who is secretary of the Dickens Fellowship, is eminently qualified for his task. With patient enthusiasm he has amassed from numberless biographies and memoirs the facts of the novelist's relationship with friends among whom were many men as great as he and also many men and women whose only claim to remembrance is that they loved and were loved by Charles Dickens. The result, despite the large number of valueless trivialities recorded, is a supplement to Forster's "Life" (which is remarkably though perhaps unavoidably deficient in its treatment of Dickens's friendships) that cannot fail to charm the Dickens enthusiast (there are still very many such) and that is not uninstructive to the student of literature in general.

These friendships were remarkable not only for their number but also for their limitations. Dickens knew almost every great author of the Victorian era; with a host of them he was on terms of affectionate intimacy. Within the "literary set" there was but one remarkable lacuna: none of the Pre-Raphaelites seems to have come within the radius of his influence; Rossetti and Morris are never mentioned, nor is George Meredith (in early days much in Rossetti's company), though the influence of Dickens is easily perceptible in Meredith's first great novel. Swinburne, in later life an ardent Dickensian, played as a boy on one occasion with Dickens's children. The novelist knew also, and often knew intimately, many journalists, many actors, and many artists. But statesmen and politicians, unless like Lytton they were primarily writers, found no place in his circle. Mr. Ley notes how frequently contemptuous references to them occur in his books. By implication Mr. Ley excludes such public men only from the "circle." Yet there were other wide gaps that are even more instructive because they help to reveal clearly Dickens's intellectual limitations. No illustrious scientist seems to have crossed his path with sufficient proximity to be drawn into an orbit around him; Darwin, Lyell, Tyndall, Huxley—none of these is ever mentioned. This is the case with philosophers like Mill and Spencer, with theologians like Newman and Pusey. With such men Dickens had nothing in common. He lived in a world of emotion rather than of thought. He was an Aprile, not a Paracelsus. To know him was to love him and generally to be loved in turn. A lessening of intimacy was in some cases inevitable, but positive alienations were rare, and it seems that not one of these but was bridged again before death. Of the most famous of these rare severances, the quarrel with Thackeray, in which Dickens was certainly in the wrong, Mr. Ley gives an accurate and impartial account. In fact, in all cases in which the conduct of his hero is open to criticism Mr. Ley has chosen wisely neither to suppress nor distort. Few reputations suffer less by absolute truthfulness than does that of Charles Dickens. And even a fame so great as his may be added to by this book, into the making of which so much friendliness has gone.

Land for Soldiers

The Land and the Soldier. By Frederic C. Howe. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. HOWE'S book has great value as an outline of what a conscientious people might do through its government towards the opening up of opportunities for its fighters in the recent war. Naturally, the author's thoughts turn to that original workshop, the land. There are reasons enough why the returned soldiers should be encouraged to adopt farming. Many of them require healthful employment in the open air. Others have grown discontented with sedentary life. And finally, the world needs, not only that more farm produce should be available for the cities, but that agriculture should be rescued from the comparative disrespect into which it has fallen and be given its due place among the professions. Psychological considerations cannot, however, be disregarded, as Mr. Howe wisely recognizes. The returned soldier "is accustomed to group action. He has been speeded up to a high state of nervous tension. There is no lure to him in the gift of 160 acres of land, unimproved and requiring years to bring it into cultivation. Rather than accept such payment from the State he will drift to the city." Mr. Howe concludes that a new type of coöperative farming must be evolved, with all the resources which applied science has already conferred upon city life in telephones, electric light, amusements, good roads, and automobiles.

By way of stimulating the American imagination as to the immense agricultural possibilities that lie in our huge, sparsely populated territories, Mr. Howe compares the experiments in farm-colonizing that invite attention in Denmark, England, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere. Denmark is, of course, the most signal instance of what may be accomplished, even with severely limited resources, through coöperative effort. What that little country has done towards feeding its neighbor nations with dairy produce is already known, but Mr. Howe provides further statistics. The coöperative or labor-saving principle has, we are informed, been adopted in the farm colonies of Australia, with substantial benefit, and also in some of those garden-cities of England which own a surrounding belt of agricultural land. In the chapter "America's First Colony" an account is given of the recent California land settlement act under which 10,000 acres have been purchased, to be controlled by a commission of which Professor Elwood Mead is chairman. Here again, coöperation and mutual aid are to be the chief features, supplemented by loans of money from the government for purchasing equipment and defraying the cost of the initial labor, The applicants for farms under this scheme up to June, 1918, had been more than double the available allotments. It is not made clear whether the land bought by the commission conforms to the conditions laid down in the chapter entitled "Sites," in which Mr. Howe emphasizes the importance of location as affecting the success of whatever attempts America may make towards the problem of farm colonies. "They should be near city markets. There should be colonies in the neighborhood of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, and Chicago." "For why," he asks, "should America waste the labor and lives of her men in reclaiming miasmatic swamps and in stumping forests, when there is unused land in abundance in the settled and fertile parts of the country?"

But fascinating as are these tales of garden cities, farm colonies, and coöperative industries, the reader of critical habits will always want to know something more than he is here told, especially if he be asked to commit himself to approval of a still larger extension of governmental activity along the same lines. For example, does the individual ownership of farms on which the success of colonization schemes is assumed to turn, encourage mortgages and the dominance of the money-lender? What has been the actual experience of Denmark in this respect? Is there truth in the rumor that the English act of 1907 and the Scottish of 1911 for small holdings have both been "ghastly failures"? Have the garden-city projects of Germany and England solved any real problem or altered the direction of economic forces by a hair's-breath? Have any such schemes or all of them taken together tended towards the raising of wages? Is it even possible that the privilege of living in a low-rented cottage at Letchworth (the first of the English garden-cities), where numerous factories are established, may have tempted London workers to offer themselves there for lower wages than those prevailing in the metropolis? What has been the effect upon the general level of ground rents in the immediate vicinity of these garden-cities and villages? To what extent have they benefited the rent-takers at the expense of the rent-payers?

On reaching the last chapter, "The Redemption of Farming," and particularly Section 8, "The Basic Reform of Democracy," we find that Mr. Howe is alive to the doubts and perplexities that may vex the souls of thoughtful liberals in regard to the ownership and control and taxation of land. His "basic reform" would be to place the burden of taxation upon the socially created values of land and natural opportunities; to tax the farmer, that is, for what society does for him—reflected, according to Mr. Howe's reasoning, in the site value of his farm. This final chapter provides the keynote to this admirable book.

Currents of Spanish Literature

Main Currents of Spanish Literature. By J. D. M. Ford. Henry Holt and Company.

LAST year Professor Ford delivered eight lectures on Spanish literature before the Lowell Institute of Boston. Of these he has made a book singularly readable and valuable. No complete survey of the field is attempted. A fuller and more scientific treatment of the subject will be given by the same author in his "Brief History of Spanish Literature," announced for early publication. In plan the present book is much the same as Fitzmaurice-Kelly's "Chapters on Spanish Literature." If many of the greatest names in Spanish literature are passed over without mention, if whole epochs and movements are untouched, the loss in completeness is amply compensated for by the gain in perspective and clarity. The development of important genres is traced from the origins to a period just short of the present. Two chapters are devoted to the epic and the ballad, another to Cervantes, two more to the drama of the Golden Age, one to lyric poetry, one to the novel, and the last lecture is devoted to a summary treatment of the "High Points of Spanish-American Literature." On the other hand there is no account of the mystics, the historians, the critics and philosophers, the Romantic drama, and the contemporary "renaissance" inaugurated by "the gereration of 1898." If Mr. Ford reacts wholesomely against the exaggerated appreciation now being accorded to Blasco Ibáñez, he neglects to treat those great contemporary figures in Spanish literature equally or better worthy of our attention: Benavente, the Alvarez Quintero brothers, the Machados, Juan Ramón Jiménez, Villaespesa, Azorín, Pérez de Ayala, Pío Baroja, Valle-Iclán, Unamuno, and others.

A careful workman like Mr. Ford is guilty of few errors. Some, however, should be indicated. Few scholars will now agree with him that the "Poem of the Cid" and other early Castilian epics were written in a regular meter. Evidence accumulates rapidly that numerous Spanish poets of the middle ages did not count their syllables. In this connection one is surprised to find in so recent a work no mention of the newly discovered epic fragment "Roncesvalles," so damaging, in the evidence it affords, to the old theory of metrical regularity. The forthcoming publication of Señor P. Henríquez Ureña's extensive researches on early Spanish prosody will doubtless clarify this still debatable question. The statement (p. 50) that the ballad knows nothing of the elves and fairies is too sweeping to be true. Cervantes did not enter the service of Cardinal Acquaviva while the latter was in Madrid (p. 72). The date of the battle of Lepanto is 1571, not 1570 as given (p. 72). Mr. Ford was probably misled by Fitzmaurice-Kelly who makes the same error. So much reckless conjecture has been indulged in by Cervantes's biographers that one could well dispense with the bold suggestion (p. 74) that the great novelist gained immunity, when in the hands of the Moors, by feigning insanity. As Mr. Ford admits, this is speculation unsupported by evidence. Don John of Austria is spoken of as still living when Cervantes returned to Madrid in 1580 (p. 75). He had died two years previously. In declaring Cervantes's plays to have little merit, exception should have been made of the Interludes (p. 88). These rank among Cervantes's best works. "Ill-Advised Curiosity" is a poor translation of *El Curioso Impertinente.* The "Exemplary Tales" may give offence to the prudish, but it is going too far to compare them to the pornography of Zola, de Maupassant, and D'Annunzio (p. 91). To say that the romances of chivalry acquired prominence "at least as early as 1508" (p. 96) is a serious error. The "Amadis of Gaul," "El Caballero Cifar," and others date from the middle of the fourteenth century; and if one has in mind only printed versions, "Tirant lo Blanch" was printed in 1490. When Espronceda arrived in London, Theresa was not a married woman, nor did his elopement with her take place in England (p. 198). To call the Espronceda of 1840 "a leading socialist" (p. 199) is inaccurate. He was always an individualist, and in the year mentioned was becoming a very conservative person. Juan Manuel was not a predecessor of Cervantes in the writing of *novelas* (p. 212). He wrote *exempla*, a wholly different form of prose narration. Cervantes did not use the word *novela* in the modern sense of the word, but in the Italian acceptation of a short story treated artistically. He cannot have been ignorant of the existence of the crude *exempla.* It was precisely to introduce into Spain a more artistic form that he wrote *novelas* to replace the *exempla* and *patrañas*, the forms of the short story then current. One may well doubt that Fernán Caballero wrote French and German with the same facility as Spanish (p. 218). We have only to read her preserved French and German fragments to see that she was almost illiterate in those languages.

As a critic of literature Mr. Ford occasionally betrays religious bias. His book is written from a Roman Catholic point of view, and this is well, not merely because he often provides a corrective to Ticknor's Protestant prejudices, but because certain writers of Spain can only be appreciated to the full by their co-religionaries. Nevertheless this attitude renders him unsympathetic toward many who have attacked abuses in church and state. He is unduly harsh in his estimate of writers like Juan Valera, Pardo Bazán, Palacio Valdés, Pérez Galdós, and Espronceda. He is more attracted by conservatives like Fernán Caballero and Pereda. Blanco White, who abandoned Catholicism to enter the Unitarian fold, is branded "a religious maniac." Cardinal Newman, White's friend, understood White better.

Throughout the book Mr. Ford quotes copiously from English and American translators of Spanish poets. To these he adds a few excellent renderings of his own. The most noteworthy are his metrical translations of Campoamor and a few passages of the "Poem of the Cid." In the latter case he employs the 8+8 syllable verse, which he conceives to be the meter of the original, without trying to make the lines assonate. The effect is pleasing, if more regular than the original probably was.

Sense and Sentiments

The Querrils. By Stacy Aumonier. The Century Company.
Yellow Leaf. By Sacha Gregory. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.
Our Casualty. By G. A. Birmingham. George H. Doran Company.

THE short stories with which Mr. Stacy Aumonier made his appearance in literature some years ago had a sharp and virile tang. They had an amazing way of showing the density of life; they were as concrete as actual things, wood or cheese or leather. They were so good of their kind that no improvement could be expected. What one waited for was merely more of them. That expectation has not been wholly fulfilled. Mr. Aumonier's novels are milder, less racy, less redolent of the savors of life. They are more intellectual and he thinks far less well than he perceives. The short story and the novelette seem, furthermore, to be his natural medium. In the novel his best qualities are diluted, and since their concentration was their chief virtue, the result is disappointing. Even in their diluted state, however, they threaten to eke out but a short novel, and so Mr. Aumonier helps himself out by inventing plots which, though both clever and credible, are on another and a lower plane than the excellence which seemed peculiarly his own. He is probably a victim, in part at least, of the very harmful notion entertained by publishers that novels, like tins of beef, must be uniform in price and therefore so in size.

This does not mean that "The Querrils" is an undistinguished piece of work. Mr. Aumonier presents to us a very typical and yet highly individualized British family. They are gentle, humane, lovable, well-bred. Their chief effort in life is to keep its surface fine; their chief convention, that the strong and ugly and stirring things do not exist. "It was a tradition of the family to discuss flippantly the things that mattered, and seriously the things that didn't matter." Thus, despite an overflowing affectionateness among its members, each member of the family was in the deepest sense alone, even as the group itself was consciously isolated from all the turbulence of life. Now Mr. Aumonier's theme was, originally at least, to show the world of reality taking its revenge upon this delicate and artificial bit of civilization. Bitter and brutal things crash into the calm of the Querril set. The younger son is accused and convicted of a disgraceful crime; the older marries a scientifically minded and, from the Querril point of view, crudely outspoken Swedish girl. Then the war shakes the very earth under their feet and scatters them. The older son is killed. Throughout, Querril Sr. maintains with a fine though futile heroism the conventions of his class and family. But so, and this is the surprising thing, do they all. The intention of the novel, which seemed to be, so clearly, to show the essential weakness of the Querrils' method of life, is lost and that method is exhibited finally as emerging triumphantly from all the shocks of circumstance and as, indeed, a kind of romantic glorification of the spirit of the British Empire. Mr. Aumonier actually ends with a lengthy paraphrase of "The White Man's Burden" and the unmistakable implication that the Querrils are the only "white men" in the world. Mr. Querril or the Englishman "with all his vanities and inanities, repressions, limitations, and hypocricies, is quite the best of the lot." It may be so. But art needs a mellower and broader humanity and a more embracing thought. Upon this road of romantic nationalism Mr. Aumonier is not likely to regain his old solidity and soundness.

"Yellow Leaf" is a rather remarkable example of a quite different and now uncommon type of novel. It is not and it is not meant to be a representation of life. It is highly "composed" in the pictorial sense, and the objects and values in the composition are selected not for their verisimilitude but for their wealth and glow and harmony of emotional effect. The book is full of beautiful and distinguished faces, of grandiose though measured gestures, of rich and self-sufficing passions. Its total effect is like the sombre gloss of dark velvet or like a deep red wine in a beaker of dull bronze. At its best it recalls the work of the Brontës, at its worst one's faint memories of "St. Elmo." The tradition is, of course, the same. The people of the story, with one exception, neither toil nor spin. They are aristocrats and fabulously wealthy and live in houses and gardens that are like retreats and sanctuaries. The exception is, of course, the villain—a musician and a foreigner, a portentous Persian who marries into the noble house of Dampierre and nearly destroys it, but is himself destroyed by the indomitable Lady Mary. If that sounds melodramatic in the ordinary and crass sense it does the book wrong. There is no falseness here because there is no effort after truth. The book is a belated example of the romantic novel. It is a gorgeous dream about life. It is raised above the level of the stories in Keepsakes that Emma Bovary used to read by the dominance of sixty years of naturalism in the novel, which always keeps Mr. Gregory's imagination within reasonable limits. It is also raised above that level by his literary skill and by his power of definite and not, as was so often the case with the romantics, of diffused visualization. The aged Lady Mary Dampierre at her embroidery frame, the Italian butler Bruno before his glimmering altar, the melting back of Jimmy Dampierre into the child he really was—these are pictures that cling to the mind. In view of the book's obvious character and unusual merits in its kind, it is amusing to note that it is advertised as "worthy of the best traditions of our great modern English writers—Galsworthy, Bennett, and others of the same school." That is exactly what it is not. Galsworthy and Bennett strip reality; Mr. Gregory swathes it. He swathes it in purple and fine linen, in strange sorrows and unheard-of nobilities and exotic terrors. "Yellow Leaf" is not at all like "Clayhanger"; it is like "The Picture of Dorian Grey." It is not like a ploughed field; it is like a group of hothouse flowers. The flowers will be withered tomorrow, but for a day their fragrance is enchanting enough.

The common contrast in our literature to that new realism which Mr. Aumonier attempts and which Galsworthy and Bennett and Maugham achieve is not exemplified by an isolated piece of purely romantic fiction such as "Yellow Leaf," but by the cheery sentimentalism of Mr. G. A. Birmingham. In his war stories the French fields and trenches are represented as the scene of an awfully jolly though slightly dirty picnic, quite as they are in "The Better 'Ole." In his Irish stories the difficult conflict of a people is pictured as a sort of musical comedy affair—half cheap romance and farce, half beaming toasts to the Empire! Mr. Birmingham is an outspoken exponent of the theory of life and art according to which "problems" are uninteresting to the healthy-minded and the vital things are to be left in "decent obscurity." Now perhaps the central motive of all our better modern literature is derived from the fact that obscurity is generally dangerous and rarely decent. Mr. Birmingham himself furnishes us with an excellent little fable on the subject. A young man drives a Daimler motor down Grafton street in Dublin at the rate of thirty miles an hour. "I had the street to myself. It was rather fun seeing all the other cars and carts and things piled up on the footpaths and the people bolting into the shops like rabbits." It seems "rather fun" to Mr. Birmingham too. He leaves the trouble and indignity and injury of the owners of the cars and of the people who bolted like rabbits in "decent obscurity." These victorious optimists always do. That is why they can be so optimistic. This is the sort of story, however, which, as Shaw so admirably points out in "The Quintessence of Ibsenism," no longer amuses us. Nobody plays practical jokes any longer and hazing is forbidden. But that sort of insensitiveness in humor is usually the obverse of the sentimental view of life, according to which war is a gentleman's outing and all journeys end in lovers' meeting.

Drama

Mr. Belasco Explains

FOR thirty-seven years Mr. David Belasco has devoted himself to the art of the theatre. In remote cities where no other American manager's name would be recognized, his is known. If a girl is applauded in amateur theatricals in Peoria or Denver she writes for counsel and help to David Belasco. There is a Belasco legend composed of anecdotes that commercial travellers swap in smoking-cars; there is a Belasco biography in two stout volumes by the late William Winter; there is, finally, issued but the other day, the word of Mr. Belasco himself.[1] The critics may jeer mildly; the knowing ones among the public may show a correct disdain. They are all impressed. A Belasco opening—the first of any given season above all—still commands its very special little alertness and thrill.

And why should not these people be impressed? Mr. Belasco's dedication to his chosen art is as tireless as it is complete. He has spared no toil and no expense to produce what he considers beautiful things. He has never been cynical about his success, but has taken it to be the reward of his hard gained merits. He is satisfied with himself and with his public. He has made art pay. He still makes it pay. And who has the right to deny the unfailing qualities of every Belasco production—the silken delicacy of its surface, the unobtrusive perfection of its visible details, the gentle glow and harmony of its color schemes? Not those, assuredly, who daily applaud the less perfect productions of quite similar plays on another street. Nor those others who, in high places and humble ones, proclaim the theatrical theory of the drama—the theory, namely, that plays are "built" in the theatre, not written in solitude; that they are constructed to be gladly heard by any audience of the moment, not created to be overheard by the finer spirits of the age.

Of that theory Mr. Belasco's practice is the best of all possible illustrations. A manuscript to him is not something to be interpretatively bodied forth. It is a little raw material and a convenient starting-point. "Almost invariably," he tells us, "the exceptionally successful play is not written but re-written." During the crucial week of preliminary rehearsals, he continues, "I rewrite, transpose, change, and cut until the manuscript is so interlined that it is almost impossible to read it. . . . If it seems too heavy at a certain point, it must be lightened; if too tearful, laughter must be brought into it." It is no wonder that Mr. Belasco is the author or co-author of many of the plays he has produced, and that he has sedulously avoided the work of any master. What could he do with the method of production so truly attributed to another manager in another land, the method that strives to give to each play "its individual style, its special atmosphere, its peculiar inner music."[2] "Who am I?" asked Oscar Wilde, only half in jest, when he was urged to make changes in "An Ideal Husband" for the production of the play, "Who am I to tamper with a masterpiece?" Mr. Belasco has not tampered with masterpieces. He has left them alone. And that is what every producing manager must do who desires—as our professors counsel and indeed command—to build successful plays in the theatre.

To Mr. Belasco, at all events, the play has been but one of many things. "The all-important factor in a dramatic production," he tells us, "is the lighting of the scenes." And again: "The greatest part of my success in the theatre I attribute to my feeling for colors translated into effects of light." He has ransacked the curio shops of ancient cities for furniture and the fabled East for silken draperies and has found in these "excursions in search of stage equipment really the most interesting part" of his work. And he has sought out charming and promising young persons and chosen and adjusted them as he would select and adjust folds of rich velvet or the glow of a new tint of light into the harmony of a production. He has "made" Frances Starr and Jeanne Eagels and Leonora Ulric and Ina Claire. He has fitted them like brilliant bits of glass into the shifting colors of his successive scenes. And yet this prestidigitator of light and shadows, this clever artificer, this glorified interior decorator, whose consciousness has never been touched by either life or art, holds himself to be a realist. "I am a realist," he proclaims proudly and sincerely. And he is a realist because on his stage he "will allow nothing to be built of canvas stretched on frames. Everything must be real." He is a realist because when he produced "The Music Master" he "searched for people in the theatres of the lower East side"; because he employed real Japanese in "The Darling of the Gods" and caused the Uhlans in "Marie-Odile" to be represented by real Germans! In such preoccupations he has spent a lifetime of labor and has ended by impressing a nation. He has touched nothing that he has not, in his own inimitable sense, adorned.

What has he touched? He could never, as we have seen, produce the work of a great dramatist. No great dramatist would have endured the process. He has given us one play by Pierre Wolff and one by Hermann Bahr. He saw the unfulfilled promise of Eugene Walter and staged "The Easiest Way." The rest is sentiment and drapery—"The Music Master" and "Du Barry," "The Auctioneer" and "The Darling of the Gods." He ventured on "Tiger, Tiger," but accompanied it by the ultra-saccharine "Daddies"; he re-wrote and re-built "Dark Rosaleen" until it was pretty and trivial enough; he has just engaged Mr. Albert Bruning only to load him with Chinese robes in a spectacle play by George Scarborough. He likes to have children on the stage as often as possible and hence avoids plays in which there are none. For such plays, in his opinion, "view life flippantly and cynically, like the comedies of Bernard Shaw"; he is blandly unconscious of the contemporary practice of his profession elsewhere, except to fling a querulous word at Max Reinhardt, a producing manager who, during the first eight years of his career, presented one play each by Aristophanes, Euripides, Calderon, Molière, Goldoni, Lessing, Henri Becque, Tolstoi, Hauptmann, Donnay, Chekhov, Gorgi, and J. M. Synge, two by Hebbel, Kleist, Gogol, Strindberg and Schnitzler, three by Grillparzer, Wilde, and Maeterlinck; four by Schiller, Goethe, Wedekind, and Hofmannsthal; five by Ibsen; six by Shaw; and nine by Shakespeare!

"The Gold Diggers" by Avery Hopwood (Lyceum Theatre) is Mr. Belasco's first production of the present season. It is also a perfect example of his art. There is a foolish little story about a savage uncle who wishes to rescue his nephew from a chorus girl and himself falls a prey to the charms of another. There is a sunny little moral about chorus girls duly emphasized by a gray-haired mother. But neither the story nor the moral is very obtrusive. These, as well as Mr. Hopwood's little local jests, serve, after all, only to call attention to a burst of morning sunlight which Nature would do well to emulate more often, to Mr. Belasco's exquisite bits of color, to the influence of his training upon the talent and personality of his latest creation, Miss Ina Claire. The latter illustrates his most solid gift. He can train actresses. Miss Claire's rendering of her lines in the first act has the daintiest verisimilitude and the nicest precision in its miniature way; her crucial scene in the second act, in which she feigns intoxication so well and yet never lets us lose a sense of spiritual delicacy, is a little marvel of its kind. But the almost total waste of talent and hard work exemplified in these bits symbolizes once more and depressingly enough the character of Mr. Belasco's whole career. Miss Claire has intelligence and flexibility; Miss Jobyna Howland has her unfailing vein of natural and robust humor; Mr. Bruce McRae is a careful artist; quite minor members of the cast do credit to Mr. Belasco's persuasive methods. Thus a highly agreeable entertainment is offered, an entertainment that eludes criticism by never coming within its proper range. But we dare neglect

[1] *The Theatre through its Stage Door.* By David Belasco. Harper and Brothers.
[2] *Max Reinhardt.* By Siegfried Jacobsohn. Berlin. 1910.

neither the show nor the master of the show so long as any are left among us who believe that either one sustains the slightest relation to the drama or the drama's interpretation on the stage of our time. L. L.

Art

The National Treatment of a National Asset

SCHOOLS are reopening, masters are in harness again, students are settling down to the year's work, and the possibility of a training in the industrial arts is as remote as ever. The need for the training has not lost its urgency, nor the realization of the need its acuteness. The industrial war, which the American was warned would follow the war of arms, has begun. Germany has unloaded her first shipload of German goods at an American port. Other countries, always allied or once alien, are hurrying into the commercial competition as fast as strikes and unrest will allow. America, the President says, has the world's leadership in her grasp—if the Senate will but behave. And, all the while, those who understand the situation know that industry in America cannot lead, cannot compete, cannot prevent an ever-increasing dumping of German or any other goods on American shores until artists and artisans are trained for the contest, and that they cannot be trained until there are properly equipped schools for the purpose.

The few wise voices crying in the industrial wilderness have had their influence and led to an occasional movement in the right direction. Many industrial art exhibitions have been organized: the French Industrial Arts at the Pennsylvania Hotel, and now on tour; the Arts and Crafts at Buffalo, to be followed by a second; another Arts and Crafts to open at St. Louis on the 15th of October and, if it succeeds, to become a national, perhaps an international event; the Industrial Arts in the American Museum of Natural History arranged for November. But industrial art exhibitions, admirable as practical arguments and object lessons, are not practical training grounds. They alone cannot meet the nation's great need. How pressing this need is would be proved by the fact that even Washington has been roused, not to the extent of establishing a Ministry of the Fine Arts or founding a National Industrial Art School, in which many see the one solution to the problem—though *The Nation* does not—but at least to publishing official documents on the subject and to officially recognizing its importance. "Industrial Art. A National Asset" is the title of a recent pamphlet issued by the Bureau of Education.

The title is promising. Progress has been made when the Government begins to see in art the asset it really is. The disappointment is to learn how little original thought or attention the Government has given to the matter once it has admitted a national responsibility. The pamphlet consists of the "Series of Graphic Charts" prepared by Mr. H. M. Kutzworth of the Grand Rapids School of Art and Industry, and submitted by him to the Federation of Arts at its Convention in May, 1918—so slowly do conventions and governments move. The Convention, impressed with the Charts and also with the sad state of industrial art in the country, urged "the Bureau of Education to issue more publications on industrial art topics," and the Bureau, finding the Charts made to its hand, issued them as its second "Industrial Education Circular." Whether it is a mistake to publish material already used depends altogether upon the nature of the material. The charts, eleven in number, have for object to demonstrate the value of art to industry. They are ingenious, careful, full of facts and figures; they run to national statistics; they even produce a diagram or two. Each, moreover, is elaborately analyzed, charts being puzzles to which the average mind is without a clue, and the analysis abounds in familiar platitudes appropriate to the theme. But the trouble is that, at this late stage, nobody concerned doubts the value of art to industry. The truth has been shouted too eloquently from the housetops. The nation wants not charts to prove what is known already, but the facilities for putting the knowledge into practice. Facts and figures, statistics and diagrams, though ably supported by platitudes, bring the nation not one step nearer the solution of its problem.

There has been so much of this sort of talk that its repetition by the Bureau of Education seems worse than superfluous. When people are staggering under their burden, no good is done by continuing to remind them of its existence; when they are conscious that their situation is serious, they get no relief from a chart or an essay on psychology, morality, æsthetics. But men and authorities otherwise intelligent and matter-of-fact, once they are confronted with art, seem to lose themselves in a maze of sentiment and bathos. It is characteristic of the prevailing attitude that the director of the St. Louis Exposition, which surely justifies itself, must further recommend it as an ally to prohibition. "Take away the saloon," he cries, "and the substitution of beauty is imperative," though, the saloon gone, beauty might still be thought to have formidable rivals in the movies, the comics, the poster by the wayside. This irrelevant talk would be useless even if the public for whom it is meant had remained blind to the fact that industry without art is not strong enough to hold its own in the world competition for trade. But the special public appealed to has had its eyes opened. It asks, not for light, but for the means to obtain this strength. It begs for practical methods, and, with rare exceptions, the schools of industrial art throughout the country supply it with nothing more substantial than theories, sentiment, spiritual "uplift." The German, the Frenchman, even the Briton, can get a sound technical training and his Government sees to it that he does. But not the American who aspires to leadership. The Government, since it realizes that industrial art is a national asset and has decided to contribute to the literature on the subject, might better publish good straight talks by technical authorities on the technical equipment and conduct of technical art schools than charts that prove nothing except a truth the nation has discovered by hard experience, and therefore could not forget if it would. N. N.

All Students of Current History

should have the following authoritative documents:

The League of Nations..... **15c.**
A Practical Suggestion by Lieut.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P. C.
Decrees and Constitution of Soviet Russia.... **25c.**
Majority and Minority Reports of Coal Industry Commission of Great Britain..... **25c.**

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The Disposition of the German Colonies

By ALPHEUS HENRY SNOW

I

IN considering the disposition to be made of Germany's interests in territory and sovereignty outside its domestic frontiers, it is necessary to distinguish its colonies—that is, those regions of whose territory it had full title and over whose people it had full sovereignty—from its concessions—that is, the easements in land and personal privileges which had been granted to it by a state, to be exercised by it upon the territory and under the sovereignty of that state.

The German colonies were Togoland, Cameroon, German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, German New Guinea, and certain islands in the Pacific Ocean; the interests which it had in China (including those under the Shantung treaty), Siam, and other states being concessions.

For purposes of disposition, the colonies were grouped and divided thus:

Togoland, Cameroon, and German East Africa formed a group. All these colonies were tropical and were densely inhabited by blacks, with a few white settlers. They were all within the Conventional Basin of the Congo as fixed by the Berlin African Act of 1885, and also within the much larger Middle African Zone of International Influence established by the Brussels African Act of 1890, and were subject to the provisions of these international acts. This group was divided into two parts, one consisting of Togoland and Cameroon, and the other of German East Africa. France and Great Britain owned colonies adjoining Togoland and Cameroon; British and Portuguese colonies adjoined German East Africa; and the Belgian Congo lay between Cameroon and German East Africa.

German Southwest Africa required to be considered separately. It was outside the Congo Basin and the International Zone. Its climate was healthful. Its population included a considerable settlement of whites, and a large number of partly civilized blacks. The adjoining regions were British and Portuguese. The Union of South Africa had long desired to annex it; but according to international law such annexation could be effected only by Great Britain first annexing German Southwest Africa as a colony and then placing it by executive order or Act of Parliament under the jurisdiction of South Africa.

German New Guinea also required to be considered separately. It formed a part of the large island of New Guinea lying off the north coast of Australia, the rest of the island being divided into two parts, one of which was a colony of Great Britain and the other a colony of Holland. Within the German Colony of New Guinea was located the headquarters of the government of Germany's Pacific Island possessions. The Commonwealth of Australia had long desired to annex the whole island of New Guinea as a colony, but could acquire territory only through Great Britain.

Of the other German islands south of the equator, the Bismarck and the Solomon Islands might be regarded either separately or as grouped with German New Guinea. German Samoa is a part of a group, the remainder of which is owned by the United States. The German Samoan Islands were desired by New Zealand. Here, as in the case of South Africa and Australia, the acquisition could be effected only through Great Britain.

North of the equator lie the Ladrone, Caroline, Pelew, and Marshall Islands. These might be regarded either separately or as part of a group; but the group, in order to be complete, would have to include the Philippines and Guam, which they surround. The Marshall Islands lie between the Philippines and Hawaii—that is, between the United States and China. The manner of disposition of all these islands was especially important to the United States.

By commitments of Great Britain to Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, it was arranged that they should conquer the German colonies desired by them, and that Great Britain would do all in its power to secure their conquests to them at the peace. By unpublished understanding between Great Britain and France, they were to conquer Togoland and Cameroon, and to support each other at the peace in obtaining a disposition to them jointly, subject to partition by their agreement, France agreeing to support the British claim to German East Africa, subject to arrangement with Belgium.

In February and March, 1917, Japan, in the same secret agreement with Great Britain and France by which they acquiesced in its claim to have Germany's Shantung concessions, secured their consent to conquer the German Islands north of the equator and their agreement to support its claim to those islands. Great Britain's acquiescence was on the understanding, which was accepted by Japan, that Japan would "in the eventual peace settlement treat in the same spirit Great Britain's claims to the German Islands south of the Equator." France agreed to Japan's demand in consideration that Japan would agree—as it did—to "give its support to obtain from China the breaking of its diplomatic relations with Germany," Japan also agreeing to use its efforts so that China, upon the breach of diplomatic relations, would proceed to confiscate all German in-

terests within its territory and eject or eliminate Germans and German influence.

Against the military operations of the Allies, resistance was made by Germans to the utmost extent possible. In German New Guinea and the Pacific Islands other than German Samoa, resistance by the few resident Germans was out of the question, and the conquest consisted merely in taking possession. In the African colonies, Allies and Germans were assisted by forces of blacks trained and led by them. Togoland and Cameroon were captured by a British and French force; German Southwest Africa by forces of the Union of South Africa; German East Africa by a British and East Indian force with forces from the Belgian Congo; German New Guinea and the islands in the Pacific south of the equator (not including German Samoa) by an Australian naval expedition; German Samoa by a New Zealand naval expedition; and the German Pacific Islands north of the equator by a Japanese naval expedition.

Conquests of colonies inhabited by aboriginal tribes, it has long been realized, involve the setting of these tribes against each other and tend to demoralize them and make them dangerous to civilization. The two parties of civilized men who are fighting each other, few in number on account of climatic conditions, and surrounded by the natives, from the necessity of the case use threats, persuasion, bribery, and flattery, and play upon the emotions of these ignorant and childlike peoples, in order to obtain their military assistance in the struggle. With a view to prevent the injury to the natives and the devastation of settlements and missions caused by arousing their fighting spirit, a determined effort was made by the United States, at the time when the question of Middle Africa first arose, to place it in a situation where it could not be used as a theatre of war by civilized states. At the Berlin African Conference of 1885, the United States, supported by Germany and Great Britain, nearly succeeded in obtaining the insertion in the final act of a provision whereby the whole Conventional Basin of the Congo would have been permanently neutralized under international guaranty. The sentiment of the Conference was strongly in favor of this action. France tenaciously opposed it, the French chief delegate, Baron de Courcel, asserting that neutralization of the region was impracticable because "when a state is at war, it wages war by all the means in its power." The Conference did, however, adopt a provision requiring the signatories of the final act to use their good offices to induce the belligerents in European wars to neutralize the Middle African colonies of either or both of them during the war by mutual agreement. The United States, as Secretary of State Root held in 1907, though not a party to the Berlin African Act as a whole, since the Senate did not ratify it, is, by reason of being a party to the Brussels African Act, a party by adoption to all that part of the Berlin Act which has for its object the protection of the native inhabitants. But neither the United States, when it was neutral, nor any of the parties to the Berlin Act, tendered its good offices to the belligerents in the late war for the purpose of having its Middle African colonies neutralized during the war's continuance.

It has been maintained that the capture of the German colonies by the Allies did not have the character of a conquest, because Germany acquired its title to them illegally. An examination of the facts, however, shows that its titles were acquired according to methods recognized by international law and practiced by other states, and that they had many times been confirmed by treaties and international arrangements.

It has also been stated that the conquests were made by the Allies in order to liberate the native populations. That natives were abused in German Southwest Africa and German East Africa is indisputable. Similar abuses occurred in the African colonies of all the other states. Up to the time of the war and even during its early months the colonial administrative methods of Germany were praised by British experts. Its work in industrial education of the natives, in medical and scientific research, and in the maintenance of public health, was recognized by them as remarkable. A comparison of the penal laws instituted for the natives under German administration with those of other states having similar colonies shows that these laws were as humane as those of the others.

II

The fifth of the Fourteen Points announced on January 8, 1918, by President Wilson, and accepted by the belligerents as the basis of the peace treaty, was as follows:

> A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interest of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

The Peace Conference, in organizing itself, instituted, as its chief organ, a controlling committee of five composed of representatives of the five principal Allies—Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, and Japan. This committee was called the "Council," or the "Supreme Council," of the Conference. The Allied and Associated Powers regarded themselves as the "Concert of Nations." The jurisdiction of the "Concert of Nations" was undefined, and was in fact extended, through the Council, to the doing of whatever the Council saw fit to do. The "Constitution" or "Covenant" adopted by the Conference was intended to continue and define the "Concert of Nations" and convert it into a permanent "League of Nations." President Wilson in his address to the Senate on July 10, 1919, on the occasion of his presentation of the peace treaty, spoke of the Conference as engaged in "the difficult work of arranging an all but universal adjustment of the world's affairs," and said:

> The Conference . . . was not to be ephemeral. The Concert of Nations was to continue, under a definite Covenant which had been agreed upon and which all were convinced was workable. They could go forward with confidence to make arrangements intended to be permanent.

The delegates of the United States to the Conference of the group of victor states to formulate terms of peace with the vanquished group were undoubtedly without constitutional authority to bring about or participate in a conversion of the Conference of victors into a universal government having supreme jurisdiction over all states; and if the peace treaty purports to legitimize and perpetuate such an act of the Conference, as it seems to do, it will be of no validity for this purpose, so far as the United States is concerned, even though the peace treaty were ratified by the Senate. Such an act would be an entering into a union with other states and would require a constitutional amendment or at least previous approval by act of Congress.

The Covenant of the League of Nations, which was adopted by the Conference on April 28, 1919, and incorporated in the peace treaty, made no distribution of the German colonies. By Article XXII it made a provision for their administration by any states to which they should be distributed, specifying that the distribution should be "to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to undertake it," and requiring that any such distributee state should be held to be a mandatory on behalf of the League of Nations in administering the region, and should be under the surveillance of the League. This necessarily implied that the distribution was to be made by the League.

The Covenant permitted a self-governing dominion or colony to be a member of the League, and referred to the members of the League as "states." A self-governing colony or dominion, upon becoming a member of the League, is thereby undoubtedly recognized as an independent state. Inasmuch as Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and India are parties to the Covenant, the adoption of it will thus make each of them independent and eligible to receive a mandate for administering any region, in any part of the world, which may be distributed to them by the League. The possibilities involved in this arrangement deserve careful consideration.

On May 5, 1919, a "provisional organization of the League of Nations" was made at Paris. In the published report it was said that "in adopting the rules for the temporary organization care was taken by the committee that nothing of a permanent nature should be done previous to the ratification of the peace treaty by the United States Senate."

During the period from April 24 until after May 6, 1919, Italy was not represented in the Conference or in the Council, the Italian delegates having withdrawn from the Conference. The "Council" was given the name of "The Council of Three." In the published account of its proceedings appears the following:

> The disposition to be made of the former German colonies was decided at the Peace Conference in Paris on May 6, 1919, by the Council of Three—M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George. . . . The official statement in detail is as follows:
>
> Togoland and Cameroon.—France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the League of Nations as to their fate.
>
> German East Africa.—The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.
>
> German Southwest Africa.—The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.
>
> The German Samoan Islands.—The mandate shall be held by New Zealand.
>
> The other German Pacific possessions south of the Equator, excluding the German Samoan Islands and Nauru.—The mandate shall be held by Australia.
>
> Nauru (Pleasant Island).—The mandate shall be given to the British Empire.
>
> The German Pacific Islands north of the Equator.—The mandate shall be held by Japan.

On the next day—May 7, 1919—the delegates of the Allied and Associated Powers, assembled at Versailles, presented the peace treaty to the German delegates for signature.

On the day following, Belgium filed a protest with the Council against the distribution made by the Council of Three, in which it was said:

> In view of Belgium's important military operations in Africa, her sacrifices to insure the conquest of German East Africa, and the fact that her situation has given her rights on that continent, Belgium is unable to admit that German East Africa could be disposed of by agreements in which she had not participated.

The peace treaty was signed by Germany on June 28, 1919.

The statement above quoted, that the Council of Three, before the peace treaty was even presented to Germany, "decided" upon the disposition of the German colonies which was "to be made" is noticeable. It necessarily implies either that the Council of Three, acting as the Council of the Conference, or purporting to act as the Council of "the Concert of Nations," or as the Provisional Council of the League of Nations, was proposing a project of law, or a project of decree, to become a law or decree by action of the Conference in plenary session, or by action of the Conference as purporting to be "the Concert of Nations," or by action of the League of Nations when the League should be formed; or that the "Council of Three" was making a distribution of conquests to be carried into effect by agreement of the parties concerned.

Inasmuch as the distribution followed exactly the plan of conquest and also corresponded exactly with Great Britain's commitments to Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, and with the understandings between Great Britain, France, and Japan, the act of the Council of Three was in fact a division of the spoils by the controlling victors, whatever may be the theory on which it is now sought to support it. Belgium's protest shows that it took this view.

It has recently been reported that Belgium's claims have been satisfied by Great Britain ceding to it a part of German East Africa—a proceeding which can be explained only on the theory that Great Britain at least considers itself to hold the full title and sovereignty of the regions allotted to it.

III

In the peace treaty the following disposition of the German colonies is made:

> Article 118. In territory outside her European frontiers as fixed by the present Treaty, Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges whatever in or over territory which belonged to her or to her allies, and all rights, titles and privileges, whatever their origin, which she held as against the Allied and Associated Powers.
>
> Germany undertakes immediately to recognize and to conform to the measures which may be taken now or in the future by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, in agreement where necessary with third Powers, in order to carry the above stipulation into effect.
>
> In particular Germany declares her acceptance of the following Articles relating to certain special subjects.
>
> Article 119. Germany renounces in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions.

Articles 120 to 127, inclusive, also relate to the German colonies. Sections 120 to 125, inclusive, have for their purpose the elimination of German property and interests, public and private, in these colonies. Article 126 requires Germany to observe the provisions of the Brussels African Act relating to the trade in arms and spirits in Middle Africa. Article 127 provides that "The native inhabitants of the former German oversea possessions shall be entitled to the diplomatic protection of the Governments exercising authority over those territories."

In Annex VII of Article 244, relating to the transfer of

the German submarine cables, it is provided as follows:

Germany renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights, titles and privileges of whatever nature in the submarine cables set out below, or in any portions thereof:

Yap-Shanghai, Yap-Guam, and Yap-Menado (Celebes): from Yap Island to Shanghai, from Yap Island to Guam Island, and from Yap Island to Menado.

If it were not for the action of the Council of Three, there could be no doubt that by the adoption of the peace treaty the title and sovereignty of all the German colonies would, under Article 119, be vested in the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, as tenants in common in equal shares, since by Article 119 Germany is required by all the Allied and Associated Powers to renounce all its oversea possessions in favor of the "Principal Allied and Associated Powers," and the five states named are by the peace treaty declared to be these "Principal" Powers.

Article 118, which requires Germany to "recognize and to conform to the measures which may be taken now or in the future by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, in agreement where necessary with third Powers, in order to carry the above stipulation [of renunciation] into effect," is exceedingly broad and far-reaching. It may be claimed that the expression "measures which may be taken now" has the effect of importing into the treaty and making final any action relating to the German colonies taken by the Peace Conference at any time prior to the date of the peace treaty, and thus recognizes and imports into the treaty the distribution made by the Council of Three. The argument would be, no doubt, that the action of the "Council of Three," was an act of partition made by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in expectation of receiving the title collectively by Article 119 of the peace treaty, and that they made this partition in advance in order to carry into effect that article. The expression, "measures which may be taken now" is so unusual and so difficult to understand in this connection unless it refers to the act of the Council of Three, that prudence demands that all doubt concerning what it means or implies should be set at rest before the United States is committed to it.

Were the United States to allow the peace treaty to be given such a construction that the distributive act of the "Council of Three" would be imported into it, it would give its consent to an act which it was not within the constitutional power of the representatives of the United States to do and which would violate its professed plan, accepted by the belligerents, that there should be a "free, open-minded and impartial adjustment of all colonial claims."

The distribution was not free or open-minded, being made in pursuance of secret commitments and understandings, and without reference to the full Conference. If the Covenant permits the British dominions and India to be at the same time members of the League of Nations as independent states, with full voting powers and the power to be mandatories of the League, and at the same time allows them to be parts of the British Empire in subordination to Great Britain, or federal states in a British Commonwealth under Great Britain as presiding and commanding head, the distribution was not impartial; for by it the British Empire received nearly all that there was to be distributed.

If Japan acquires permanently the islands distributed to it, it will be located between the United States and the whole Orient; its insular possessions will surround the Philippines and Guam; its influence will be extended to a line in the Pacific hundreds of miles nearer the United States; it will command Hawaii, the Panama Canal, and the whole Pacific Coast. In case a properly organized League of Nations should decide that it would be fair to dispose of all Germany's colonies and give Germany no mandate whatever, and in case backward regions not its colonies should be allotted to the various members of the League, the proper mandatory for the Pacific Islands north of the equator would unquestionably be the United States. Nothing should be allowed to check the development of the Philippines along the lines the United States has wisely laid out and successfully followed. No self-denying professions made in its behalf can properly be allowed to interfere with any action having for its object the prevention of the present distribution from becoming permanent. It is the first duty of a state to protect itself and its wards.

British Imperialists and German Colonial Policy

Before the War

IN view of the reasons alleged for retaining the German colonies under Allied control, and the disposition made of them by the Council of Three, it is interesting to note the pre-war attitude of British experts toward German colonial administration. *United Empire,* from which a number of the following extracts are taken, is the official journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, composed of the leading British experts in colonial affairs. In an article on German Colonial Education, appearing in the issue of January, 1911, Louis Hamilton, the principal writer on the German colonies for *United Empire,* in discussing the three German Institutes for colonial education, said:

. . . What is evident is that in education of the better class of colonists Germany is ahead of all countries, as she always is in matters educational. If we Britishers, with our vast Empire, would only remember what our own opportunities for colonial education are, we might begin to turn over a new leaf. Let us not forget that what Germany is today she owes to a great extent to a superior education in everything. Today is not tomorrow. There are a good many pages in history, especially colonial history, that are unwrit. The maps of Africa and South America particularly have not been finally "colored," though we may close our eyes to this fact, but we of this generation have seen a good many changes in the atlas. As far as colonial education of the better-class emigrant goes—*i.e.* the official, the military man, and the scientist—Germany has a complete apparatus. She has the education and not the colonies; we have the colonies and not the education. . . .

The same writer, in an article on The German Colony in China (*United Empire,* September, 1912), said of German administration in Kiaochow:

. . . We can learn much from what Germany is doing quietly and unostentatiously in China. Her introduction of order, health, system, education, and afforestation are respect-compelling factors which speak eloquently to awakening China of a country which to her is a new world-power risen out of obscurity. She no longer looks upon Kiaochow as a thorn in her side, but as a sound spot, from which the health-giving example of Occidental civilization radiates through the Celestial Empire. . . .

. . . Perhaps the greatest work the Germans are doing is afforestation. Starting in the very streets of Tsingtao, which are now planted with pleasant trees, surrounding the neat villas

and massive public buildings with parks and shady gardens, the green health- and moisture-bringing woods are spreading over the neighborhood and into the hinterland. Those who have been to China know how the Chinese have sinned in their irrational destruction of forests, and can appreciate the educational value to the country of Germany's afforestation policy which is, in fact, turning the once treeless and nude Protectorate territory into a pleasantly wooded country. But ornament takes a second place, utility the first. The woods already supply the mines with an ever-increasing stock of props and other mining timber, all of which had formerly to be imported. Some 5,000 trees, the same number of shrubs, and 500,000 plants are given away annually by the authorities to the native and European population. The acacia has proved to be the best-fitted tree for the Protectorate, and a private Chinese firm has begun planting no fewer than 600,000 of these trees, the wood of which will finally be employed in the mines. Nor is the work of afforestation limited to timber trees, but extends to the planting of orchards. . . .

The following extracts are from an article by Mr. Hamilton, in the issue of December, 1912, on The German Colonies, 1910-11:

. . . The year under discussion has been one of general prosperity. With the exception of Togo, health conditions have been excellent. The death rate in Cameroon is on the decrease, both amongst the native and white population, and most energetic and heroic steps are being taken to suppress sleeping-sickness wherever it appears. . . .

Much progress has been made, especially in Southwest Africa, East Africa, Togo, and Samoa in surveying and mapping. The Dutch-German frontier commission in New Guinea has demonstrated that an enormous amount of exploration work is necessary in that country. A glance at German colonial maps must make a self-respecting Britisher blush. It would be difficult to speak in terms of exaggerated praise of the excellent results achieved in this most important factor in the development of colonies. The Germans are willing to learn where they can from us: let us be equally open-minded and learn where we can from them.

The German missions are doing good work—their schools instruct 50,000 natives. Recognizing the danger of advancing Mohammedanism in East Africa the missionaries have "mobilized" to such an extent that they now stand next in number to the planters and farmers. . . .

To the issue of July, 1913, Mr. Hamilton contributed an article on The German Colonies, 1911-12, from which we quote the following statements:

. . . In Southwest Africa advance has been made along the road to self-government by conferring the right of land possession on local bodies. There has been a general tendency throughout the colonies to employ natives for minor official work; the results obtained have been satisfactory, the effect on the native being to spur on his energy and desire to acquire European culture. . . .

Wherever the German may be, the schoolmaster is abroad. With the missionaries, the colonial governments have developed education to quite an astonishing extent. The number of native children attending schools is rapidly on the increase, and this is chiefly due to the peaceful and harmonious manner in which the missions and the administration have supported one another's efforts. . . .

The total white population [in East Africa] actively engaged was 3,239, and the number of natives was computed at 7,500,000.

The strides which medical activity and hygiene are making is best shown by the fact that over half a million natives were vaccinated. In the years 1909-1910 and 1911 nearly 2,000,000 were vaccinated. The persistent fight against sleeping sickness is being continued. Whole tribes have been moved from infected areas. . . .

The colony of Cameroon is in an increasing state of prosperity. Education is on the upward grade. . . .

. . . During the upheavals in China in 1911-1912 some 12,000 Chinese migrated to Tsingtao, where they felt they would meet with a stable government and order. . . .

At a meeting of The Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, presided over by Viscount Milner, former High Commissioner for South Africa, Professor Bonn, of Munich University, read a paper on German Colonial Policy. The record of the meeting is to be found in *United Empire* of February, 1914. In introducing the speaker, Viscount Milner said:

I have great pleasure in introducing to you Professor Bonn, of Munich, a Director of the great commercial University in that same city, who has made a special journey to this country in order to address us on the subject of German Colonial Policy. I think I shall express the feelings of all present when I say that we greatly appreciate the fact that, busy man as he is, and holding that high position in the educational system in his own country, he should have made the considerable sacrifice of time involved in a journey to London, in order to put his views before us in person. I can assure him that the respect with which we should in any case have received opinions proceeding from so high an authority is greatly enhanced by the compliment which we feel is paid to the Royal Colonial Institute by his presence here tonight. It is impossible to exaggerate the magnitude of the subject of his address, its importance or its interest, especially to members of a Society such as this. Great Britain has had a long and very diversified experience as a colonizing country. Germany is a comparatively newcomer in the colonial field, but, having entered, she has thrown herself into the unfamiliar task with characteristic thoroughness and energy. It would be a great mistake to think that we have nothing to learn from her experience in that field, as she, admittedly, has much to learn—something, at any rate—from our long history as a colonizing people. . . .

We quote the following statements from Dr. Bonn's address:

. . . The framework of society [Southwest Africa] is European; very little land is in the hands of the natives. Out of 23,227 grown-up natives, only 1,027 own farms or cattle (most of them being half-castes); the rest are workers for their white masters. . . . We rule a colonial empire five times as big as Germany with about 14,000,000 natives. We rule them not always very wisely, and not yet very effectively everywhere; but we rule them without very great effort. We hold our dependencies with a force of 2,400 white soldiers, and 744 white policemen, and about 9,000 colored soldiers and policemen. Almost three-quarters of that white force are quartered in Southwest Africa. Nor have we spent much money on the maintenance and development of our possessions. . . . It goes without saying that 1,700 white officials of all sorts and ranks, half of them again in Southwest Africa, cannot rule different colonies as efficiently as we rule at home. But there are ample signs of a growing strength of the administration everywhere. There is a yearly increase, for instance, in the number of native criminals brought to justice, which, let us hope, is not so much due to increased perversity as to the growing strength of the administration. As taxpaying is the best test of peaceful subjugation, the ever increasing returns of the hut-tax (it nearly doubled in the Cameroons in the last four years) is a proof of increased administrative efficiency. . . .

We have settled about 24,000 white people. There were 7,523 ten years ago. We have built cities which are healthy and habitable. We have laid out farms and planted villages reproducing in some districts the chief features of life at home. We have started plantations which are profitable to their owners. Apart from the 1,200 farms in South Africa, there are about 1,000 plantations owned by Europeans, run by about 1,300 white owners and overseers, employing a labor force of about 90,000 natives. We have done a certain amount in native administra-

tion—though here, more than anywhere else, we are beginners—by spreading peace and sanitation, by teaching the natives in schools and in agriculture. But apart from Southwest Africa, where we solved the native problem by smashing tribal life and by creating a scarcity of labor, we are only just now beginning to understand it. . . .

We started, last not least, with a wrong conception of colonial possibilities. We wanted to concentrate on Africa the emigrants we were losing at the beginning of our colonial enterprise. We wanted to build up on African soil a new Germany and create daughter-states as you have done in Australia and in Canada. We carried this idea to its bitter end. We tried it in Southwest Africa and produced a huge native rising causing the loss of much treasure and many lives. We tried to assume to ourselves the functions of Providence, and we tried to exterminate a native race, whom our lack of wisdom had goaded to rebellion. We succeeded in breaking up the native tribes, but we have not yet succeeded in creating a new Germany. Such as it is, Southwest Africa, which has been mainly responsible for most of our colonial expenditure, is quite as much distinct from Germany as the Cape Colony is from Australia. We are the rulers and we are the owners, but even now we are building on a native population. And as what is left over of the native tribes is not sufficient for development work, we have had to import natives not only from our own tropical colonies, but from Cape Colony as well. We have spent more money and more energy on Southwest Africa than all other colonies taken together. Though we hope that we have laid solid foundations at last for its future development, our own action has shown the futility of our own ideals.

The causes alluded to must needs have had a retarding effect on our colonial development. They are, if I am not greatly mistaken, rapidly disappearing. The great economic transition of Germany is going on apace. Though Germany must go on developing, she has far more means at her disposal than she ever had. She has available capital—she has lent about £1,000,000,000 to foreign countries. She is evolving an enterprising, adventurous, and well-to-do upper class. She is gathering experience and she is laying down clearly the future lines of a sober colonial policy. Germany wants supplies for her people, and raw material for her mills. She wants lands, where she can grow them, and markets from which she cannot be excluded. She finds them ready at hands in her colonies. They cry out for European enterprise and European capital. But they do not want European emigrants. Even if Germany had them to spare, she could not direct them to Africa. This truth is acknowledged today by most responsible people. There are still some dreamers—they were rather noisy during the Morocco crisis—who wanted to plant a new German nation amongst numerous, but as they presumed extremely friendly, Moroccan tribes, who are supposed to want nothing better than to be ousted from their lands by German infidels. But their policy did not prevail and cannot prevail. By taking from France a broad strip of admittedly tropical country (I am not going to discuss its value), *the German Government have shown plainly enough that their ideal of colonization is not a policy of settlement, but one of commercial exploitation.** The fact that a Colonial Secretary who had advocated the impossible policy of white settlements in Africa with unflinching courage sent in his resignation before the bargain was concluded, can be looked upon as a dramatic end of the fight between two schools of colonial ideas. . . .

. . . the question of German colonial policy is a question of native policy. We may discard it in some of our island possessions—it is the question everywhere else. It is not merely a question how are we to rule them? for where they are really numerous, we scarcely rule them today. It is what we are going to do with them when we have the power to shape their fate. We want them to be as numerous as possible, and as skilful and as intelligent as we can make them. For only their numbers and their industry can make our Colonial Empire as useful and as necessary as it ought to be.

Owing to the different structure of our colonies, the task will be different in each of the above mentioned groups. In the Cameroons and in Togo, we are ruling native states and tribes by a bureaucracy somewhat on the lines of the Indian bureaucracy. In East Africa we are creating a mixed colony, planting fragments of a white society amongst dense African masses. In Southwest Africa, we have created a kind of a manorial system with a European lord of the manor and an African serf. Each type has its advantages, each has its drawbacks. Where you rule a native dependency by European civil servants, you can easily avoid class frictions and social upheavals. You will not have many difficulties in adjusting the relation of the colony to the mother country. You can go slowly and warily. You can go on ruling with a minimum of effort, but you probably will have a slow development. You have not [got?] to conciliate the interests of the planter with the interests of the native. You can rule according to your conscience and you can rule the native for his benefit. But, whatever you will do, you will rule him as a foreigner and you will always rule him, however just your government may be, by the point of the sword. . . .

After Professor Bonn's address, Sir Charles Lucas, one of the foremost British authorities on colonial affairs, said:

I would like to thank Professor Bonn, as you would all like to thank him, for his interesting address. I have been wondering how many English Professors would take the trouble, in the dead of winter, to go from London to Munich, and how many, when they got there, would be able to deliver a lecture in German as good as the English of our Professor. He has told us of German colonial policy. Do you realize that that is a work of thirty years only? It is a wonderful work of a great people. The Germans, we have been told, have been at a disadvantage, because they came into overseas work when the pick of the world had been taken up; but they have had great advantages also. Coming late in the day, they have profited by the mistakes of other peoples, and there is nothing so valuable and nothing so exhilarating as to study the mistakes of elders. Again, as a scientific people, they have come to this work at a time when the forces of science have been developed. The English, the French, and the Dutch blundered along before the age of steam and electricity, but the most scientific nation in the world has taken up the work at a time when scientific forces have begun to be strongest. They have had other advantages. Party Government does not play such a part in Germany as in England. Party Government means *ex parte* statements. I am, in a humble way, a student of colonial history. I do not hesitate to say that the greatest curse to the British Empire through the centuries has been this Party Government. The Germans have had one other advantage. They are a people who know their own mind, and, being good linguists, they have the habit of knowing other people's minds also. We are not such good linguists, and we do not study other people's minds. It is only occasionally that we know our own. . . .

An article on The German Colonies in 1912-13, by Louis Hamilton, appeared in *United Empire* of June, 1914. From this article we quote the following:

This is now the fifth annual review of the German colonies published by *United Empire*. A perusal of these five reports must convince the unprejudiced observer that the German colonies have entered upon a period of increasing prosperity, and that the work undertaken by the mother country has aimed at opening up the colonies, establishing order and peace, improving the conditions of the native, and, in short, setting them on their feet, and giving them a chance to continue along the path of prosperity that is being prepared for them. Before entering upon a general survey of the year under discussion, it will not be out of place to consider the most significant phenomenon of German colonial policy which is at present very much in

*Italics in the original.

evidence, and is bound to have far-reaching effects throughout those parts of Africa populated by blacks. This is a policy that may be termed "Protection of the Native." Effectively to carry out this laudable object, a society has recently been formed in Berlin under the leadership of such men as Professor D. Westermann, Ernst Vohsen, and Christian v. Bornhaupt. The organ of the society is the *Koloniale Rundschau*, which is by far the most important colonial journal in Germany, and, under Professor Westermann's able editorship, has always taken a prominent part in all negrophil movements. . . .

Sir H. H. Johnston, the great authority on Africa, writing in *The Edinburgh Review* of October, 1914, said of German colonial administration:

What account has Germany to give of her stewardship of her thirty years as a Colonial Power? On the whole a good one. International science has been greatly the gainer by the presence of Germany as a ruler or administrator in Africa, Oceania, China, and the Turkish Empire. Look at the magnificently furnished German museums of ethnology and natural history; consider the German contributions to philology, to the study of tropical diseases, to economic botany, chemistry, paleontology, history, and archeology. Germany has effectively abolished the deeply rooted slave-trade in East Africa and in the Cameroon hinterland. Her treatment of the native races in some parts of Africa has been harsh, but on the whole—when unprejudiced truth is told—the natives are the better in the long run for the incoming of the Germans. In Southwest Africa the Negro population has diminished through the long-drawn out wars with the white rulers; but it must be remembered when the Germans first came on the scene in 1884 the Hottentots were exterminating the Bantu Negroes, yet perishing themselves from alcohol, small-pox, syphilis, and starvation due to disappearance of the big game. Of late years the native population in Southwest Africa has been on the increase. In East Africa thirty years of German rule has probably doubled the Negro population. Germany has constructed a thousand miles of railroad in East Africa, 1,880 miles in Southwest Africa, 128 miles in Togoland, 149 miles in the Cameroon, and 272 miles in Kiaochow (Eastern China). In the Near East she has built the famous Bagdad railway from Konieh nearly to Skanderūn and Aleppo and, in patches, onwards towards Bagdad (some 1,200 miles in all). Her future policy in Turkey might have tended to secure unfair preference for German trade; yet it is only fair to remember that in the territories actually under German sway she has preserved the free trade principle. . . .

During the War

The marked change wrought by the war in the British imperialist attitude toward German colonial administration is illustrated by the following extracts from the British official *Report on the Natives of South-West Africa and their Treatment by Germany*, issued in August, 1918. We quote first from the preface, written by E. H. M. Gorges, the official British administrator of the colony:

. . . The time available for the collection of material for incorporation into this report and for the careful collation of that material has been brief; but, notwithstanding, a large amount of evidence is presented which contains irrefutable proofs of the gross ineptitude with which Germany entered upon her scheme of colonizing this territory, of the callous indifference with which she treated the guaranteed rights of the native peoples established here, and of the cruelties to which she subjected those peoples when the burden became too heavy and they attempted to assert their rights. . . .

As a colonist, the German in Southwest Africa, speaking generally, has been a failure. He has never shown the slightest disposition to learn the natives' point of view, to adapt his ideas to the long-established customs and habits of the people, or to fall in with the ways of the country. When he arrived here he found the natives both rich and comparatively numerous. His sole object seemed, as soon as he felt strong enough, to take the fullest advantage possible of the simplicity of these people, and despoil them utterly. When the process did not, by means of the system of trading that sprang up, which in itself was often but a thinly disguised form of chicanery and knavery, go quickly enough, rapine, murder, and lust were given full play with the disastrous results of which we see evidences every day around us. . . .

Enough should be found in this report to convince the most confirmed sceptic of the unsuitability of the Germans to control natives, and also to show him what can be expected if the unfortunate natives of this part of Africa are ever again handed back to the former régime. . . .

Chapter III, which we reprint below, is entitled *Germany's Declared Policy in regard to the Native Races.* It will be noted that the events discussed and the documents cited antedate by several years the extracts from *United Empire*, quoted above.

In the year 1884, shortly after Prince Bismarck had cabled the Emperor's blessing and the protection of Germany to the merchant Luderitz at Angra Pequena, another event of great importance took place. In November of that year Prince Bismarck convened the famous Berlin-Congo Conference, which sat at Berlin until February, 1885. Under Bismarck's guidance the Conference declared all equatorial Africa to be a kind of free trade area, granted France a large slice of the lower Congo, and in addition to other decisions, made it the duty of all Colonial Powers to come to an agreement with one another on the occasion of fresh aggrandizements. "English colonial monopoly," states a German writer, "was thereby broken and a juster distribution of colonial possessions was at all events inaugurated."

The Conference went further, and before breaking up the conferring Powers solemnly and emphatically pledged themselves and placed on record their recognition of the sacred duty

(1) Of preserving the aboriginal races of Africa,

(2) Of watching over their interests,

(3) Of cultivating their moral and material advancement and development.

In July, 1890, Germany was again very prominent at the Anti-Slavery Conference in Brussels, when it was placed on record by solemn pledge and resolution that it was the emphatic desire of the conferring Powers effectively to protect the native races of Africa from oppression and slavery.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, knowing what Germany's declared and avowed native policy was, that the statesmen and people of Great Britain had no hesitation in welcoming that Power into the arena of world colonization as a co-partner in the great work of civilizing and uplifting the heathen races of the earth. It was apparently in this spirit and on those pledged assurances at Berlin and Brussels that Great Britain allowed Germany to annex the 322,450 square miles of territory in Southwest Africa, and by a stroke of the pen placed the Ovambos, Hereros, Damaras, Hottentots, Bastards, and Bushmen of that vast land under the guardianship and control of the German Emperor.

Referring to this event a German historian writes:

In consideration of the increasing expansion of German dominion, the first thing needful seemed to be a more definite determination of the German and English spheres of influence, so as to secure a firmer foundation for the civilizing labors of the two nations. With this object, the much discussed Anglo-German Agreement was concluded, which extended to Africa and also brought the island of Heligoland, off the German coast, into possession of Germany. The great value of this acquisition to the German Fleet and to the defence of the mouths of the Elbe, Weser, and Jade is now universally recognized. (*Historian's History of the World:* Vol. XV., page 556).

After annexation had become an accomplished fact and Ger-

man statesmen had done their work, true German opinion began to reveal itself and, not many years after annexation, the real German policy was made horribly manifest to the unfortunate natives of Southwest Africa.

Commenting on this policy, the effects of which had never been so strongly evidenced as just after the second and last Herero rebellion in 1904, Dr. Paul Rohrbach, the accepted and candid oracle of German colonial policy (who in 1890 was a highly placed official in the German Colonial Office), writes as follows:

The decision to colonize in Southwest Africa could after all mean nothing else but this, namely, that the native tribes would have to give up their lands on which they had previously grazed their stock in order that the white man might have the land for the grazing of his stock.

When this attitude is questioned from the moral law standpoint, the answer is that for nations of the "Kultur-position" of the South African natives, the loss of their free national barbarism and their development into a class of laborers in service of and dependent on the white people is primarily a "law of existence" in the highest degree.

It is applicable to a nation in the same way as to the individual, that the right of existence is justified primarily in the degree that such existence is useful for progress and general development.

By no arguments whatsoever can it be shown that the preservation of any degree of national independence, national property, and political organization by the races of Southwest Africa, would be of a greater or even of an equal advantage for the development of mankind in general or of the German people in particular, than the making of such races serviceable in the enjoyment of their former possessions by the white races. (*Deutsche Kolonialwirtschaft*, page 286.)

Books of the Week

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Burnett-Smith, A. As Others See Her. Houghton Mifflin. $1.25.—Cannan, Gilbert. The Anatomy of Society. Dutton. $2.—Mackenzie, W. Roy. The Quest of the Ballad. Princeton University Press. $2.—Maurice, Arthur Bartlett. The Paris of the Novelists. Doubleday, Page. $2.50.—Mencken, H. L. Prejudices: First Series. Knopf. $2.—Raleigh, Sir Walter. Shakespeare and England. British Academy Annual Shakespeare Lecture, 1918. Oxford University Press.—Smith, C. Alphonso. New Words Self-Defined. Doubleday, Page. $1.25.—Stephens, Winifred. The France I Know. Dutton.—Warner, Frances Lester. Endicott and I. Houghton Mifflin. $1.25.—Williams, Harold. Modern English Writers. Knopf. $5.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Abbott, Lawrence F. Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt. Doubleday, Page. $3.—Anonymous. Madeleine: An Autobiography. Harpers. $2.—Fiske, Bradley A. From Midshipman to Rear-Admiral. Century. $6.—Fletcher, C. R. L., and Emery Walker. Historical Portraits, 1700-1850, Volumes 3 and 4. Oxford: Clarendon Press.—Keith, Arthur Berriedale. The Belgian Congo and the Berlin Act. Oxford: Clarendon Press.—John McCormack: His Own Life Story. Transcribed by Pierre V. R. Key. Small, Maynard. $3.—Massenet, Jules. My Recollections. Translated by H. Villiers Barnett. Small, Maynard. $3.—Morton, Richard L. The Negro in Virginia Politics, 1865-1902. Publications of the University of Virginia. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press.—Saint-Saëns, Camille. Musical Memories. Small, Maynard. $3.—Tucker, William Jewett. My Generation. Houghton Mifflin. $4.

POETRY AND DRAMA

Bridges, Robert. Britannia Victrix. Oxford University Press.—Bunker, John. Shining Fields and Dark Towers. Lane. $1.25.—Harvitt, Helene (editor). Molière's L'Ecole des Femmes. Oxford University Press.—Hutton, H. L. (editor). Victor Hugo's Ruy Blas. Oxford: Clarendon Press.—Masefield, John. Reynard the Fox, or The Ghost Heath Run. Macmillan. $1.60.—Rice, Cale Young. Shadowy Thresholds. Century.—Selected Poems of Verner von Heidenstam, Sweden's Laureate. Translated by Charles Wharton Stork. Yale University Press. $1.35.—Semeonoff, A. E., and H. J. W. Tillyard. Russian Poetry Reader. Dutton.—Tarkington, Booth, and Harry Leon Wilson. The Gibson Upright. Doubleday, Page. $1.25.—Tietjens, Eunice. Profiles from China. Knopf. $1.25.—French, Herbert. Napoleon. Oxford University Press.—Walker, Stuart. More Portmanteau Plays. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd. $1.75.

MISCELLANEOUS

Waldron, William H. Army Physical Training. Holt. $1.50.

FICTION

Bartley, Nalbro. A Woman's Woman. Small, Maynard. $1.75.—Blythe, Samuel G. Hunkins. Doran. $1.75.—Brown, Alice. The Black Drop. Macmillan. $2.—Fuller, Henry B. Bertram Cope's Year. Chicago: Ralph Fletcher Seymour. $1.75.—Henry, O. Waifs and Strays. Doubleday, Page.—Hergesheimer, Joseph. The Lay Anthony. New edition. Knopf.—Lewis, Sinclair. Free Air. Harcourt, Brace & Howe.—Patterson, Marjorie. A Woman's Man. Doran. $1.60.—Richardson, Dorothy M. Backwater. Knopf. $1.75.—Richardson, Dorothy M. Honeycomb. Knopf. $1.75.—Richardson, Dorothy M. Pointed Roofs. Knopf. $1.75.—Witwer, H. C. Alex the Great. Small, Maynard. $1.75.—Worts, George F. Peter the Brazen. Lippincott. $1.50.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Barthou, L. Le Traité de Paix. Paris: Bibliotheque-Charpentier. $1.10.—Clark, Francis E. Our Italian Fellow Citizens. Small, Maynard. $1.50.—Coolidge, Calvin. Have Faith in Massachusetts. Houghton Mifflin. $1.50.—Harrison, Frederic. On Jurisprudence and the Conflict of Laws. Oxford: Clarendon Press.—MacIver, R. M. Labor in the Changing World. Dutton. $2.—Milhaud, Edgard. Plus Jamais! Paris: Editions Georges Crès & Co. $1.65.—Weber, Gustavus A. Organized Efforts for the Improvement of Methods of Administration in the United States. Appleton. $2.75.

THE WAR

Collins, Joseph. My Italian Year. Scribners. $2.50.

ART AND ARCHEOLOGY

Anderson, Paul L. The Fine Art of Photography. Lippincott. $3.—Holme, Geoffrey (Editor). Early English Water-Color Drawings. The Studio.—Lutz, Henry F. Selected Sumerian and Babylonian Texts. Publications of the University Museum, Philadelphia.—Robinson, Albert G. Old New England Doorways. Scribners. $3.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

Brown, Charles Reynolds. Yale Talks. Yale University Press. $1.—Payot, Jules. Le Travail Intellectuel. Paris: Felix Alcan. $1.40.—Smyth, Newman, and Williston Walker (editors). Approaches Towards Church Unity. Yale University Press. $1.25.—Walter, H. A. The Religious Life of India: The Ahmadiya Movement. Oxford University Press.

SCIENCE

Smithsonian Meteorological Tables. Fourth Revised Edition. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Faure, Gabriel. Wanderings in Italy. Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.—Wade, Sir Charles G. Australia: Problems and Prospects. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

other plant food elements to the soil by the use of crop rotation.

(3) The one-crop system generally fails to take livestock into account and therefore does not produce meat, milk, and eggs for the people or the manure necessary to soil fertility; nor does it enable livestock to utilize the waste products of the farm.

(4) The one-crop system is uneconomic because it involves long periods of idleness for farm machinery, equipment, and labor and does not utilize capital, land, and labor to the fullest possible extent. Under a highly diversified system of agriculture each laborer, with a full complement of tools and teams, will handle more land and there will be greater income per man than where the main dependence is upon one crop.

(5) Under the one-crop system the return for labor comes but once a year, and it is a system which compels the farmer to sell his product at the lowest wholesale price, while he buys his supplies at the highest retail price. Diversified agriculture produces the food needed on the farm, purchases a minimum of high-priced supplies, and saves the money from the cash crop as profits.

(6) Lastly, the one-crop system limits knowledge, narrows citizenship, and does not foster home building.

THE NEGRO AND WAR SAVINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA*

BY KATE M. HERRING

Director, War Savings Societies

THAT the South failed to raise its War Savings allotment for 1918 cannot be attributed to the Negro. When the National War Savings Committee met to formulate plans and decided to make the apportionments to the states on a basis of population, representatives from the South objected to the plan on the ground that the Negro could not buy $20 per capita of War Savings Certificates. The committee, however, held to its original plan, expecting the South to make of the Negro no issue or exception in this war measure.

North Carolina at no time felt that the Negro would be a handicap to her in War Savings work. From the beginning Col. F. H. Fries, State Director, made plans whereby the Negroes could work independently as citizens and do their part as patriots. His plan of state organization included an organization for the white people and one for the colored, each with a separate state headquarters. Both headquarters were established at

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program we should give due thought to the securing of an adequate supply of feedstuffs and to the eradication and control of all forms of animal disease."

With the abundance of roughage available at all times, with the possibility of from two to three crops on the same land each year, with the diversity of crops, especially legumes, which can be produced for feeding purposes, and with its large production of concentrates, such as cotton seed, velvet bean, peanut and soy bean meal, the South should make livestock a permanent part of its agricultural program under any and all circumstances. Most of the Southern states have undertaken programs of increased production of hogs, cattle, and poultry. This requires careful planning of the cropping system in order that there may be an increase in feed crops and forage to supply the increased livestock. More careful feeding, breeding, and selection should be the rule, and the development of coöperative marketing in carload lots should be carefully fostered. Especially in cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, and rice regions, livestock should be a source of cash income to the farm in addition to the main crop.

As milk constitutes one of the most important items of human food the South not only needs to develop the dairy industry, but should increase the number of milk cows, so that there may be a minimum of two for each farm family. With the development of creameries and cheese factories the extra milk will bring a cash revenue much needed by the farmer.

(5) The South has four great cash crops which are limited to definite areas; namely, cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar cane. In the development of a sound, enduring, and profitable agriculture the same general principles should be followed with regard to each of these groups. These principles are as follows:—

(a) The maintenance of a cropping system which will build up soil fertility

(b) Making the farm as nearly as possible self-supporting by producing food for the family and feed for the livestock

(c) Producing the cash crops after the necessities of life have been amply provided for.

For safety's sake we should not pin our faith entirely to one product. The cash income of the farm should be derived from a number of well-selected products. The one-crop system is dangerous in many ways:—

(1) The one-crop system is unsafe economically because it depends upon crop and market conditions for financial success; a failure of weather as well as failure of market brings ruin. All the eggs are in one basket.

(2) The one-crop system does not maintain soil fertility because it gives no opportunity to restore humus, nitrogen, and

Winston-Salem, and the one for Negroes was operated under the supervision of, and in close touch with, the one for the white people. Dr. R. B. McCrary, a prominent business man of Lexington, was made chairman, and Prof. S. G. Atkins, Principal of the Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem, was made Executive Secretary. Other prominent colored men who have been active in War Savings work are C. S. Brown, Principal of the Watters Normal School, Winton; T. S. Inborden, Principal of the Bricks School, Enfield; Bishop G. W. Clinton, A. M. E. Church, Charlotte; H. L. McCrory, President of Biddle University, Charlotte; and W. H. Goler, Salisbury; Col. James H. Young, Raleigh; John Merrick, Durham; E. G. Storey, Wilmington; S. H. Vick, Wilson; and C. M. Epps, Greenville—all business men of ability and prominence.

The War Savings records for North Carolina show that the colored people pledged to buy War Savings Stamps far more in keeping with their ability than the white people. A comparative study of the counties that subscribed 100 per cent of their War Savings allotment and the counties that have the greatest percentage of Negro population shows that the Negro is not responsible for the state having failed to raise its entire War Savings allotment.

To December 1, North Carolina had subscribed for three-fourths of her entire War Savings allotment, which was $48,500,000. The population of North Carolina is 68 per cent white, 31.6 Negro, and the balance Indian. Nineteen counties in the state subscribed their entire War Savings quota. Taking an average for these nineteen counties, one finds that with 42 per cent of their population Negroes, they subscribed 106 per cent of their War Savings allotment, while 31.6 is the average Negro population of the state, and 76 per cent is the average War Savings allotment raised by all the counties of the state. Moreover, six of the nineteen counties lie in the Black Belt, that is, that section of the state where the Negro population is greater than the white. From the foregoing it appears that the counties making the best showing in the War Savings Campaign had a greater percentage of Negro population than the average for the state.

But to approach the question from another angle, what showing have the Black Counties made? Fourteen counties, of which over half the population is Negroes, comprise what is known as the Black Belt of the state. With 56 per cent of their population Negroes, these fourteen counties subscribed over 80 per cent of their War Savings allotment, which is 4 per cent more than the average for the state. It appears that whether the race composition of the counties is considered, or the support

that the counties with a large Negro population have given the War Savings Campaign, the result is the same. The Negro has not been a weight about the neck of North Carolina in its War Savings work.

For the reasons that the white and colored people have not been differentiated in the War Savings work of North Carolina, and that separate records of the subscriptions made by each were not kept, it is impossible to know how the subscriptions of one race compared with the subscriptions of the other, either in number or amount. But it is known that the Negroes who were able to subscribe large amounts have done so.

Scores of colored men, and not a few colored women have become Limit Club members by purchasing $1000 worth of War Savings Certificates. Anson County has a colored Limit Club of nine members. One of the first men in the state to purchase $1000 of War Savings Certificates for himself and each member of his family, a total of $4000, was Dr. C. H. Hines, of Edenton. On giving his check for this amount, he said, "I would as gladly give it as lend it if giving it would any sooner end the war."

On the other hand, it is known that the people with small means have subscribed in keeping with their ability. Some have made genuine sacrifices to meet their obligations called for in the War Savings Campaign.

An old man who had been saving for years that he might own a home and a plat of land in his own life time said, when he was called on to buy War Savings Stamps, that he had waited this long to own a home and that he would gladly wait five years longer, if lending his money to the Government would help win the war.

A colored washerwoman, whose labors are the sole support of her blind husband and three children, said that it was her blind husband's wish that he could buy a bond or $50 worth of stamps as his part in helping win the war. "Put him down for fifty dollars," she said, "I will continue to wash and save until I pay for it."

Colored school teachers have shown a most intelligent response to the purposes and plans of the thrift movement. Winnie Williams, a colored school teacher of Warren County, furnishes an example of their enthusiasm and coöperation in the War Savings activities of the State. Friday, June 28, 1918, in the absence of the township chairman, she called a meeting of the patrons of the district at her schoolhouse and took their subscriptions for $1800 worth of War Savings Stamps.

Prof. H. F. Woodhouse, Elizabeth City, Negro teacher-preacher, has been a most zealous thrift missionary to the colored people of Pasquotank County. He has organized nine War Savings Societies with a total membership of 2988. He says that

As usual on the Sunday preceding Decoration Day, the school held memorial services in the National and school cemeteries. At six-thirty the girls and members of the staff assembled in front of Virginia Hall with baskets of flowers and were escorted by the battalion, first to the National Cemetery, where a brief service was held by Mr. Fenninger at the Soldiers' Monument, then to the school cemetery, where Dr. Gregg offered prayer after reading the names of those connected with the school who lost their lives in the war.

After literally covering with flowers the graves of Hampton's two principals and other loved ones in the little cemetery, the memorial service ended with the sounding of "Taps."

COMPETITIVE DRILL

THE annual competitive drill for the silver cup presented by Colonel and Mrs. Winston in 1911 took place on Monday afternoon. The battalion, much depleted by the loss of many of its members who entered the Army, is composed this year of three companies instead of the usual six. Companies A and B contain many more men who had military training in the S. A. T. C. than Company C, and it was therefore the opinion among the students that one of these two would win the cup. But Captain Dillard of Company C determinedly instilled into his men the necessity for a display of energy, urging them, whatever they did, to do it with "pep." And at the end of the drill the judges—Major Harrison, Lieut. George, and Lieut. Mussil,. of Fort Monroe—announced that the winning company was Company C! The victory carries with it the honor of being color company for the ensuing year.

MUSIC FESTIVAL

AN exhibition of the artistic possibilities of the students was given in the Japanese operetta, "O Hara San," presented by the choir, Senior Class, and a student orchestra on Monday evening, May 26, under the direction of Mr. Dett, the school's director of vocal music. In it were depicted the troubles of O Hara San, daughter of the Samurai, Kanaya, who wished to marry her young student-lover, while her stern father wanted her to marry an old but wealthy prince. When the student announced his intention of going to America for a year, the father said that if he did not return exactly within the year's time O Hara San should marry the prince.

At the opening of the second act the year was up, and O Kashi Kintara had not returned. O Hara San, clad in bridal white, and appealing in vain to her mother, who could only remind her that the Japanese woman must obey, was helplessly awaiting her fate, when her lover suddenly rushed in and reclaimed his happy bride from the furious prince and disappointed father.

The stage was charmingly arranged as a Japanese garden, a white bridge spanning the stream and affording entrance to the garden, at one side of which stood a small house with a balcony. Besides the principal characters there was a large chorus of maids and dentist-students, with courtiers and geishas of the prince, whose bright kimonos added to the charm of the setting, while their merry songs enlivened even the saddest scenes.

Humor was furnished by the little white-beared prince, particularly when pressing his suit on the scornful O Hara San and when, at the end, he refused to turn his back on the lovers' scene, as all the rest did. The excessive politeness displayed in this custom and in the actors' frequent low bows to each other caused much amusement.

Great credit is due Mr. Dett for the excellent management of this operetta. He was stage manager, director of the orchestra, and also composer of the graceful geisha dance embodying the Japanese maxim, "Hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil." The student orchestra, which he had trained, was excellent, and

2973 of this number are buying War Savings Stamps by the "thrift card route," while the remaining fifteen are able to buy War Savings Stamps directly. Professor Woodhouse says that the doctrine of thrift has been the greatest blessing that could come to his people, and that it will be the saving grace of the next generation of Negroes.

Apparently North Carolina's experience with the Negro in the War Savings Campaign is not unlike that of other Southern States. From an inquiry made of the War Savings Directors of several states of the South as to the coöperation of the Negro in the War Savings Campaign, it was found that the support he has given has been extremely gratifying. Florida reported that the ten counties of that state making the best showing in the War Savings pledge drive in June had from 40 to 50 per cent colored population, and that the ten counties making the poorest showing had from 30 to 40 per cent colored population. Mississippi reported that the Negroes of that State gave a support to the campaign that equalled that of the white people.

What is the explanation of the support given by Negroes of North Carolina to the War Savings Campaign? In the first place, the counties which have made probably the best showing in War Savings and which have the largest Negro population lie in the most fertile agricultural sections of the state. The blackest counties are the richest counties. In the second place, the first three Liberty Bond campaigns did not reach the farmers of the state to any great extent. The War Savings campaign was the first call of the government to reach all the people, and it found the agricultural sections a rich vein. In the third place, North Carolina recognized the Negro as an American citizen and gave him responsibilities the same as white men. He was made to know that he was expected not only to meet these responsibilities but to recognize them as opportunities offered him by the government for building up a strong and patriotic citizenship. Like the colored soldier at the front, he heard the call and responded.

HAMPTON INCIDENTS

HAMPTON'S COMMENCEMENT

WITH the Senior picnic on Saturday, May 25, the Commencement festivities of the Class of 1919 began. On Saturday evening the annual band concert was given in Ogden Hall, ably conducted by Mr. Tessmann, who also played two violin solos. The band was assisted by the String Quartet, composed of Mr. Tessmann, Miss Stella Tessmann, Mr. Arthur Tessmann, and Dr. Phenix.

The Commencement sermon was preached on Sunday morning by Dr. Gregg and will be found on another page.

Time To Confront Perils Of The Day

Our dangers we should view this afternoon with steady eye and as the great general said: "First ponder, then dare. We gain nothing by minimizing the number as well as the existence and gravity of our difficulties and dangers." Our danger is that we of the Centenary and the hosts behind us lean upon our past and notably upon our recent wondrous triumph. May God save us from that pitfall.

Another danger is that we become dependent upon our material resources, which have been poured out upon us with such unprecedented prodigal hand. There are dangers from having too easy money, as every administrator here knows. There are serious dangers from having too much money. Some of the greatest victories of pure Christianity have been won without any money. Some of the greatest dangers are in depending upon money untouched by the pierced hand. It is ten times harder, I find, to spend money wisely than it is to raise it wisely. I say that advisedly. But, on the other hand, what a marvelous talent God has put in our hands.

Another danger is that of undue denominationalism. Now, there is a denominationalism of which we cannot speak too highly or appreciatively. When I find a young man who apologizes for his denomination, no matter how humble or obscure it is, or who apologizes for his father or mother, who may have worked their hands off for him, or who apologizes for his country, I make up my mind I will not advance that man. It reveals a seam of weakness across his character.

Another danger is that of undue size of a hazy interdenominationalism that would take off the edge of that which is most distinctive and most precious to us. The reasons why you and I, as Methodists, value that which is most distinctive to us is the reason why our splendid Presbyterian friends and our splendid Baptist friends value what is most distinctive in their beliefs. I say this hazy interdenominationalism is a grave danger. The reasons we value that which is most distinctive to us severally is because we honestly believe it is the truth. Therefore we are not ashamed to express it and to let others profit in any way possible they may from contact with it.

Another danger—and this is a grave danger. It is the danger, as I look ahead, that we shall think that the processes which have brought us to this climax here in Columbus can now be interrupted. As I see it we need to carry forward an even more complete organization, a much more widespread and wisely directed educational campaign, a more emphatic emphasis on seeking His face and the uncovering of a larger, unselfish leadership. We must not abridge these Centenary activities. Remember this is a beginning and not an end.

Five Vital Points To Rivet Attention

Now let me mention in brief outline five points which we should rivet out attention to in these coming days:

In the first place a policy that will be literally world-wide in its sweep. The clock has sturck. The hour has come when we should face the entire world at home and abroad.

The second point of our policy should be to administer to the whole range of personal, national and international life. That ministry should touch the bodies of men. It ought to be sinful to say what we have to say this year, that tens of millions of people will have died from starvation and diseases in the sight of Christ—it is sinful. He has a remedy. Economically we should touch the world with the hand of Christ. We ought not to have to say, as we do of India to-day, that 260,000,000 people are in debt, some of them paying as high as seventy-five per cent interest on their borrowed money. Christ doesn't stand for this, nor does He stand for Bolshevism and the other undominated parts of the industrial and commercial life and financial affairs of the world.

"His touch should reach socially every stratum and should end forever social neglect, social injustice and social cruelty.

In the third place the policy of the new century should give absolute right of way to the most vital and highly multiplying processes. One of these processes is that of developing these indigenous native churches. The most dynamic word released in the world in this war is the word 'self-determination.' It has set the world aflame, not only with strife, but with hope. Let us stand for making every church that we seek to plant so vital that if some day, God forbid, Christianity were to die out in America it would exist with such vitality, propagating and conquering power in the heart of Africa, in the Japanese islands, in South America that it would reconquer us and set our fountains gushing.

Another one of these vital processes that should have right of way is that of raising up an adequate leadership of the forces of pure Christianity. We need ten leaders now to every one that was required at the beginning of our missionary century.

The fourth point I will mention is that Methodism identify itself with conviction with that onward movement within the realm of Protestant Christianity which is so rapidly bringing about closer co-operation, federation and unity. The difficulties are so many and so great; the situations are so urgent that nothing less than a pushing in together of all those who hold Christianity in its purest form will suffice in the presence of an unbelieving world, unbelieving to an extent and to a depth that we have little realized. Therefore, let us throw ourselves into the heart of the newly launched interchurch movement, spend and be spent, lose ourselves in this great cause of presenting a united front to forces of united evil, skepticism, formalism, indifference, cruelty and shame,the living Christ at the center.

Now let me mention as the last point of our policy that this next century we sound out more clearly and more insistently than in the last century the distinctive notes of Methodism. One of these I need not mention, the note of hope. From the beginning Methodism has maintained that the good would conquer the ill, that the light would dispel the darkness, that love would vanquish hate, that where sin did abound grace shall yet much more abound; that nations, as well as individuals, under the influence of the matchless superhuman Christianity, might become strongest where now they are the weakest. Let us sound that note through all this century. A second note that Methodism has sounded since her founder summed up his vital message in the word, 'Emmanuel'—God with us—is the note of immanency.

Time To Quicken The Pace Of Missions

Let us, therefore, my friends, one and all, forget the century because, as I see it, God has done over a hundred years' work in the last five years. We must quicken our pace. "The work that centuries might have done must crowd the hour of setting sun," therefore let every delegate here, and those whose lives we shall touch as we wend our way southward, or northward, eastward, or westward, resolve that we will so plan, so live and so act that if a sufficient number of other Methodists and of other Christians who bow down before the Deity of our Lord would do likewise there would be many in this great audience whose eyes would not close in death until the gospel agents and the gospel agencies were so widely and so effectively distributed that all people now living would have an adequate apportunity to know of the life and meaning of our Lord Jesus Christ."

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

By F. D. McCabe, First Lieut. Camp Chaplain and Morale Officer, Camp Alexander

"Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Thus the unbelieving of a former age indicated in interrogatory form, their belief that out of a state where a choatic condition of affairs existed, light and beauty could not come. So an unbelieving generation of a later time are asking, "Can any good thing come out of Ethiopia?" Meaning thereby, "Can an intelligent race of beings, able to assume all of the responsibilities of citizenship in a free land, evolve from the broken fragments of the Negro race which we find scattered all over our fair land?"

For years the political vampires have been delivering the Negro vote for a slight consideration. Another case of the sale of a birthright for a paltry bit of pottage. These birds of prey have squawked. "The Negro wants social equality," thus endeavoring to drive terror into the hearts of the white race. During a discussion of the relation of the colored man to the labor problem in the South, at a meeting of the Rotary Club held in Newport News recently, Bishop W. P. Thirkield said in his emphatic way, "The Negro does not want social equality; he does, and should have, equality of opportunity." In an endeavor to ascertain the full evaluation of this statement two days later the chaplain asked the question before a large body of colored men, representing all grades of mentality, "Do you want social equality?" After explaining carefully the meaning of the phrase, to a man they shouted "No!" They do resent, and rightly, we think, any discrimination against them on account of color.

There is no such discrimination at Camp Alexander, Va. This is one of, if not the largest colored camp in the country. Men came to this camp from North, South, East and West. They came with their love of ease, unacquainted totally with military affairs. One of the first things that had to be accomplished was to teach them that no longer were they civilians, but soldiers. As such, discipline should be their watchword. Again and again it became necessary for officers to repeat the first Army Regulation:

"All persons in the military service are required to obey strictly and execute promptly the lawful orders of their superiors." As a result of this training thousands of Negro soldiers were sent to France, fully prepared to do their share in the great struggle for the disenthralment of the world from the bonds of despotism. They were taught to believe that their relation to the country was the same as that of any other soldier. Everything that physical comfort could do for their material well being was done. The food which the men ate was of the best, well cooked and of a well- balanced variety. Emphasis was placed upon the need of cleanliness as an essential to good health. The principles of moral rectitude were inculcated in a series of lectures by the camp surgeon, camp sanitary officer and camp chaplain. Negro leaders, such as Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. W. R. Moton, Mrs. Elizabeth Braxton, and other national figures, were invited and came to camp to speak on various phases of the Negro question, always with great pleasure and profit to the men. A Negro song leader led the men in singing the quaint Negro melodies that possess so much of real harmony. Withal, the chaplain turned the thoughts of the men toward the divine things by holding short, earnest religious services on Thursday evenings and Sabbath mornings and evenings. At a recent Sunday evening service, after a talk which placed emphasis upon the necessity of accepting Christ as the only means of salvation, 250 men arose and signified their intention of giving Him their hearts and lives. Ths work is supplemented by personal conversation with them upon their soul needs.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. for their splendid work. At these centers uplifting entertainments are provided for the men. While other organizations have been criticized for the character of entertainments provided, never yet has occasion arisen for censuring the shows given by either of these organizations.

The officers of the camp, from the camp commander, Major Thomas S. Bridges, a West Point graduate and soldier with overseas experience, in whom are blended the qualities of strict disciplinarian and lover of men, down to the lowest ranking commissioned officer, each and every one manifest more than a mere passing interest in the men. Should proof of this assertion be required, we have but to look into the mess hall between the evening hours of six and seven, to see commissioned officers of the camp peering down into black faces and imparting to them knowledge concerning the English language: Men who could not write their own names when they came to us have been taught not only to sign their names, but to write connected sentences and paragraphs, so that many who formerly found it necessary to call upon some of their friends to write their letters to the home folks now write their own letters and thus are no longer subjected to the ambarrassment of having others acquainted with their private affairs. Those who were shut up to the narrow horizon of their own thoughts, now, since they have been taught to read, have archives of the past opened up to them, with a consequent broadening of their vision. What the result of these efforts will be only the future can tell. But of this much we are certain, namely: "Down the future's broadening way" will go a stream of influence from these men's lives that cannot fail to make for a better and more glorious day for the colored race in the United States.

Should the country at large awake to a sense of the need of continuing the good work that the Army has started, when the men return home, the so-called problem of the Negro will be solved.

Christian Advocate.

Bishop Thirkield Announces Conferences, to be Held in New York During September, of all Denominations At Work Among Negroes

Representatives of the thirty or more denominations engaged in educational and home missionary among the Negroes in this country will meet in New York very soon to formulate and carry forward a constructive program for the betterment of conditions which the Negroes live and the removal of the cause of race conflicts.

This action was decided upon at a meeting of the After-War Committee of the Federal Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council just held, and a call for the conference will be sent out at once. The meeting date will be early in September.

Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, of New Orleans, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, two white conferences attended the committee meetings and is expected to have a leading part in the carrying out of the program as well as in its formulation. He has long been identified with work among the Negroes and has recently been holding in the South conferences of whites and Negroes in the interest of mutual cooperation.

"The After-War Committee decided to call together early in September the official representatives of the thirty or more denominations engaged in educational or home missions work among the Negroes," said Bishop Thirkield, at the end of the committee's two days deliberations.

"This group of about fifty representative men, including white and colored, and from North and South, will spend some time in a careful consideration of the present situation specially precipitated by the recent race riots; and it is proposed to adopt a program of action loking to the co-operation of all religious, civic and humane forces of the country to bring about safe and sane relations between the races.

"It is proposed to reach all the Protestant ministers of the entire nation, with a view to giving them a clearer understanding of the seriousness of the situation, especially in our great cities, and if their opportunity and obligation as related especially to the congested centers of Negro population."

Asked regarding the underlying causes of the outbreaks and the racial antagonism of which these were manifestations, Bishop Thirkield said:

"It's a serious situation, practically unprovided for, that now the cities with the big colored population are not in the South but in the North. The serious city problem, as related to predominant Negro population, is no longer in New Orleans, Memphis, or Birmingham, but in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York and Chicago.

"Chicago wakes up to find itself with a Negro population of 150,000 one third of which has been fairly dumped upon the city in the least two or three years.

"Looking for the back-lying causes of the outbreak, there is the housing condition, with six people where there ought to be two Think of the head of a corporation directing that provision be made for the housing of 10,000 black people. This was done, and the carrying out of the order meant the crowding out of the whites with an inevitable spirit of resentment.

"Multitudes are coming into absolutely new civic, social and economic conditions. The peril of any race is to be suddenly lifted out of the restraints of old relations and conditions into a startlingly new environment. It is no wonder that, released from repressive conditions in the South and suddenly placed in an atmosphere of freedom, many may have translated liberty into license, being fairly intoxicated by a new atmosphere.

"Then think of the dominating influences surrounding them in a notoriously badly governed city. There was, in Chicago, the saloon, the center of corrupt political leadership, acknowledged subserviency of the police, and all that.

"There was also not merely physical segregation of the Negro that almost took possession of the South Side; but this mass was almost untouched by the higher civic and religious influences and ideals of Chicago.

"It does not appear that any widespread and effective program for the civic and moral betterment of these people was carried out. I can understand how the churches were almost overwhelmed by the sudden influx of these masses. It is dificult to create organized church machinery to meet sudden and unexpected conditions.

"Colored church leaders, to my knowledge, have done heroic work in endeavoring to reach and provide for many thousands of Christian people in the perils of a great city, with old church relations suddenly snapped.

"Certain white organizations have rendered broad and generous service. For example, several months ago I gave a Sunday to work among these people preaching in the old South Park Avenue Church in Chicago, a noble stone edifice that, under the leadership of Bishop Nicholson and Dr. Bryant, had been turned over to a group of colored people of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A thousand people crowded the church, nearly all from the far South; and it now numbers more than a thousand members and is self-supporting.

"It is clear that three disturbing forces had influence in causing the riots. First, the whites, with race prejudice, color hatred that marked this race above others, have pursued and nagged and criminally attacked black people. Although a dozen bombs have been exploded among Negro home, not one of these dastardly white criminals and race baiters has been brought to justice.

"Next it appears that Bolsheviki agitators have reached certain classes with their messages—'the church is the servant of capital and your preachers will not fight for your rights; your educators are dependents on rich men; the Republican party has betrayed you.'

25

Labor

297

¶ One hundred colored longshoremen from New Orleans have arrived in France to work for the U. S. Government under contract for one year with salaries ranging from $65 to $100 monthly with board, lodging and medical treatment free. 14-760

297

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308-6-22

DEDICATED TO THE STATE OF GRORGIA, BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE TOWN OF SYLVESTER, GA.

295

MAY 8 1919

70

SUBSCRIPTION

DU BOIS

MY FIRST TASTE OF REAL GEORGIAISM WAS VERY DISGUSTING.

As our president did so openly proclaim that: "Might would not rule instead of right" and "Democracy shall be instituted instead of autocracy". To uphold those sacred principle, he asked congress to sever all diplomatic relations with the, "Emperial german government, and declare that: "A state of war existed". So america was imbroiled in a war unparalled in the history of the world.

As the verses run; "Charity begins at home" so should "Democracy" --A thought I wonder if he gave his careful consideration. ——I hardly think he did—.

It has been published in some of the colored papers that: " A society, such as existed in the days of slavery are being organized throughout the south for the sole purpose of subjecting the returned colored soldiers to the humiliating pre-war status; and from experence gethered during my short stay there I am sure such society is now on foot, and proceeding to carry out its dictates, and intentions.

While passing through the south I had the plessure of meeting, and injoying some very interesting conversations with many returned colored soldiers. They told me very much concerning the gallant and heroic fighting of our colored troops, and, also, of the poor fighting among the whites; and how the whites was relieved from important sectors, [redacted] and colored substituted in their stead; but, ofcourse, this was no surprise to me, as I had witnessed such scenes on the mexican borders.

As disgraceful as it seems, not only to the colored race, but to the uniform of the united states army, I was constantly sneered at, and looked upon with much envious contempt; but realizing where I was, I refraimed from everything trublesome.

My final destination was in Sylvester, Ga., and there I got my first taste of real Georgiaism. I arrived on saturday when all the country were in town; and my first day's experence was enough for me, and it was there that I got my first belief that the society that I had read of was no longer a drem but real. The society known as the "KLU KLUC KLAN" made it first manifestation to me. I had read of it, but to believe such society existed, was beyond my imagination.

My first startling experence was as follows:

A returned soldier while walking down the streets was brushed against by a poor white man, who apparently did it intentionally, and with contemptious envy for the honor that had been accorded the colored troopers in france. The colored trooper remarked, as any respectable person would have done, are you trying to knock me down' The reply was: "No but I will", remarked the poor rough neck. After exchanging a few words an officer appeared on the scene, and placed the colored trooper under arrest. Monday morning he was tried before the recorders court, and given thirty days on the streets without a fine; with the remarks that: "This is a white man town, and you must remember that". Was this act of inhuman treatment sufficient? No' indeed not, for monday night he was taken from guard house by a mob, and whipped unmerciful.

3/7/26

My second experence was to read five anonymous black hand letters addressed to my brother, which was placed under his door steps. on the grounds that he had made some insulting remarks relative to the penalty that had been imposed upon the colored trooper. My brother who is a very prominent merchant in the town, and who owns considerable property and who is one of the leading colored men of the town interviewed the mayor of the town for the purpose geting a fine for thetrooper, but with no avail. He was turned away with the remarks: "Let him serve his sentence, this is a white man town, and white men runs it." That, I suppose, constituted the only reason for him to be threatened with mob violence.

As far as my memory serves me, I will recite a copy of one of the letters sent him.

Life is sweet, nigger, and if we hear any more from you relative to that nigger soldier working on the street, "We will give you just six hours to get out of this town!"

TELEPHONE 8860 CHELSEA

Intended for 29

"O wad some power the gift gi'e us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

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From TRIBUNE

Address: Chicago, Ill.

Date MAR 7- 1918

WILSON NAMES COURT TO TRY GRANT NEGROES

rk 1884

Rockford, Ill., March 6.—[Special.]—A general court martial, appointed directly by President Wilson, will sit probably next week to hear the cases of thirteen Negro soldiers charged with assaulting a white girl at Camp Grant last May.

This announcement was made today by the camp military authorities. The Negroes were found guilty after a military trial last summer, but the verdict of the court martial was nullified by the judge advocate general on review, owing to irregularities which unfairly restricted the rights of the defendants. According to the reviewing general, the guilty verdicts were set aside and a new trial ordered.

At the first trial eight of the defendants were sentenced to death, five were sentenced to life imprisonment, and two were acquitted, it was stated.

308-GK-58

TELEPHONE 8860 CHELSEA

Intended for W. Morris

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see oursel's as ithers see us

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From

Address LOS ANGELES, CAL

Date MAY 21 1919

REVOKES FINDINGS IN NEGRO OFFICER'S CASE

ork 1884

Special Dispatch to Evening Express

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Letters have been forwarded to the war department by Bishop Charles Spencer Smith, as chairman of the commission on after-war problems of the A. M. E. church; W. T. Andrews, editor of the Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md., and others of like prominence in public affairs, calling attention to an indorsement which had been placed on the application filed by a colored officer, who had been overseas, relative to his fitness for admission into the regular army. The indorsement was as follows:

"The board recommends that he be not examined. Reason, unqualified by reason of the qualities inherent in the negro race, an opinion of the board, based on the testimony of five white officers serving with the 369th infantry. Negroes are deficient in moral fiber, rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men."

The writers of the communications to the war department, in addition to condemning the injustice to the officer involved, made it quite plain that the colored people of the country resent most strenuously the reflection upon the race as a whole in the bald declaration that "Negroes are deficient in moral fiber, etc.," and regard it as an unsustained indictment of the entire race as a group of incompetents and failures.

Dr. Emmitt J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, taking up the matter directly with the war department, made this reply in a letter addressed to Editor Andrews of the Baltimore Herald.

"With reference to the marked copy of the Daily Herald, containing an editorial, quoting an indorsement placed upon the discharge of a colored lieutenant who applied for retention in the service, I beg to say that this whole matter has been before the war department, and I am pleased to inform you that the chief of staff has personally directed the commanding general at Camp Meade to revoke the finding; he has also directed that in the matter of colored officers being commissioned in the army, there is to be no exclusion on account of color."

Board Puts New Price

306-C

TELEPHONE 9860 CHELSEA

Intended for Negro C

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see ourse'ls as ithers see us."

HENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.

106 110 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City

CABLE ADDRESS
"ROMEIKE" NEW YORK

NEW YORK

The First Established and Most Complete
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From [illegible]

Address NEW YORK CITY

Date MAY 24 1919

COLORED OFFICERS AND THE ARMY.

The War Department received letters from Bishop Charles Spencer as chairman of the Commission on After-War Problems of the A.M.E. Church; W. T. Andrews, editor of the Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md., and others, calling attention to an endorsement on the application filed by a colored officer who had been overseas relative to his fitness for admission into the Regular Army. The endorsement, signed by a board of officers appointed to investigate qualifications of candidates, was as follows: "The board recommends that he be not examined. Reason: Unqualified by reason of the qualities inherent in the negro race: an opinion of the board, based on the testimony of five white officers serving with the 368th Infantry. Negroes are deficient in moral fiber, rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men."

The letters to the War Department took exception to this and called attention to brilliant achievements of colored officers under fire in the fiercest offensives of the war, and to testimony of General Pershing, Colonel Hayward and French officers of high military standing who had opportunity to know how the colored commanders bore themselves at crucial periods on the field of battle. The memorandum is refuted, the writers assert, by the unbroken chain of valorous deeds and heroism of negroes in all the wars of the Republic from Bunker Hill to Corrizal and in France from Verdun to the siege of Metz.

Dr. Emmitt J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, made this reply, upon authority of the officials having charge of the question at issue, in a letter addressed to Mr. Andrews: "I beg to say that this whole matter has been before the War Department, and I am pleased to inform you that the Chief of Staff has personally directed the commanding general at Camp Meade to revoke the finding; he has also directed that in the matter of colored officers being commissioned in the Army, there is to be no exclusion on account of color. I personally share with you and the entire race the satisfaction of feeling that the finding quoted by you, and which was placed upon the record of the colored officer, will not appear on his permanent record as filed in the War Department."

Dr. Scott adds that this will serve as a reply to the many inquirers who have shown an anxiety to know the status of colored officers who desire to be retained for service in the Regular Army.

aug 1 1914	aug 29 1918	Oct 1 1919
Smickle	+ Dysart	Cerlam
Aldred (2)	* Haynes	Tobias
McCormack	Goldin	Wells
Daily	* Perkins	Clarke
Reid		Farrell
TT Brown	* Wilkins —	Wilkins
Murdock	* Burrell	Beckett
Kent	Beckett —	Douglas
McKenzie	- Douglas —	Marshall
Reed	- Marshall —	Jenkins
Knight	Beckett	Wingfield
Cross	- Wingfield —	Nichols
Crabtree	- Jenkins —	Woodford
P Phillips	- Haynes (2)	Ashwood
	- Rumford	Clark
	- New carpenter	L Wilson
	— Dunn	Davis
		Eaves
	- Oct	Mackay
	+ Nov	Pollock
		Jones

32 - 39 - 32

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION is the organization of consumers into buying clubs for the object of saving the middleman's profit. The fundamental principles worked out by experience since 1834 are these:

1. The *price* of shares should be *low*, so that large numbers of working people can own shares. *Ten dollars* is a usual price.

2. *Sales* are made at *current retail prices* and not at cost.

3/2/2-

3/6/15

M. Snider is here seeking permission to return home with. I had a little chat with him and hope to see him tomorrow.

Just you have been able to keep well during the last few weeks and you will soon be able to return home. I am sure you will be in attendance at the Pan. African Congress and that some good will be accomplished by the delegates. Hope that your family is all in the best of health when you leave from home. My folks send best regards to you.

Perhaps the Twelve can be reinvoiced by the time you return home and a real graze be pulled off -

Sun
New York City
(Jan., 1918.)

Nightcaps for Wakeful Week Ends.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* If Christopher Morley's list of thirty books is intended for the tastes of wastrels, as he says, it is perhaps a fair list. Wilkie Collins and Frank Stockton are particularly happy selections for the reading hours of errant persons.

I set before you my own choices, selected from the standpoint that I myself am the guest. The only time that I as a guest should spend in reading would be just before retiring. Unlike Mr. Morley's strollers, I never could read Conan Doyle before putting out the lights. Arthur Morrison and Countess von Arnim are more like it, only I should select "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" rather than "The Pastor's Wife." The twenty-eight others are:

"Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass," by Lewis Carroll.
"The Flying Inn," by G. K. Chesterton.
"Yet Again" and "The Happy Hypocrite," by Max Beerbohm.
"The Sentimental Journey," by Laurence Sterne.
"Memoirs of My Dead Life," by George Moore.
"The Merrie Tales of Jacques Tournebroche," by Anatole France.
"Aran Islands," by J. M. Synge.
"Contes Drolatiques," by Honoré de Balzac.
"Life's Little Ironies," by Thomas Hardy.
"The Little Angel," by Leonid Andreyev.
"Tono Bungay," by H. G. Wells.
"The Home Book of Verse," edited by Burton Egbert Stevenson.
"Four Days," by Hetty Hemmenway.
"The Four Million," by O. Henry.
"Fairy Tales," by Oscar Wilde.
"Pickwick Papers" and "Nicholas Nickleby," by Charles Dickens.
"A Houseboat on the Styx," by John Kendrick Bangs.
"The Souls of Black Folk," by W. E. B. DuBois.
"The Necklace and Other Stories," by Guy de Maupassant.
Complete Works of Artemus Ward.
"Nick Carter."
"The Ordeal of Richard Feveral," by George Meredith.
"A Shropshire Lad," by A. E. Housman.
"Many Cargoes," by W. W. Jacobs.
"The Way of All Flesh," by Samuel Butler.

Incidentally I wish that I could start now to furnish that guest room.

HOWARD DIETZ.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, January 12.

Indianapolis, Ind.
May 18, 1919.

COLORED LEADER TO SPEAK HERE

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of New York to Give Address on "The Negro in the War."

AT Y. M. C. A. MONDAY NIGHT

Membership Drive a Great Success—Soldier Stunt Night Will Be Observed Tuesday.

A large crowd is expected to hear Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of New York city tomorrow evening at the Y. M. C. A. Dr. DuBois is the editor of the Crisis, organizer and chairman of the World's Congress of Darker Races and has recently returned from France. His subject will be, "The Negro in the War." Music will be rendered before the address. The meeting is open to the public.

The Bee
Omaha, Nebraska

Insists Much Prejudice Existed Against Colored Soldiers in France

Three thousand Omaha colored people last night heard Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, foremost negro educator of the country, discuss the "southern prejudice against negroes, that cropped out in many parts of the A. E. F." The subject of Dr. DuBois' lecture was "Negro Troops in France."

He told of many instances in which he said prejudice against negroes was shown.

"Colored troops in France adopted an axiom, voiced by a private one night, 'It isn't the barrage ahead we fear, it's the barrage of prejudice behind us,'" said Dr. DuBois.

"There was a general tendency among the staff officers of the Ninety-second division, a colored division, to discredit the work of the negro officers and privates. We expected an ordeal from this administration, and we certainly got it.

"The French people treated us royally. The English, [illegible] fairly good to

Evening Tr
Boston M
Mar. 15,

NEGRO, THE: W. E. Burghardt Du
The Home University Library of M
ern Knowledge. (Henry Holt & Co.)

In a compact study Dr. Du Bois summar
the history, the racial divergences, and
problems of the negro both as he is in Ame
and prior to his coming hither.

The Bee
June, 1919.

CLOSE RANKS!

Thus trumpeted a 162-word editorial in The Crisis July, 1918. The blast was sharp, short and awakening. "Let us, while this war lasts, forget our special grievances and close ranks" was the chief note.

It was a call to halt—to temporary halt in a demand for the adjustment of long-existing grievances.

It was a call to sacrifice. "We make no ordinary sacrifice, but we make it gladly and willingly, with our eyes lifted to the hills."

Conditions that we "halt" and "sacrifice" are just as weighty in 1919 as they were in 1918—even more so. Halt in breeding dissensions among ourselves. Halt in clutching at each other's throats. Sacrifice the last particle of inordinate desire or selfish ambition calculated to menace race solidarity in this the most critical period in our history since emancipation. Our warfare with the German Hun has ceased. A warfare with the American Hun is now our task. DuBois, Moton, Scott, Tyler, Pickens, et al., close ranks!

C. S. Smith.

Detroit, Mich.,

308.1-40

Atchison, Kansas

[1919]

NOTED COLORED MAN SPOKE HERE

Mission Is to Avert Trouble Among the Races.

Peace and reason are what William Edward Burghardt Du Bois stands for, in consideration of the problem of race prejudice. He spoke in the Atchison high school last night. He insists that all races must adopt that policy, to ward off a cataclysm of war among the races. He doesn't want to believe that an awful struggle may occur. But he refuses to disbelieve what may occur if more races do not adopt an inclination to reason with eac hother instead of hating each other merely on account of color. Anxious to do his part in averting trouble among the races, he is going about the country delivering lectures asking the colored Americans and as many white Americans as will listen to him, to organize into associations that will urge settlement of race problems through reason.

"If the present race hatred keeps on, it will involve the whole world in a catastrophe," Professor Du Bois said. "I'm asking the colored folks to organize for their own advancement and with the view of persuading the world to reason, instead of feeding prejudice. Let us do our utmost, and urge other races to their utmost, to avert the whirlwind by reasoning."

Professor Du Bois said nothing or very little about the intermingling of races. He seems to be more concerned about the prejudice that leads one race to oppress another, in industry and education and culture. His view is international. He does not specialize in worry about the black race of America. He is mainly concerned about the black men of India and Africa, and all portions of the world, in regard to what is almost abject slavery. He knows the black man, considering the world at large, is not in the minority, but constitutes a majority, hence he would have all race prejudice problems settled by reason instead of an uprising on the part of an oppressed race. Only a part of his address related to the colored race of the United States.

"In America there is real race prejudice," Professor Du Bois said. "It can't be wiped out by individual accomplishment, but must be solved by organized effort. The individual who advances escapes the problem, but does not solve it. The advance of the mass is the important thing relative to solution. Our race in the past has thought that the best way to get anything from a powerful neighbor was to humbly ask for it. But humility didn't work—it didn't make our race self-reliant. Then we began to realize that our race is a majority and not a minority, considering the millions of black men in Africa, India and other countries over the world. So we have decided that the best way for our race to attain its rights is through an association espousing reason. And in the last eleven years our association has accomplished some things. It has stopped considerable legislation that would have narrowed the sphere of the negro. We must get the world to reason, to avoid an uprising of colored blood against the oppression of white blood of all the world." Du-Bois was talking in terms of internationalism when he said that.

Professor DuBois is one of the eminent colored men of the United States. His name appears in the last edition of "Who's Who in America." He is distinguished in appearance. Last night, while addressing several hundred colored people of Atchison, he wore a dress suit. He wears a Van Dyke beard. His command of English is superb. He does not try to be oratorical. He does not appeal to the emotions of his race. He tries to instill reason into them, and begs them to become informed. He does not talk so much about equality as he does about oppression. He is editor of a magazine, "The Crisis," and is publicity director of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. He has the college degrees of A. B., A. M., and Ph. D. He has studied in Berlin. He has been a professor of history and economics in Atlanta University. He is the author of several books approved by the critics hard to please. His home is in Brooklyn and his office is in New York City.

Professor Du Bois' latest achievement was the calling of a Pan-African Congress in Paris. This session discussed the problems of the colored race in all parts of the world. In the main his address last night was about that congress and the problems of the race in Africa and India.

"The problem of the contact of races is a world question, but usually is the last question to be discussed by clubs," Professor Du Bois said. "But it is a tremendous problem. The black race has had to struggle against the oppression of peoples solely interested in investments. England and France are not interested in the colored people in their colonies, except as the colored people have something to do with the investments of English and French capital. West Africa is now in a state of unrest, and the colored people there have sent a petition to England asking for the right to vote and to have some liberties of citizenship. There is trouble also in Abyssinia. Italy is hoping to control that country of the black men. In several parts of the world the black man is oppressed and isolated by England, France and Italy. Those three nations don't want the black men to learn of civilization, because it would hurt investments. But the black men the world over are in the majority, and reason must be brought to bear to prevent violence later on should there be an awakening."

---

during the early years. Blacksmith.

H. P. Study: "Prof. Du Bois, the colored author, educator and magazine editor, who lectured in the high school last night, used magnificent English, and reminded me of a statesman. And what he said appealed to me as being very, very important. He knows the history and the present feeling of the entire world, I believe."

[1919]

NEGRO EDITOR WILL GIVE LECTURE HERE

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to Speak at Second Baptist Church.

Dr. W. E. DuBois, editor of "The Crisis," and for 10 years a leader of the Negro race, will speak on "The Negro and the War," Friday night in the Second Baptist church. Dr. DuBois received his A. M. and Ph. D. degrees at Harvard university, and specialized in social sciences at the University of Berlin.

He was professor of economics and history at Atlanta university from 1896 to 1910. He then became publisher and editor of The Crisis for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Among the sociological works of which he is author, are "The Philadelphia Negro" and "The Suppression of the Slave Trade."

Last February Dr. DuBois went to Paris, where he called together a Pan-African congress, composed of representatives from every country inhabited by Negroes. He was elected secretary of this congress.

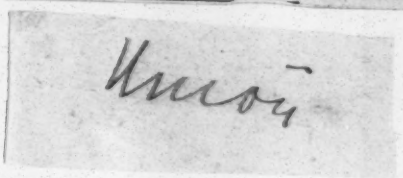
FREE PRESS

Detroit, Mich.

308-1-13

THE NEGRO!

The above name is the title of one of the little historical masterpieces of W. E. B. DuBois, Ph. D. The statement that DuBois is the author is the only comment necessary. We take the liberty of reminding our readers that no person with any pretension of learning can afford to be without it at the price, 50 cents. Why, the book, an encyclopedia of invaluable historical information worth its weight in gold, is being given away.



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FREE PRESS

Detroit, Mich.

DR. DUBOIS TO LECTURE.

Hon. John Mitchell, Jr. to Introduce the Speaker.

College Chapter, No. 2 of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, situated at Virginia Union University presents Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois in a lecture upon "War and Prejudice," next Friday evening, November 17th at 8:15 o'clock in the University Chapel.

Without doubt, Dr. DuBois is the most finished product of the Negro race. He graduated from Harvard University in 1890, later received a Ph. D. from the same school in 1895. On his return from a course of study at Berlin University, he was appointed assistant instructor in Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. He is now Director of Publications and Research of the N. A. A. C. P.

As a speaker Dr. DuBois possesses astonishing mastery, lucidity and perfection of phrase. War and Prejudice, one of his most recent lectures, has been warmly acclaimed by large audiences and student bodies of some of the larger institutions of the North and West.

Hon. John Mitchell, Jr., Editor, The Planet, will introduce Dr. Du Bois on next Friday evening.

[1919]

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS AT EUCLID AV. CHURCH

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, will lecture at Euclid A. M. E. church, Friday evening, February 14, on "The Negro in History." Dr. DuBois has written many books, most notable among them are: "Quest of the Silver Fleece," "John Brown," and "Souls of Black Folks." The last named book has possibly been more widely read than any other book except the Bible and Uncle Tom's Cabin. Three editons have been published in English, one edition in German and French each. The people of Pitts-

DR. W. E. BURGHART DUBOIS,
Editor of The Crisis.

bugh and vicinity will miss an intellectual treat if they fail to hear Dr. DuBois. He is a graduate of Fisk, Harvard and Berlin (Germany) universities. The Doctor is the most erudite man of our race. His untiring efforts for fair play and justice for colored people as shown through the Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes him of great value to the race.

TELEPHONE 8860 CHELSEA

Intended for Negro 9

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

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From NEWS

Address: Baltimore, Md.

Date MAR 5 1918

COURT-MARTIAL UNFAIR

New Trial Granted Negro Troopers Convicted Of Attacking Woman.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chicago, March 4.—Eighteen negro soldiers convicted of an attack on a woman visitor at Camp Grant last May are to be given a new trial, as the result of an opinion by the Judge Advocate General that they were not fairly tried.

This information was made public here today, and it was added that the new trial court would be at Camp Grant. It was said presentation of the case to the President had resulted in an order from him for a new trial. A number of the negroes are said to have been given death sentences.

1884

42/9A/26

1919

3/10

Ch. du Bois

S. W. Green. New Orleans (Sub)
Maggie L. Walker, St Luke's Hall
Richmond, Va.

W. Arthur Hawkins - Bal. (Sub.)
Geo W Crawford - New Haven (Sub)

~~150 N Pythian Temple~~
~~42 Church St~~

3/16/93

1532 Wrmid Hall
Ave

Mason a

My dear Sir:

Under "The Horizon" section of The Crisis we have started a department, "Fraternities." ~~The aim~~

~~[illegible]~~

Will you kindly send us each month any data on this subject which you may have from time to time, so that this department may have due publicity?

Under separate cover we are sending you a sample copy of The Crisis. You know we will appreciate any ~~effort~~ cooperation, & beg to thank you in advance for your ~~interest~~ cooperation.

~~H~~ H P Slaughter 1344 U St N.W. ~~Odd Fellows~~

~~[illegible]~~

G. W. Chandler 916 Greene St Montgomery Ala
Geo. Mosaic Templars 510-9 St Little Rock
W. A. Scott Edwards, Miss.
J. H. Dickerson ~~Asst~~ Masonic Forum Jacksonville, Fla
C S Dupree Laborian Leader Greenville, Miss

Mrs M L Walker 900 E 4th St Richmond Va

Chas McLaurin Fisherman's Net Hampton Va

Geo. E Bates Improved Benevolent + Protective
Order of Elks of the World Jersey City NJ.

L M Miles Jackson Miss. (Royal Circle of
Friends of the World)

D C Nelson 535 S. Rampart St New Orleans

W G Pearson Durham NC

W R Perry Pine Bluff Ark

3/16/14

D 5

3/15/1114

See also A 3-12 (C.7 366th)

" " a 6-3,4 (rec'd by Lt Mosley as am. G. instructions

" " a 9-11 - 1a Shertown's commendation y the 167 7.a.

" " a 10 - 3 Trans y 350, 7.a.

" " a 32 - 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 &c &c (376th Reg.)

" " a 9-11 - 3a Shertown's speed at Garage 11th Co my 1st Reg

" a 77-14 (prevail y Col. Nelson to 808. Pin. Ly.

~~Kautsky~~

Kautsky's book

Welly – Nicky letters

Lundendorf

3/14/56

3/19

Foreign

3/14/45

Miscellaneous

Size Veterinary Unit 204

3/11/53

79

Mss. & notes W E B Du B

for prelim. Essay

3/13/33

3/6/52

Progress in
YMCA
YWCA
Christians

Burleigh

[1919]

(CX)-3

2/24/15

When Dr. DuBois arrived in Europe, ad Headquarters 92nd Division was informed that he would visit the area in which the troops of this division were billetted the following order, in substance, was sent out to all Regimental Intelligence Officers marked Secret and Confidential:

(The original copy of this order was given to Dr. DuBois by me and he has same in his possession.)

SECRET.

Headquarters 92nd Division,
A. P. O. 766, A. E. F.

A man by the name of DuBOIS is now in Europe, and will visit this area within the next few days. All Regimental Intelligence officers will watch the actions of DuBOIS, and report same to these headquarters.

This Memorandum was sent out from Division Headquarters by Maj. F. P. Schoonmaker, Asst. Chief of Staff, in charge of the Staff Intelligence Section. He instructed Regimental Sgt. Maj. C. C. Stuart, who was a stenographer in my section to have just enough copies made to go to each Regimental Intelligence Officer, andthat no extra copies were desired. However, the Sgt. Maj. made an extra copy and furnished me with same, which was delivered to Dr, DuBois upon his arrival within our area.

By way of comparison, I am attaching herewith the order which was sent out from Division Headquarters upon the visit of Dr. Moton to the area of the 92nd Division.

de luxe sur papier de Hollande.

Les sommes déjà recueillies s'élèvent à 600 francs. Nos félicitations à ces souscripteurs avisés qui ont fait en même temps une bonne œuvre en aidant à la publication de ce beau travail, qui a été favorablement accueilli dans les milieux métropolitains. Voici, à ce propos, la lettre reçue par l'auteur :

« Tout ce qui touche à la Martinique m'intéresse particulièrement. Secrétaire général d'une revue très sympathique sur la place le « Nouveau Mercure » qui possède une maison d'éditions, nous pouvons organiser par souscription un tirage de luxe sur papier du Japon pour tous les Martiniquais actuellement en France et pour ceux qui auraient souscrit à la Martinique.

Soyez assez aimable, Monsieur, pour nous répondre par courrier afin que nous puissions organiser le tirage de votre livre avant la saison d'hiver (octobre)

Agréez, etc

Signé : P. de GRANDMAISON

Le nécessaire a été fait, nos compatriotes ne perdront rien à attendre.

Les Tropicales

Le dernier courrier a apporté au poète Salavina une lettre de ses éditeurs lui annonçant l'expédition de 400 exemplaires des «Tropicales» embarqués sur le Mont-Ventoux. Ce Cargo est entré en rade samedi matin. Comme l'avait précisé l'auteur, les souscriptions à 5 francs l'exemplaire se trouvent donc closes à partir de ce jour.

La préface du livre est due à la plume élégante de Melle Savane (Mme Marc Arqué), licenciée ès-lettres. Voici le filet élogieux lancé aux journaux et revues, par M. Henry Brougnart, agrégé ès-lettres secrétaire de l'Association des littérateurs dont fait partie Salavina :

Les Tropicales ! Que de splendeurs ce mot n'évoque-t-il pas ! Ces vers d'un Martiniquais sont un hymne à la gloire de son île en fleurs, reine de beauté dans la mer de saphir, à l'éblouissant eldorado qu'est sa terre natale avec ses étés fabuleux et le vol des colibris dans les pleurs de l'aurore, hymne à sa liqueur royale et merveilleuse, le rhum, à la gloire aussi de St-Pierre, la ville des artistes, la cité du plaisir, le Paris des Antilles devenu une Pompéï créole.

Et par là, ses poèmes sont aussi une œuvre humaine de souffrance et d'amour.

— Après de telles gerbes de fleurs il n'est pas étonnant que la 1ère édition des Tropicales soit déjà presque épuisée.

En vente chez l'auteur, rue Schœlcher, Leboulanger, idem — E. Imbert, rue Victor Hugo etc.

(Communiqué)

QUATRIÈME ANNÉE. — N° 247. DIMANCHE 16 FÉVRIER 1919.

La Patrie Belge

POLITIQUE ET LITTÉRAIRE

Paraît le dimanche

ABONNEMENTS :
Un an... Belgique et France : 7 fr. Etranger : 9 fr.
Six mois — — 4 fr. — 5 fr.
Publicité au bureau du journal

RÉDACTION ET ADMINISTRATION :
8, Boulevard des Italiens — PARIS
TÉLÉPHONE : Central 80-19

SECRÉTARIAT POUR LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE
4 Bessborough Street, LONDRES S.W.I.
ABONNEMENTS : Un an : 7/-, Six mois : 4/-.
Publicité au bureau du journal

L'AFRIQUE ET LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

La Conférence de Paris vient de prendre une décision aux conséquences considérables. La question coloniale est remise à la Société des Nations. Or cette question étant en très grande partie africaine, c'est de l'organisation du Continent Noir dont va avoir à décider la communauté des intérêts internationaux. Voilà donc la Belgique en rapport avec la Société des Nations, par de nouveaux côtés.

***

Parmi les solutions possibles il s'en dessine plusieurs. La plus traditionnelle de toutes consisterait en un partage des colonies allemandes ou plus exactement, leur attribution à certains Etats moyennant compensation ailleurs. Mais l'Italie a formulé certaines revendications. L'Angleterre officieuse a fait connaître les vues des Indes concernant une certaine émigration hindoue qui se ferait dans les territoires belges et portugais moyennant accords consentis. Les Belges ne font pas oublier qu'ils ont aidé à chasser les Allemands et du Cameroun et de l'Afrique orientale allemande. Ils disent aussi que le territoire du Congo n'est pas logiquement délimité à l'embouchure du fleuve le front à l'Océan Atlantique étant démesurément trop petit.

Quand on examine la question africaine on aperçoit d'autres points encore. Comment oublier qu'en 1914, à la veille de la guerre, l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne étaient sur le point de s'entendre au sujet d'un plan qui visait les possessions belges et portugaises ?

2°) Ces dernières possessions sont encore toutes les plus négligées et à diverses reprises le Portugal s'est laissé ultimatum comprendre que des propositions [illegible] ne bouleverseraient pas l'état [illegible] absolu.

3°) La mise en valeur de l'Afrique dépend des chemins de fer et ceux-ci sont avant tout constitués par des lignes continentales : Cairo-Cap, Atlantique Océan Indien, Transsaharien Tanger-Dakar. 4°) Le remembrement de l'Afrique s'impose. Depuis 1880 les terres nous ont fait l'objet d'un véritable rush. Les Etats s'y sont taillés des domaines au hasard des circonstances. C'est un lotissement arbitraire qui a été fait. Les colonies dépendant d'un même gouvernement n'y sont pas contiguës.

5°) La question indigène a été placée à l'avant plan des préoccupations, il y quelques années, à propos de l'antiesclavagisme, puis de l'emploi de la main-d'œuvre forcée, plus tard de la nécessité d'éduquer les noirs.

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A la solution coloniale traditionnelle voici que s'oppose une idée nouvelle. L'Afrique intertropicale (laissons donc en dehors les territoires méditerranéens et ceux du sud), sera érigée en *Union africaine* et placée directement sous la souveraineté éminente de la Société des Nations. On l'organiserait selon des vues d'ensemble auxquelles devraient adhérer les Etats à qui serait conféré le mandat colonial. Tous les peuples pourraient y trafiquer sur un pied d'égalité, y compris ceux qui n'ont jamais eu de colonies, comme les Scandinaves, les Suisses et les nouvelles nationalités rendues indépendantes par la guerre. On fait valoir en effet, qu'il est injuste de priver ces peuples des avantages de la colonalisation tout autant que de les dispenser de la part de charge que nécessite la colonisation du continent noir. Les Etats actuellement en jouissance de colonies africaines seraient placés dans la situation des cantons ou des Etats locaux dans une Confédération. Comme possesseur de ces territoires leur souveraineté serait limitée par l'obligation d'accepter les lois faites dans l'intérêt de l'Union toute entière. La liberté commerciale des deux bassins du Congo et du Niger serait étendue dorénavant à tous les territoires. Par contre, il y aurait un contrôle international pour les pricipales ressources naturelles ; il prolongerait ainsi en temps de paix une institution née de la guerre et utile pour la prévenir à nouveau. (sanctions économiques. Il y aurait aussi un budget général alimenté par la Société des Nations en vue de la mise en valeur rapide et de la création de l'outillage économique essentiel des territoires pauvres.

***

Pareil plan rompt avec les principes du passé. Il aboutit à créer un intérêt commun à toutes les puissances dans la gestion d'un vaste continent. A ce point de vue il peut apporter une consolidation à l'instrument politique et juridique que sera la Société des Nations. Prenant l'habitude de discuter et de se concerter au lieu de s'opposer sans cesse comme le voulait l'ancienne diplomatie, les Gouvernements se prêteraient naturellement à envisager sous un angle nouveau les questions politiques qui seront pendantes ailleurs. Ce serait de la coopération pratique.

Les Etats directement intéressés à l'Afrique n'y perdraient pas. En échange d'une partie de leur souveraineté, toute nominale, ils recevraient les avantages de la sécurité et de l'action commune pour résoudre les grands problèmes des transports, des moyens financiers, du développement des populations indigènes. Le Congo belge en conséquence, recevrait un nouveau statut international. Mais aidé par les autres puissances la tâche de la mise en valeur de l'immense Congo nous deviendrait plus légère et nous n'aurions plus à craindre l'expropriation violente puisque la garantie des puissances, y compris celle des Etats-Unis, deviendrait collective.

Enfin le nouveau régime serait très favorable aux noirs. Nous avons parlé récemment ici-même du Congrès Panafricain qui va se réunir à Paris fin de ce mois. Des noirs émancipés et éduqués d'Amérique voudraient tenter un retour dans la mère patrie et s'intéresser au relèvement de leurs frères encore plongés dans la barbarie. Il n'y aurait vraiment aucun inconvénient à ce que l'expérience puisse être tentée si elle est sérieusement soutenue par la Société ds Nations.

Une des revendications des noirs conscients consistera à demander l'emploi en Afrique même, d'une partie de la richesse due à son sol et à ses populations. Si l'on continue à exploiter le continent au profit exclusif des blancs, et à exporter annuellement des centaines de millions sans équivalent, il faudra des siècles pour placer l'Afrique à la hauteur des autres parties du monde.

La Société des Nations pourrait, dans une haute pensée de progrès humain, susciter elle-même une colonisation et une civilisation africaine sur une très grande échelle. Elle avancerait les capitaux à ce nécessaires et ferait trois parts du profit : l'une irait en améliorations locales, l'autre serait affectée aux blancs en compensation de leur œuvre coloniale ; la troisième ferait retour à la Société des Nations elle-même.

Un tel plan économique pourrait même servir à gager sérieusement une partie de la dette internationale que fatalement les Etats vont être conduits à créer pour liquider les suites de la guerre. Restons attentifs à l'Afrique. elle nous réserve encore bien des surprises.

Paul Otlet.

Conseils communaux

BRUXELLES

Séance du lundi 3 février 1919
Présidence de M. ADOLPHE MAX bourgmestre

Théâtre du Parc. — Augmentation des prix de certaines places. — M. l'Echevin Jacqmain, donne les raisons pour lesquelles il est indispensable d'augmenter les prix de certaines places du théâtre du Parc.

Les exploitations théâtrales n'ont pas échappé à la perturbation générale. C'est ainsi que la plupart des théâtres de Bruxelles, se sont vus obligés d'augmenter dans des proportions plus ou moins importantes les prix de leurs places.

Pour les troisièmes loges, il propose de porter le prix de la place à 2 francs au lieu de 1 fr. 50.

Pour les troisièmes galeries à 1 fr. 50 au lieu de 1 franc, et pour les quatrièmes galeries à 0 fr. 75 au lieu de 0 fr. 50.

Le Conseil se rallie à la proposition du Collège.

Hommage à M. le Conseiller Brassinne. — M. le Bourgmestre fait part au Conseil de la manifestation émouvante dont M. Brassinne a été l'objet hier et qui est pleinement justifiée par les services qu'il a rendus à la population bruxelloise pendant la période douloureuse de l'occupation étrangère. M. le Bourgmestre se fait l'interprète des sentiments unanimes du Conseil, en adressant à M. Brassinne ses félicitations les plus chaleureuses, et l'expression nouvelle de la gratitude publique. (*Applaudissements sur tous les bancs.*)

M. Brassinne remercie.

La séance est levée.

—OU—

SAINT-JOSSE-TEN-NOODE

Séance du 29 janvier 1919

Le Conseil communal s'est réuni en séance publique le mercredi 29 janvier à 9 heures du soir, sous la présidence de M. Frick, bourgmestre.

Après approbation du procès-verbal de la dernière séance, M. le Bourgmestre communique au Conseil : 1° un arrêté de la députation permanente du Brabant, approuvant la révocation d'un agent de police, pour cause d'activisme ; 2° une lettre de la Compagnie du Gaz annonçant qu'elle a pris des dispositions pour renforcer à bref délai, l'éclairage public, en mettant en service 100 lanternes supplémentaires.

Le Bureau de Bienfaisance fait part de la nomination de M. Jean Jaspers, en qualité de président, en remplacement de M. Max, démissionnaire.

M. le Bourgmestre annonce au Conseil le retour de M. Verbrugghen, conseiller communal, qui a été obligé de quitter le pays pour échapper aux vexations allemandes.

M. Verbrugghen remercie M. le Bourgmestre de ses aimables paroles, félicite le Conseil de sa conduite patriotique pendant l'occupation allemande et assure ses collègues de tout son dévouement aux affaires communales.

Hospices. Budget de 1919

Le Conseil communal accorde à la Commission des Hospices des subsides supplémentaires s'élevant à la somme de 202.253 francs 25 pour couvrir les dépenses résultant du renchérissement de la vie, de l'augmentation du nombre d'hospitalisés et de l'octroi d'une gratification extraordinaire à son personnel, à l'occasion de la victoire des Alliés et de la rentrée du Roi.

Le Conseil décide le renouvellement de la taxe sur les pianos automatiques en modifiant les taux comme suit :

a) En ce qui concerne les appareils mis en mouvement ou marchant au moyen de l'électricité.

1° 500 francs par an et par appareil pour les locaux mesurant 30 m2 et au-delà ; 2° 200 francs par an et par appareils pour les locaux qui ont moins de 30 m2.

b) En ce qui concerne tous autres appareils ou instruments à musique : 1° 150 fr. par an et par appareil pour les locaux mesurant 30 m2 et au delà ;

2° 75 francs par an et par appareil pour les locaux qui ont moins de 30 m2.

L'assemblée rejette une proposition de la Commission administrative de la clinique intercommunale pour le traitement d'aliénés, tendant à acquérir un terrain sis à Schaerbeek, chaussée de Roodebeek, pour l'érection dudit établissement. Elle estime que le prix d'achat de 18 fr. le m2 est trop élevé.

Sur proposition de M. Vrauckx, le Conseil décide d'accorder, à mérite égal la préférence pour l'octroi des emplois vacants, dans l'ordre suivant :

1° Aux mutilés de la guerre et aux militaires réformés pour maladie, étant exclu de cette catégorie les mutilés et les réformés dont l'incapacité de travail ne dépasse pas 10 0/0 ;

2° Aux enfants de militaires [illegible] tractés au front ; aux enfants des [illegible] morts à la suite de déportation en [illegible] par l'ennemi ;

3° Aux sous-officiers et soldats ayant fait campagne au front pendant la période 1914-1918, dans l'ordre suivant ; infanterie, mitrailleurs et artilleurs de tranchée, cavalerie, artillerie de campagne, artillerie lourde, autres armes.

Taxe sur les trottoirs

Sur proposition du collège, estimant que la guerre a modifié la situation faite aux propriétaires par le règlement arrêté par le Conseil, le 5 juillet 1911, le Conseil décide, afin de pourvoir aux débours faits par l'administration, en cas d'exécution par ses soins, des travaux de construction, de reconstruction, d'élargissement ou de réparations de trottoirs, les propriétaires verseront à la caisse communale, immédiatement après l'achèvement des travaux ;

A. Pour la reconstruction totale de trottoirs en dalles, une taxe de 45 francs par mètre carré de dalles et de 25 francs par mètre courant de bordures en pierre élevé ;

B. Pour la reconstruction totale de trottoirs en pavés, une taxe de 23 francs par mètre carré de pavage et de 25 francs par mètre courant de bordures en pierre bleue ;

C. Pour la reconstruction partielle d'un trottoir ou son élargissement, une taxe de :

a) 45 francs par mètre carré de trottoir en dalles ;

b) 23 francs par mètre carré de trottoir en pavés ;

c) 25 francs par mètre carré de trottoir en bordure en pierre bleue renouvelée.

D. Pour les réparations d'une superficie supérieure à 1 mètre carré, une taxe de :

a) 10 francs par mètre carré de relevé de trottoir en dalles ;

b) 5 francs par mètre carré de relevé à bout de trottoir en pavés ;

c) 6 fr. 50 par mètre courant de bordure.

E. Pour toute réparation ou reconstruction d'une superficie inférieure à un mètre carré de renouvellement ou redressement de bordures, d'une longueur moindre qu'un mètre, les taxes susvisées seront appliquées comme si le travail comportait un mètre carré de superficie ou un mètre de longueur de bordure.

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L'ordre du jour appelle l'adoption d'un nouveau tarif pour les auto-fiacres.

D'accord avec la Ville de Bruxelles, le collège propose le tarif suivant :

Tarif I : Service de jour dans le périmètre.

a) Pour une course n'excédant pas 375 mètres ou pour un laps de temps d'attente n'excédant pas quatre minutes et demie : 80 centimes ;

b) Pour chaque fraction suivante de 100 mètres, ou pour chaque fraction suivante d'une minute et demie d'attente : 10 centimes.

Tarif II : Service de jour, hors périmètre.

a) Pour une course n'excédant pas 300 mètres ou pour un laps de temps n'excédant pas quatre minutes et demie : 80 centimes ;

b) Pour chaque fraction suivante de 100 mètres ou pour chaque fraction suivante de une minute et demie : 10 centimes.

Tarif III : Service de nuit.

Même tarif que celui hors périmètre (tarif II) plus 50 centimes par quart d'heure d'inutilisation. Toute fraction commencée est due en entier.

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Le Collège propose de réduire à 10.000 fr. la totalité des subsides annuels de 4.500 fr. alloués à l'Université libre de Bruxelles pour les exercices qui n'ont pas été [illegible] étant donné que les cours n'ont pas fonctionné pendant la période 1914-1918.

Rapports entre communes de l'agglomération bruxelloise

Le Conseil décide de modifier le taux de l'indemnité de vie chère accordée aux fonctionnaires et employés. Pour unifier ce barème dans toute l'agglomération bruxelloise, le Conseil propose de réunir une commission intercommunale, chargée d'examiner cette question. Chaque commune aura un délégué ; les communes de plus de 50.000 habitants deux délégués, celles de plus de 100.000 habitants trois, de manière à représenter l'importance de chacune d'elles. Le Conseil décide de voter, sans discussion, les mesures prises par cette commission, même si elle n'obtient pas l'adhésion de toutes les communes de l'agglomération bruxelloise.

M. l'échevin Pêtre souligne l'importance de cette décision et croit que cette tentative sera très intéressante en ce qui concerne les modifications à apporter au statut des agglomérations, surtout au moment où la question du Grand-Bruxelles suscite tant de controverses.

Il espère que cette proposition ne recevra pas son application par la suite, question des barèmes, question d'une importance relative, mais qu'elle s'étendra à toutes les autres d'intérêt général.

M. Halleux propose d'honorer la mémoire de M. Lucien Descamps, fusillé par les Allemands au Tir National, et qui recommanda à sa petite fille de chanter, le lendemain de son exécution ; « Vers l'Avenir ! »

Le Collège a décidé de faire placer sur l'habitation de ce héros, sur celles des autres victimes de la barbarie teutonne, une plaque en bronze rappelant sa mémoire.

La séance est levée à 10 heures du soir.

Le Gouvernement et la Presse

Nos ministres savent — et nous pouvons le leur apprendre s'ils l'ignorent — qu'en France, les journalistes sont reçus certains jours en audiences privées [illegible] français et que de ces [illegible] naissent des communautés [illegible] l'opinion publique. Il s'en[illegible] inévitables et écrits au [illegible].

Nous avons l'habitude, en Amérique, disait Roosevelt aux journalistes français, de conférer le matin et le soir, chaque jour, avec les délégués de la presse et il est répondu, dans ces réunions, à toutes les questions posées. »

Un Gouvernement ne peut être stable que s'il est réellement l'interprète de l'opinion publique. Comment peut-il être cet interprète, s'il n'a d'autre relation avec le public que par ses bureaux et l'idée qu'il se fait, souvent arbitrairement, sur des bruits, des courants de l'opinion ?

Or, quels rapports le Gouvernement belge a-t-il avec la Presse ? Quels rapports avait-il même dans sa nécropole du Havre ?

La Presse a été tenue en suspicion générale — je parle des JOURNAUX LIBRES, il y en a eu au cours de ces quatre années de guerre. Du reste, les bureaux ministériels sont demeurés persuadés, peut-être le sont-ils encore, que le journaliste était un espion, du moment qu'il ne passait pas à la caisse.

KETJE.

M. VANDERVELDE DÉMISSIONNE

Nous avons publié dans notre dernier numéro une déclaration de M. Vandervelde donnant sa démission de Président de l'Internationale parce que le Parti ouvrier belge n'était plus d'accord avec lui sur l'opportunité d'être représenté au Congrès socialiste de Berne. Vandervelde n'a pu convaincre son parti à se trouver face à face avec les Allemands. Il y avait cependant quelque courage à se retrouver devant eux et le Parti Ouvrier aurait dû comprendre qu'il est plus facile d'être... ministre que de bouter l'ennemi dehors. Mais, pourquoi le Parti ne retrouve-t-il pas cette énergie pour demander au Gouvernement du Havre des comptes de sa gestion ?

Nous sommes bien certains que M. Vandervelde n'a pas envoyé en même temps sa démission de ministre. Celle-ci eût été cependant plus logique que l'autre... pour un socialiste.

Le roi Albert et la reine Elisabeth expriment, aux Belges, leur profonde gratitude

Le journal officiel belge le *Moniteur*, publie en tête du numéro du 5 février 1919, les lignes suivantes :

« Lorsque fut donnée à la famille royale la joie de rentrer dans la patrie délivrée, tous les Belges sans distinction, oubliant leurs souffrances si dignement supportées, lui firent un accueil dont elle gardera à jamais un souvenir reconnaissant.

« Depuis la mémorable journée de leur retour dans la capitale, le Roi et la Reine ont reçu, de tous les points du pays, des témoignages individuels ou collectifs du plus loyal attachement et du plus ardent patriotisme.

« A tous ceux qui de près ou de loin, leur offrirent ces réconfortants hommages, à tous les fidèles sujets qu'ils regrettent de ne pouvoir remercier séparément les Souverains tiennent à exprimer, par l'organe du journal officiel, leur plus vive gratitude.

« L'allégresse des Belges a trouvé un écho sympathique dans les pays alliés et amis, où de nombreux groupements ont, en termes chaleureux, félicité la famille royale : vers eux, aussi va la pensée reconnaissant de leurs Majestés. »

LA FOIRE DE BRUXELLES

Nous avons reproduit dernièrement un article d'un confrère préconisant, comme moyen de remédier au manque d'outillage dont souffrent actuellement les usines belges, une exposition de catalogues des fabriques alliées. Comme conclusion à cet article, nous avons lancé l'idée beaucoup plus large d'une *Foire de Bruxelles* qui réunirait non de simples catalogues, mais les objets eux-mêmes représentés dans ces catalogues. Cette foire serait ouverte aux nations alliées SEULES.

Il est tout indiqué que la *Foire de Bruxelles* se transformerait dans un temps peu éloigné, dès que le pays aura repris sa vitalité de jadis, *en une exposition ouverte seulement aux produits nationaux*. C'est dans cet esprit que fonctionnent les foires de Paris et de Lyon, et que fonctionnait avant la guerre, la célèbre foire de Leipzig. Mais, pour l'instant, ouvrons Bruxelles à la concurrence alliée qui nous fournira le machinisme nécessaire immédiatement.

L'idée lancée ici semble faire son chemin. Les nombreuses lettres que nous avons reçues, émanant de nos industriels, en témoignent. L'édilité bruxelloise ne peut [illegible] qu'y intéresser la capitale et nos grands centres commerciaux comme Liége et Anvers. Il faut [illegible]

Les Dangers de la Conférence

La Conférence de la Paix s'éternise et ses lenteurs deviennent un véritable danger. Toute la presse française s'en émeut. L'Allemagne profite des discussions interminables soulevées chaque jour au sein des innombrables Commissions, pour se ressaisir et même s'armer à nouveau. Le maréchal Foch a cité des exemples du manque des Allemands à remplir les conditions de l'armistice précédent, parmi lesquels il faut retenir l'oubli et le retard à livrer l'artillerie, les sous-marins et les machines agricoles. Comme preuve de l'esprit allemand, il fit connaître le fait suivant : un jour il convoqua la Commission allemande d'armistice, l'invitant à se rencontrer avec lui. Ils négligèrent totalement de venir à l'heure et au lieu prescrits. Ce ne fut qu'à la suite d'une insistance croissante de sa part que la réunion eut lieu tout de même.

Jusqu'ici la Conférence n'a fait que du provisoire. Il va falloir tailler dans le vif. Un jour viendra où les Alliés devront présenter à l'Allemagne la note à payer.

Ce jour-là, il s'agira de choisir entre les prétentions de l'Allemagne et les solutions pour lesquelles les Alliés se sont battus. Il s'agira de savoir, par exemple, si l'Allemagne esquivera les réparations ou si elle les payera ; si elle contestera que l'Alsace et la Lorraine sont françaises de plein droit ou si elle sera obligée de le reconnaître, si elle persistera à revendiquer ses colonies ou si elle signera un traité qui les lui enlève, si elle s'opposera à la reconstitution intégrale de la Pologne ou si elle y consentira. Quand ces questions seront enfin formulées en tableaux de chiffres et en lisérés tracés sur des cartes, quand les peuples attendront le règlement d'heure en heure, on ne pourra plus improviser des amendements en séance ni renvoyer les problèmes à des Commissions. Il faudra que notre Alliance montre si elle est de force à imposer sa juste volonté oui ou non. Si les faits répondent immédiatement oui, la paix sera assurée. Si l'épreuve est douteuse ou si elle traîne, le monde n'aura plus de direction et tous les appétits seront déchaînés.

Les Gouvernements alliés et associés ont appelé des peuples à l'Indépendance. Ils ont promis de redresser les torts et de fonder la Société des Nations. Ils vivent aujourd'hui sur la confiance que leurs engagements inspirent, sur le crédit du prestige que la victoire leur a ouvert. Les peuples dont les patrimoines s'enchevêtrent attendent l'arbitrage qui les départagera. Les classes sociales vivent côte à côte en comptant sur la prospérité qu'apportera la paix. Mais s'il apparaissait que ces Gouvernements chargés d'arbitrer le monde ne peuvent même pas se faire écouter de leur ennemi commun, quelle faillite ce serait et quel chaos ! Les Etats nouveaux ne penseraient plus qu'à se servir eux-mêmes. En se rallumant, la guerre des nations allumerait la guerre des classes. Et l'Allemagne immunisée désormais contre les Révolutions, n'aurait plus qu'à choisir entre les occasions de revanche. Ce n'est pas à ce résultat qu'on veut aller apparemment. Mais qu'on prenne garde d'être conduit malgré soi ! Nous sommes au tournant délicat. Si la Belgique [illegible] devoir d'exposer nettement l'urgence qu'il y a pour elle d'en terminer.

JEAN STEENS.

BRUXELLES PORT DE MER

La présence de l'ennemi a entravé considérablement les travaux d'aménagement du port de Bruxelles. L'entrepreneur des travaux, qui possédait un outillage puissant, dont la valeur atteignait plusieurs millions de francs, s'est vu enlever des dragues qui ont été transportées à Zeebrugge, où elles ont sombré ; d'autres engins, dragues-grues, chalands, etc., ont été réquisitionnés et n'ont pu encore être rassemblés.

L'outillage des travaux est ainsi fortement amoindri, on travaille à sa restauration, on recherche des matériaux et de la main-d'œuvre, enfin l'on compte aboutir en 1919.

A l'heure actuelle les navires de mer ne peuvent encore venir ; mais, dès à présent, une importante étape est franchie, le canal est approprié pour la navigation intérieure. L'avis de mise en exploitation affiché au port stipule qu'on recevra désormais les bâtiments remorqués ayant jusque : 90 mètres de longueur, 12 mètres de largeur, 3m10 d'enfoncement et 6m40 de hauteur à vide au-dessus du plan d'eau. Ces bâtiments peuvent porter de 2.000 à 2.500 tonnes.

Déjà l'animation au point terminus est fort grande. On sait que l'entrée (constituée par un chenal à l'aval de l'écluse) de 55 mètres de largeur et 400 mètres de longueur forme un accès excessivement facile dans une eau très calme et sans courant.

Le canal de Bruxelles au Rupel est donc livré à la grande navigation intérieure. Dans quelques mois, il sera accessible aux navires de mer de gros tonnage.

RESTORATION DE LA BELGIQUE.

LE camion et l'auto joueront un grand rôle dans la restoration de la Belgique, en lui donnant la prosperité quelle avait avant la guerre.

Si vous employez, soit de camions, soit de voitures legères, vous aurez tout avantage de les monter sur des bandages pleins ou des pneus Dunlop.

Ceux ci, par sa durabilité et sa solidité ont cooperé pour beaucoup dans la défaite de l'ennemi.

Dunlop

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NOTRE ARMEE

LA DEMOBILISATION

Le Ministre de la Guerre a fait à la Chambre, une communication, d'un intérêt capital pour nos soldats, sur les conditions particulières de la démobilisation en Belgique.

Ces conditions résultent du fait, d'abord, que l'état de guerre subsiste toujours avec l'Allemagne (l'armistice n'étant qu'une simple suspension d'armes qui ne préjuge en rien des événements postérieurs) ; de la nécessité, ensuite, de ne pas désorganiser un certain nombre de services très importants ; de l'obligation, enfin, d'assurer l'équipement et l'instruction des recrues avant qu'elles puissent remplacer les troupes actuellement sous les armes.

La garde du secteur d'occupation dévolu à l'armée belge exige six divisions d'infanterie et une de cavalerie, c'est-à-dire que jusqu'à la signature des préliminaires de paix, l'armée belge devra entretenir en Allemagne environ la moitié de son effectif mobilisé. Pendant la période subséquente de l'occupation, ce chiffre sera réduit au tiers environ de son effectif.

De plus, tant que se prolongera l'armistice, il faut que l'armée satisfasse, à l'intérieur du pays, à de nombreux besoins. Outre les garnisons à fournir, les travaux à effectuer, la garde des chemins de fer et voies de communication, il faut un total de 21.000 hommes et 2.000 chevaux pour garder la frontière des Pays-Bas, et 2.500 hommes pour fournir des forces supplétives à la gendarmerie. Dans leur ensemble, ces besoins immobilisent plus de 28.000 hommes.

Enfin, comme on doit assurer périodiquement la relève des troupes d'occupation, il faut nécessairement conserver dans le pays un effectif égal à celui de ces troupes.

Les Services les plus importants, tels ceux de l'Intendance et de Santé, absorbent aussi un effectif relativement nombreux, recruté parmi les anciennes classes ou les auxiliaires. Le licenciement des classes 1899 à 1908, celui des instituteurs qui sont indispensables aux besoins de l'enseignement, etc., ont brusquement réduit les effectifs des Services de l'arrière, et les vides creusés doivent absolument être comblés.

Quant aux recrues, on évalue à 235.000 hommes les ressources que fournira l'appel des classes 1914 à 1919 inclus. Comme l'effectif de l'armée est d'environ 220.000 hommes, on pourra donc remplacer progressivement tous les hommes actuellement sous les armes, par les nouveaux appelés. Mais il est clair que cela ne peut pas se faire du jour au lendemain. Il faut, une fois la loi votée et les opérations de recrutement effectuées, instruire et équiper les recrues. L'instruction, même réduite au minimum, exigera au moins trois à quatre mois. Pour ce qui est de l'équipement, le Ministre a heureusement abouti dans ses négociations avec l'autorité militaire américaine ; si bien qu'après avoir pensé d'abord ne pouvoir l'achever avant septembre (ce qui reportait la libération des dernières classes à janvier 1920), on est certain qu'il pourra être terminé beaucoup plus tôt.

En conclusion, et comme il espère pouvoir prélever sur les effectifs existants, les 6.000 à 7.000 hommes indispensables pour remplacer dans les Services de l'arrière les libérés des vieilles classes, le Ministre a annoncé à la Chambre qu'il pourrait songer à libérer les classes 1903 et 1904 entre le 15 et le 28 février, les classes 1905 et 1906 entre le [illegible] et le 31 mars.

[redacted] disponibles.

Bien entendu, si les préliminaires de paix sont signés, la démobilisation presque totale de l'armée pourra être effectuée, et elle reprendra ses effectifs de paix, en comprenant parmi ceux-ci les hommes instruits indispensables pour tenir à hauteur le corps d'occupation en Allemagne et en ajoutant, évidemment, les recrues encore à appeler dont l'instruction doit nécessairement être faite.

—x—

LES BRAVES

Pour commémorer la belle conduite des troupes du génie au cours de la victorieuse offensive commencée le 28 septembre 1918, les bataillons du génie sont autorisés à inscrire les noms suivants sur leur fanion, savoir :

1er génie : *Clereken* ; 3e génie : *Moorslede* ; 9e génie : *Oostnieuwkerke* ; 10e génie : *Blankaert* ; 6e génie : *West-Roosebeke* ; 7e génie : *Forest d'Houthulst* ; 8e génie : *Stadenberg* ; 4e et 16e génie : *Woumen* ; 11e génie : *Moorslede* ; 12e génie : *Passchendaele*.

Les unités d'infanterie, d'artillerie et du génie de la 6e division d'infanterie de l'armée belge, sont autorisées à inscrire le nom de « Rumbeke » sur leurs drapeaux, boucliers de pièces et fanions, pour commémorer la glorieuse conduite de ces unités pendant la journée de combat du 14 octobre 1918, au cours de laquelle elles coopérèrent largement à la chute de la ville de Roulers.

Les unités d'infanterie, d'artillerie et du génie de la 3e division d'infanterie sont autorisées à inscrire les mots « La Lys » sur leurs drapeaux, boucliers de pièces et fanions, pour commémorer la glorieuse conduite de ces unités pendant les journées de combat des 14, 15 et 16 octobre 1918.

Le Congo Belge

De grands résultats ont été obtenus au Congo belge, pendant la guerre, par l'Administration des Colonies, secondée par l'esprit d'entreprise des industriels.

Les quelques chiffres ci-après parlent, à cet égard, un langage éloquent.

Le 22 mai 1918, la grande artère fluviale du Congo belge s'est trouvée reliée au Cap par une voie ferrée longue de 2.600 milles, ayant Bukama comme terminus. De ce point à Matadi, une distance de 2.900 milles se franchit sans difficulté par rail ou par bateau à vapeur.

Les mines en exploitation fournissent 40.000 tonnes de cuivre par an. De vastes gisements d'étain, situés entre Bukama et Kiambi, vont en outre être exploités. De l'or et du diamant, du pétrole et du charbon constituent en outre les principales richesses minérales du Congo.

Grâce à la propagande agricole, les indigènes du Congo belge ont planté depuis 1916 plusieurs millions de palmiers à huile ; ils ont produit 20.000 tonnes de riz au lieu de 5.000 et environ 600 tonnes de fort beau coton.

Les immenses richesses forestières du Congo belge n'ont pu être pratiquement exploitées jusqu'ici faute de moyens de transport permettant de faire parvenir économiquement les bois à la côte. Des études sont faites en vue de l'utilisation du fleuve pour le flottage des arbres jusqu'à son embouchure. La mise en valeur des forêts congolaises sera ainsi assurée.

La Conférence Interalliée a entendu les Délégués belges

La Conférence des dix a reçu mardi, après midi, les représentants belges : MM. Hymans, Van der Heuvel et Emile Vandervelde.

Les trois délégués ont exposé leur désidera à que notre pays compte faire valoir.

M. Hymans a prononcé un discours particulièrement développé et documenté. Les revendications du Gouvernement de Bruxelles portent sur un certain nombre de points qu'il convient d'envisager séparément :

1° Tout d'abord, la Belgique répudie le retour au régime de neutralité qui lui avait été assigné auparavant, sous la garantie des grandes puissances, et que l'Allemagne n'a pas craint de violer en 1914. Elle estime que sa sécurité sera beaucoup mieux protégée avec un statut nouveau, et d'autre part, elle entend recouvrer la plénitude de sa souveraineté nationale.

2° La Belgique réclame la liberté totale de la navigation de l'Escaut. Elle représente que ce fleuve, dont la Hollande possède les deux rives près de son embouchure, est la grande voie naturelle de son trafic et que, par suite, il serait inadmissible qu'une telle latitude de circulation lui fut contestée.

Ici encore, M. Hymans a évoqué les événements de 1914. Il a rappelé que le Gouvernement de La Haye avait fermé l'entrée du fleuve et ainsi frustré la Belgique du concours anglais, sur lequel elle comptait pour assurer la défense d'Anvers.

Le ministre des Affaires étrangères s'est étendu longuement sur le caractère de l'Escaut, qui baigne trois pays : la France, la Belgique et la Hollande, et dont le régime, de ce seul fait, comporte une réglementation particulière. En outre, il a demandé, sur la rive méridionale de l'Escaut, un certain nombre de rectifications territoriales ;

3° La Belgique estime qu'elle a le droit de reprendre les districts wallons de la Prusse rhénane, qui lui ont été jadis enlevés, et où la langue française est usuelle ; ce sont ceux de Malmédy et de Montjoie, qui confinent à la haute Ardenne ;

4° Le problème du Luxembourg a été amplement exposé. On sait que le territoire du grand-duché actuel a été séparé de la Belgique pour être donné à la Hollande et qu'il a été détaché de ce dernier pays, en vertu de la loi salique, à l'avènement de la reine Wilhelmine.

La Chambre de Bruxelles protesta, en 1839, contre la décision qui fut alors adoptée par les puissances. La Belgique désirerait vivement, aujourd'hui que le peuple luxembourgeois vint s'adjoindre à son peuple. Elle proclame hautement qu'elle ne compte opérer aucune pression, mais elle serait heureuse que les Gouvernements alliés prissent l'initiative d'un tel rapprochement.

[illegible] question du Limbourg hollandais n'a pas été évoquée.

POUR LA CONSERVATION DES RUINES EN BELGIQUE

Dans un leader du « Times » (30 janvier 1919), on lit, notamment :

« La nouvelle qu'Ypres ne sera pas restauré, afin de constituer un mémorial de ce que la Belgique a enduré, est à peine une nouvelle. La décision est si juste qu'elle paraît être ce que nous avons toujours attendu...

« Les ruines d'Ypres restent pour marquer le point le plus reculé où atteignit la brutalité allemande ; elles restent aussi en mémorial de la défaite des envahisseurs ; ruines, elles montrent les souffrances endurées par la Belgique ; parce qu'elles restent ruines, elles témoignent du triomphe belge. Mais le Gouvernement belge a résolu de les conserver aussi comme monument consacré à l'armée anglaise qui les défendit pendant longtemps et contre un ennemi si supérieur en nombre...

« C'est un tribut émouvant qu'on nous paye et dont nous serons toujours reconnaissants : le peuple belge ne pouvait nous faire plus grand plaisir et ne pouvait mieux exprimer la pleine signification et l'issue de la guerre. »

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M. Dhuique, président de la Société royale d'architecture de Belgique, a fait à Bruxelles une conférence sur la conservation des ruines accumulées par la guerre. Après avoir posé la question : faut-il conserver des ruines ? M. Dhuique répond par l'affirmative. Il convient seulement de choisir les plus intéressantes. A la Chambre française, le 23 septembre 1915, un projet a été déposé dans le but d'illustrer l'histoire de la guerre par le maintien de vestiges.

Il ne paraît donc pas que la Belgique puisse se dispenser de contribuer à ce plan d'un pèlerinage mondial.

Le rôle joué dans la guerre par l'Yser est si important qu'il est nécessaire de le souligner pour l'avenir.

Il faut qu'une Commission soit constituée qui détermine les sites à conserver.

Un boulevard devrait relier, comme une voie sacrée, tous les points intéressants : nécropoles, casemates fameuses, tranchées crêtes, édifices, etc.

Avant que la nature ait terni les lieux célèbres de l'Yser, il convient de conserver toute la documentation picturale possible : clichés, photographies, notations de peintures, etc.

« Un pays qui possède de tels témoins des scènes glorieuses aussi ne peut priver l'avenir de notre patrimoine de gloire » dit, en terminant, le Président de la Société royale d'architecture.

Le Tourisme

Grâce à l'initiative de l'Office belge des chemins de fer et de la marine récemment institué à Paris, les grandes agences de voyage parisiennes organisent dès maintenant, pour les prochaines vacances de Pâques, un premier train de tourisme, à destination de la Belgique.

L'itinéraire de ce voyage, qui sera exclusivement consacré à la Belgique, comprendra La Panne, Furnes, Ypres et le champ de bataille, Dixmude, Ostende, Bruges, Gand, Termonde, Anvers, Malines, Bruxelles, Louvain, Liège, Visé, Namur, Dinant et Andenne.

De Dinant, les voyageurs, après avoir visité peut-être les grottes de Han, rentreront en France par la frontière la plus proche, selon les moyens de transport dont on disposera à ce moment-là.

La Restauration de l'Agriculture en Belgique

Il est créé au ministère de l'Agriculture, que dirige M. le baron Ruzette, un service de reconstitution agricole, lequel est chargé spécialement : a) Des questions relatives à la restauration agricole des régions dévastées ; b) des achats, saisies, importations et répartitions des produits agricoles et des matières : outillage, etc., nécessaires à l'industrie agricole ; c) des rapports avec les départements ministériels, services publics, organismes divers, pour les questions intéressant le relèvement de l'agriculture.

L'administration centrale du ministère de l'Agriculture comprend : Le cabinet du ministre ; le secrétariat général ; l'administration de l'agriculture et de l'horticulture ; l'administration des eaux et forêts ; l'administration de la voirie communale.

L'administration de l'agriculture et de l'horticulture comprend deux directions générales.

La première direction générale de l'administration de l'agriculture et de l'horticulture a dans ses attributions : I. L'office de la reconstitution agricole ; II. Le service vétérinaire ; III. Le service de l'élevage et de l'amélioration des races d'animaux domestiques ; IV. Le service des associations et de la statistique agricoles.

La deuxième direction générale de l'agriculture et de l'horticulture a dans ses attributions : I. L'office horticole ; II. Le service de l'enseignement agricole supérieur et des institutions scientifiques agricoles ; III. Le service de l'enseignement agricole moyen et inférieur et des institutions de vulgarisation agricole.

Le ministre règle, dans leurs détails, les attributions des administrations et des services, la constitution et le fonctionnement de leurs bureaux ainsi que la composition de leur personnel.

L'arrêté royal du 8 mai 1908 instituant l'Office rural est rapporté.

Le ministre de l'Agriculture est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

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Le gouvernement belge s'occupe activement de la question de la traction chevaline, essentielle pour le commerce comme pour l'agriculture.

On signale, à ce propos, que, avant longtemps, agriculteurs et commerçants auront à leur disposition 130.000 chevaux : 50.000, en effet, ont été achetés en Angleterre ; 60.000 font l'objet de négociations entre le gouvernement britannique et le gouvernement belge qui, d'autre part, a acheté 25.000 chevaux canadiens.

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Au cours d'un dîner offert par la Société Royale d'Agriculture, le duc de Portland, qui présidait, a dit que les agriculteurs de Grande-Bretagne ont déjà répondu généreusement à l'appel lancé en faveur des pays dévastés, Belgique, Serbie et Nord de la France.

« Nous espérons, continue-t-il, qu'au début du printemps nous pourrons expédier en Belgique et en Serbie du bétail, des moutons et d'autres animaux de ferme, à titre purement gratuit. Il semble que les Allemands ont pris à tâche de détruire et d'anéantir complètement l'industrie agricole et les autres industries essentielles de ces pays.

« L'œuvre de reconstitution est colossale. Grâce principalement à l'aide des agriculteurs de la Grande-Bretagne, nous avons pu prêter assistance aux agriculteurs des pays ravagés et nous sommes sûrs de pouvoir faire davantage. Dans [illegible] nous avons alloué 50.000 livres [illegible] chacun des pays ravagés, la France, la Belgique et la Serbie. Le total constitue une somme considérable, mais c'est [illegible] une goutte d'eau dans l'Océan si on le compare à la somme qui pourrait être utilement dépensée et nous espérons qu'il sera possible de l'augmenter sensiblement. »

La protection de l'enfance pendant l'occupation allemande

La disette qui fit tant souffrir les populations belges au cours de la guerre, menaça gravement l'enfance, c'est-à-dire la race elle-même dans ses sources vives. Le Comité National de secours et d'alimentation, aidé, soutenu, éclairé par les autorités locales entreprit alors de sauver l'enfance en lui assurant une suralimentation. Les résultats obtenus sont merveilleux. On s'en fera une faible idée par l'énoncé des chiffres ci-après, extraits d'un récent rapport :

La « goutte de lait », qui assure aux bébés des panades sucrées, du riz, de la phosphatine, etc., délivre, dans la seule agglomération bruxelloise, 12.000 litres de lait par jour. Des cantines maternelles, réservées aux mères et aux futures mères, qui y trouvent des repas copieux et réconfortants, ont été ouvertes dans 473 localités. Elles sont fréquentées par 7.769 futures mères et par 13.945 mères-nourrices.

Pour les enfants débiles, des centaines de cantines ont été créées : au début de 1919 plus de 112.000 enfants profitaient des bienfaits de cette institution.

Le repas scolaire est servi dans tout le pays, sauf dans de rares endroits où la nécessité ne s'en fait pas sentir, 1.200.000 enfants reçoivent tous les jours, dans le pays, le repas gratuit. Il se compose de la fameuse couque scolaire (70 grammes de pain blanc et 5 grammes de saindoux) et 4 jours par semaine, de cacao au lait, de la torréaline au lait étant servie les trois autres jours. Les neuf dixièmes des bénéficiaires du repas scolaire reçoivent en outre un bol de soupe. Le repas scolaire fonctionne dans 2.067 localités.

Toujours dans l'intérêt des enfants débiles, des colonies de placement et de cure furent instituées.

Dans l'ensemble 12.878 enfants profitèrent de ces établissements, pour lesquels la « Commission Nationale de Secours et d'Alimentation » dépensa 1.795.509 francs non compris les vêtements accordés aux plus nécessiteux pour une valeur de 94.754 francs.

Les Orphelins de la guerre furent, eux aussi, largement assistés : 4.507.506 francs furent répartis à 10.639 pelotes. Les vêtements et literies répartis entre eux sont évalués à 1.024.230 francs. Non contente de pourvoir aux besoins matériels de cette catégorie si intéressante de victimes de la grande guerre, la Commission s'est préoccupée de son avenir professionnel. C'est ainsi qu'un organisme permanent examine chaque cas en détail et intervient financièrement pour l'instruction, le déplacement, l'achat des outils, etc...

Quand le Service des Orphelins de la guerre voulut poursuivre sa propagande en faveur de l'adoption de ses petits protégés, les Allemands s'opposèrent à ce projet.

Mais à cela ne se borna pas la néfaste intervention de l'occupant.

Les Allemands ont interdit de soutenir les enfants des civils belges condamnés par eux...

Les Allemands, dans l'étape, ont interdit l'organisation de souscriptions en faveur des enfants de soldats encore en vie. Raison donnée : le soldat, sachant ses enfants soutenus, garde intactes ses forces morales.

Le prince de Ratibor a interdit l'usage de sucre pour les repas préparés par les Goutes de Lait. Leur contrôle ayant été refusé par des Œuvres, les Allemands ont suppri[illegible]

LE RAVITAILLEMENT

Pour aider au relèvement moral et matériel du pays, le gouvernement, d'accord avec le Comité National et la Commission for Relief, a décidé :

1. D'augmenter et de porter à 1 kilo 1/2 par semaine, à partir du 10 février, la ration supplémentaire de pain à tout ouvrier qui travaille régulièrement ;

2. D'attribuer également à ces ouvriers, chaque quinzaine, aussitôt que la répartition entre les provinces en sera terminée, une ration de 500 grammes de viande salée au prix de 2 francs le kilogramme ;

3. D'accorder à ces travailleurs un droit de préférence pour obtenir dans les magasins du Comité National les vêtements et chaussures dont ils ont besoin, au prix du barème du Comité National, c'est-à-dire à des prix inférieurs à ceux du commerce libre d'avant la guerre.

4. D'opérer, à partir du 10 février, une réduction générale d'environ dix pour cent sur les prix des féculents et des graisses vendues dans les magasins du Comité National.

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Un avis officiel anglais annonce l'organisation d'un service de transport de marchandises par aéroplanes entre l'Angleterre et la Belgique. Les machines qui ravitailleront ainsi la population belge voleront tous les jours entre Folkestone et Gand. Les cargaisons consisteront en vivres et en marchandises adressées par des firmes commerciales de Londres à des firmes belges. Les avions, engins militaires anglais, seront conduits par des pilotes militaires. Un arrangement douanier interviendra entre le gouvernement anglais et le gouvernement belge.

Le Ravitaillement de la Belgique pendant la Guerre

On aura une faible idée de l'importance du service du ravitaillement de la Belgique pendant l'occupation allemande, si l'on veut bien considérer avec attention les chiffres suivants extraits des rapports du « Comité National de Secours et d'Alimentation », qui eut sur lui de sauver les populations de la faim.

Après un peu plus de quatre années de fonctionnement, le Comité national avait importé 3.986.559 tonnes de vivres, représentant une valeur de 3 milliards 51.704.118 francs. 50 steamers de haute-mer ont été exclusivement affectés au transport des vivres du Comité, qui s'est fait par Anvers, Amsterdam et Rotterdam ; et, à tous leurs voyages, ils ont eu à éviter la zone dangereuse, faire le tour par le nord de l'Ecosse. Une vingtaine de ces navires ont d'ailleurs été torpillés et ont sombré avec leurs chargements.

L'un des services les plus importants que le Comité ait rendus au pays est que les sommes représentant la valeur des vivres importés, c'est-à-dire plus de 3 milliards de francs, n'ont pas dû sortir du pays. En effet, les vivres ont été achetés au moyen d'argent, mis à la disposition de la *Commission for relief in Belgium* par le gouvernement belge, argent que celui-ci a pu emprunter à l'étranger.

Pour la Marine marchande Belge

La flotte de commerce livrée par les Allemands doit servir au ravitaillement des populations des Etats Centraux, mais l'excédent ira aux Alliés. En ce qui concerne la Belgique, elle ne recevra de navires allemands qu'autant qu'elle pourra en armer.

Les navires allemands seront affrétés « coque nue » à un taux modéré ; les affréteurs auront donc à former les équipages, qui pourraient à la rigueur être neutres, mais qui devraient autant que possible être belges, surtout en ce qui concerne les états-majors.

Des appels ont été lancés dans les milieux maritimes pour trouver des matelots et des officiers de pont. Pour le recrutement du personnel des machines, la question sera plus difficile à résoudre. Il s'agit en effet d'un nombre si considérable de navires que l'on ne pourra trouver assez de mécaniciens marins de carrière pour occuper tous les emplois ; il faudra faire appel aux mécaniciens de terre ; il doit y avoir dans les régions industrielles belges beaucoup d'hommes de métier, conducteurs de machines, chefs de chauffe, graisseurs, chauffeurs, que la destruction des usines condamne encore au chômage, qui trouveraient là une carrière à la fois honorable, intéressante et ne manquant pas d'avenir.

Les salaires des gens de mer sont actuellement rémunérateurs. Pour les équipages des navires allemands, les salaires appliqués seront les mêmes que dans les autres pays, c'est-à-dire, établis suivant les « standard wages » anglais.

D'autre part, un accord s'établira entre les départements de la marine et de la guerre pour exempter effectivement du service militaire les jeunes gens qui seraient disposés à prendre la mer.

Les intéressés doivent se faire connaître sans retard en écrivant au commissaire maritime à Anvers.

Un Syndicat houillier belge est en voie de formation en Suisse

Une Commission belge prépare la création d'un syndicat houillier en Suisse, auquel participeront tous les commerçants suisses en charbons, qui avaient, avant la guerre, des relations directes avec les mines belges. Les milieux intéressés suisses sont favorables à ce projet, surtout parce que la possibilité est donnée ainsi d'exclure les grandes firmes allemandes, qui étaient avant la guerre les principaux importateurs de produits belges. M. le sénateur Hallet et M. le rapporteur de la Commission belge, Coffin, se sont mis en contact avec les principales firmes helvétiques intéressées.

Les Cités-Jardins

Pendant l'exposition de Gand, en 1913, on fit un congrès des villes belges ayant pour but l'étude des questions relatives à l'embellissement et à l'assainissement des cités. De ces assises sortit l' « Union des Villes belges » qui, bientôt, réunit de nombreuses adhésions.

L'occupation du pays en fera pas l'œuvre nouvelle. Placés sous la protection du « Comité National de secours et d'alimentation », le Comité de l' « Union des villes belges » créa des Commissions locales consultatives, destinées à éclairer les autorités communales et à guider leurs initiatives. Il y en eut bientôt plus de 150.

Le second travail auquel se livra le comité fut l'établissement d'un règlement sur les bâtisses, si nécessaires au point de vue pratique et esthétique. On rédigea aussi un vade-mecum qui put servir à toutes les communes, grandes et petites, urbaines et rurales.

D'autres aspects de la question furent étudiés, notamment ceux de la question des plantations, des accès vers les grands centres, des agglomérations industrielles, c'est-à-dire de l'embellissement de celles-ci.

Le Comité se persuada que le moyen le plus pratique pour résoudre cette dernière question consistait dans la création des cités-jardins.

Dans ce but on créa des concours, notamment à Vilvorde, à Jemappes et à Couillet. Ce dernier fut remarquable.

Un autre problème étant celui des matériaux, on avait cru d'abord, en 1916, que l'on pourrait reconstruire avec les matériaux existants dans le pays ; c'était une illusion. Les Allemands ne tardèrent pas à le démontrer. Ils réquisitionnèrent tous les matériaux disponibles.

M. le sénateur Emile Vinck, l'actif secrétaire de l'œuvre, a fait connaître l'intention du Comité, d'ouvrir bientôt, au palais du Cinquantenaire, à Bruxelles, une exposition nouvelle.

Grâce aux efforts de l' « Union », les tentatives des Allemands tendantes à faire reconstruire les villes détruites d'après leurs plans, conçus en dehors de toutes les traditions locales, ont généralement échoué. Ce fut le cas, notamment, pour Malines, que l'occupant prétendait reconstruire sur le plan de Nuremberg.

UN SOUVENIR NATIONAL AU CARDINAL MERCIER

En 1915 un Comité s'est formé pour offrir une médaille à Son Eminence le Cardinal Mercier. Les personnalités qui prirent cette initiative, sans distinction de partis, furent MM. E. Solvay, le baron Lambert, Jadot, le baron Janssen, L. Bertrand et le baron Goffinet.

L'hommage était ainsi vraiment national et témoignait de l'admiration et de la gratitude unanimes pour la vaillance et le dévouement inlassables dont fit preuve le grand archevêque, et qui contribuèrent si puissamment à assurer à la Belgique le respect du monde entier.

Les sentiments de méfiance et de haine que la noble conduite du Cardinal ont fait naître chez l'occupant ont empêché, tant que dura l'occupation, de frapper et de répandre la médaille.

Le voile d'oppression s'est enfin déchiré. Le jour est donc venu où la médaille de gratitude peut être répandue dans tout le monde civilisé. Les modelages sont dus à l'artiste belge Jules Lagrain. Les bénéfices de la vente de la médaille constitueront un fonds spécial qui sera mis à la disposition du Cardinal Mercier.

NOS CHEMINS DE FER

Le Gouvernement Belge avait institué à Paris, rue d'Amsterdam, 70 *bis*, pour la durée de la guerre, un office de placement et de payement de son personnel réfugié en France et appartenant aux administrations belges des chemins de fer, marine, postes et télégraphes.

L'Office des chemins de fer et de la marine de l'Etat Belge installé *rue de Richelieu*, 82, nous prie de faire connaître que cet office de placement et de payement est supprimé.

Dorénavant, l'Office des chemins de fer et de la marine ne s'occupera comme avant la guerre, que du tourisme et des transports relevant du trafic franco-belge.

A partir du 1er mars prochain, le personnel belge qui resterait en France aurait donc à adresser toutes ses demandes par lettre *au service spécial des liquidations à l'étranger*, établi à *Bruxelles, rue du Progrès*, 98.

Les Belges en Suisse

Les Belges en exil, réunis en Assemblée générale à Genève notent avec satisfaction que leur pays leur est désormais accessible.

Ils remercient vivement ceux de qui émane cette mesure de soulagement, forment le vœu que le rapatriemnet se poursuive dans un esprit élevé, permettant à tout compatriote de rentrer dans ses foyers sans faire abandon, pour frais de route, de légalisation de logement et autres, de leurs quelques ressources pour ceux qui en possèdent encore.

Insistent pour que des dispositions soient prises d'urgence, notamment pour les compatriotes qui chôment et ceux qui sont rappelés au pays par leurs emplois.

Les Belges en exil en Suisse rentrent au pays dans l'intention d'y reprendre une vie digne. C'est pourquoi ils demandent que toute possibilité leur en soit laissée dans le domaine matériel nécessaire.

Ils signalent à tous, dans un but d'entr'aide morale et pour les questions ultérieures possibles, leurs locaux :

A Genève, Comité de Rapatriement des Belges, 10, quai de la Poste.

A Bruxelles, Brasserie du Cygne, Grand'Place.

CHEZ LES FRANCS-MAÇONS

Les sénateurs Goblet d'Alviella, grand commandeur du Suprême Conseil de Belgique, et Magnette, grand maître du Grand Orient de Belgique, ont adressé aux Grandes Loges des Etats-Unis d'Amérique le télégramme suivant :

Liège. — Les francs-maçons allemands se sont adressés à vous pour obtenir votre intervention en vue d'un adoucissement des conditions de l'armistice. Nous vous prions de ne pas accéder à cette demande avant que la franc-maçonnerie belge ait pu vous documenter.

Les francs-maçons allemands, sollicités par le Grand Orient de Belgique de s'opposer aux atrocités et aux déportations d'ouvriers qui ont accablé ce malheureux pays, n'ont répondu que par des paroles de mépris et de ricanement et pas des persécutions et condamnations.

Ils ont perdu toute qualité pour faire appel à la générosité franc-maçonnerie américaine.

Chez Nous

[redacted]

BRUXELLES. — Un important convoi venant de Paris et comprenant plusieurs wagons contenant des œuvres d'art, des tableaux, des statues, provenant du Palais Royal, des musées et des ministères, qui avaient été mis en sûreté à l'étranger, est arrivé mercredi matin à la gare du Nord. La réception du précieux chargement est faite par le service de l'Intendance militaire.

⁂

A Schaerbeek et à Anderlecht, les conseillers communaux ont décidé que le gaz ne pouvait être compté aux consommateurs qu'à 13 ou 14 centimes le mètre cube. Or, les communes et les compagnies ont formé un consortium pour l'achat en commun du charbon employé pour faire le gaz. Les conseillers schaerbeekois et anderlechtois ne doivent pas l'ignorer, et s'ils prennent une décision comme celle qu'ils ont votée, on peut croire qu'ils le font en connaissance de cause.

Mais, à Bruxelles, le prix du gaz reste fixé à 25 centimes le mètre cube, quand la Ville ne paie pourtant pas son charbon plus cher que les Compagnies d'éclairage. Donc, on peut en conclure, ou bien que la Ville de Bruxelles exploite ses administrés, ou bien que les conseils communaux des deux faubourgs précités font de la surenchère électorale.

⁂

Les deux éminents professeurs de l'Université de Gand, MM. Pirenne et Fréderico, déportés pendant l'occupation allemande pour s'être refusés à donner leurs cours en flamand ont été reçus au Palais de Bruxelles par le Roi Albert. Le Souverain a fait remise, à chacun d'eux, de la cravate de Commandeur de l'Ordre de Léopold.

⁂

— La 6e armée française a quitté la Belgique cette semaine pour se rendre dans la région de Lille-Roubaix. En manière d'adieu aux Bruxellois, qui s'aimaient de tout leur cœur reconnaissant les « poilus », un bataillon de chasseurs organise samedi soir une retraite aux flambeaux qui, en dépit d'une bise violente, obtint un vif succès de sympathie. Et dimanche soir, en son hôtel, le général Desgouttes, entouré de son état-major, a reçu les principaux délégués de la ville et de la presse et les a remerciés pour l'accueil fait par Bruxelles à ses troupes.

Le général Desgouttes, qui a joué un rôle important dans les Flandres, a rendu un hommage d'admiration à l'armée belge et à son chef.

⁂

La capitale renaît lentement à la vie, mais chaque jour bruxellois se manifeste un nouveau progrès. Ce sont des taxis qui apparaissent, des fiacres qui remplacent d'élégantes limousines qui sur [illegible] Oh ! pas encore en [illegible] tre. La suppression [illegible] fusion sur la circulation [illegible] passé... Le Parc n'est pas encore [illegible] public et le grand hôtel à l'angle de la rue de la Loi et de la rue Royale est construit par les Huns, comme à humilier notre chère promenade. Quand nous sera-t-elle rendue ? Sans doute aux heures printanières. En les attendant que l'on mette bas cet horrible abri, inesthétique, bidon, digne de la Kultur allemande, à l'exemple de la Deutsche Bank. A la classe des Beaux-Arts de l'Académie, M. Lenain, le graveur wallon, a proposé la démolition de cette façade odieuse, une protestation contre tout ce qui est beau et harmonieux et l'assemblée à l'unanimité a approuvé son vœu. Puissent la ville et le gouvernement s'unir pour le réaliser. La rue d'Arenberg débarrassée de ce décor teuton et indigeste, retrouverait son bel aspect d'autrefois. Salles, halls, galeries, pièces peuvent évidemment être respectées... Avec un entrepreneur habile il sera aisé de ne faire disparaître que la façade et de la remplacer par un vêtement mieux en rapport avec notre physionomie urbaine. Le tout, bien entendu, fait aux frais de la Deutsche Bank... La population aspire également à voir se rouvrir le grand hall de guichets à la gare du Nord, l'ancien corps de garde des Boches, pendant l'occupation. Actuellement, les départs s'opèrent par la salle des bagages, d'un aspect triste, rudimentaire, et, disons le mot, brutalement malpropre. Les étrangers, condamnés à la traverser, en gardent la plus mauvaise impression. Cela tient du campement, d'un abri de nomades, d'une station en pays de sauvages. Heureusement ses jours sont comptés... et l'on travaille avec faveur au grand hall des départs, ainsi qu'aux deux salles d'attente. Leur prochaine réouverture sera le signal de notre renaissance. Des monuments en plâtre qui l'ont glorifiée le jour de l'entrée royale le 23 novembre, la plupart sont démolis. Quelques-uns avaient de l'allure, une pensée généreuse, de belles lignes. Les autres ne répondaient pas au symbole qu'ils voulaient incarner. Ils manquaient de sentiment et d'âme ; ils n'étaient que d'informes esquisses... De tous ces monuments un seul, paraît-il, serait destiné à survivre, celui de miss Edith Cavell, par Morin. Il se hausserait devant l'Ecole des Infirmières fondée par l'héroïque nurse... En dépit de la beauté des figures, cette évocation monumentale manque de cohésion ; une révision de l'épreuve première lui fut apportera.

⁂

L'Université aura rouvert ses portes au moment où paraîtra cette correspondance. La séance solennelle aura lieu à l'Hôtel de Ville et, le lendemain, les cours reprendront dans les locaux dus à Verhaegen, à l'ombre de sa statue...

L'édifice, qui a toujours paru un peu maigre, en dépit de sa façade plutôt agréable, est aujourd'hui d'aspect minable, au contre-bas de la rue des Colonies, au fond d'un cul-de-sac... Les travaux d'appropriation du quartier devant se poursuivre, sitôt la question de la Jonction décidée — M. Hanrez propose de la remplacer par un grand boulevard, tandis que le Métro naîtrait dans le bas de la ville, surélevé — l'Université est condamnée à disparaître !

Nos étudiants n'y resteront que jusqu'en octobre, époque où ils prendront possession du Palais d'Egmont, l'ancien Palais du duc d'Arenberg, square du Petit Sablon. Pour combien d'années ? A Bruxelles, le provisoire se transforme souvent en permanent... L'édification des nouveaux pavillons au Parc Léopold étant connexe à la transformation de la gare du Luxembourg, ainsi l'Université n'aurait pas d'accès. Il se passera des années avant que tout ce vaste plan d'ensemble ne soit exécuté. Il exige le prolongement de la rue du Luxembourg jusqu'au Parc Léopold, après avoir franchi en viaduc le large embarcadère. C'est donc un immense travail, qui exigera un moins

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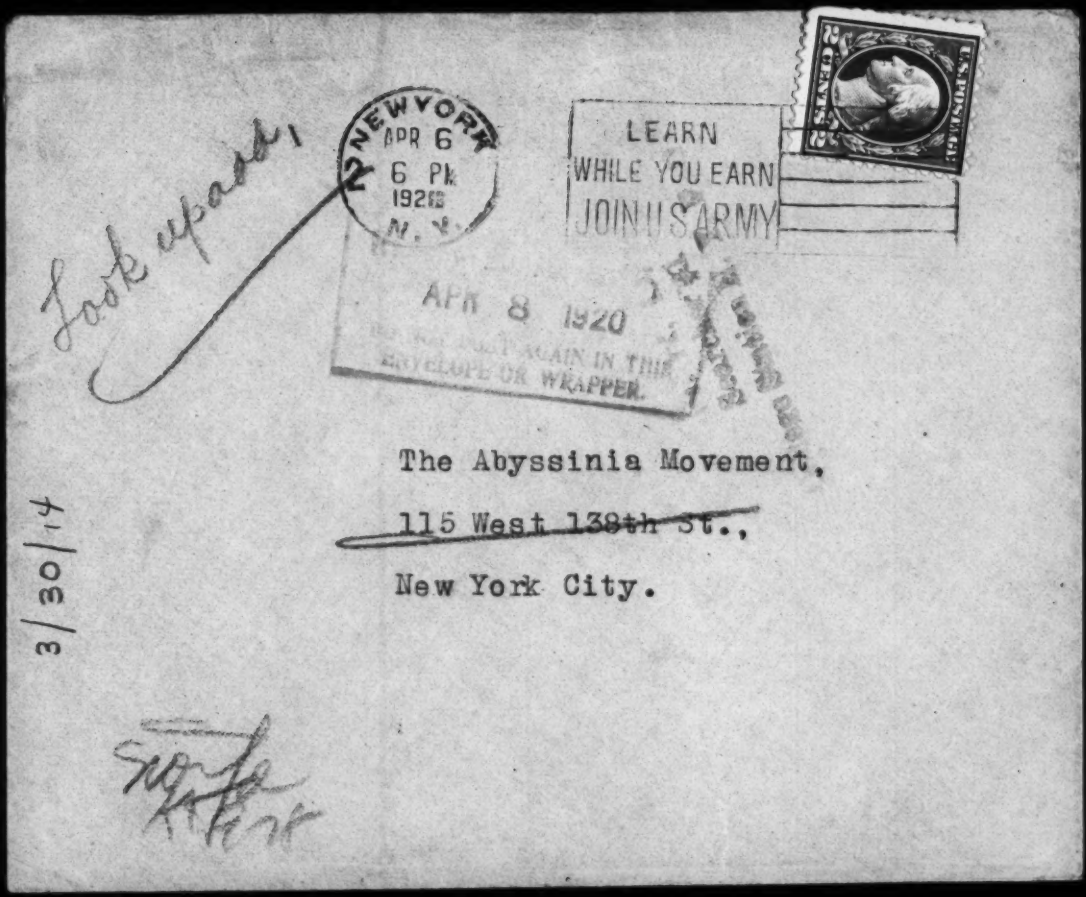
Look upstairs
NEW YORK
APR 6
6 PM
1920
N. Y.
LEARN
WHILE YOU EARN
JOIN U.S. ARMY
APR 8 1920
AGAIN IN THIS
ENVELOPE OR WRAPPER.
The Abyssinia Movement,
115 West 138th St.,
New York City.
3/30/14

ROOM 822
FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH. AVENUE NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

April 6, 1920.

The Abyssinia Movement,
115 West 138th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

We are receiving inquiries about your movement. I should like to know upon what authority it is based and at just what it aims.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/PF

3/30/15

S.H. Robbins

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Temporary Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

32-7-43

INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE

Capitalization

$3,750,000

[1920]

FINANCIAL UNDERWRITERS

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SERVICE, Incorporated

Offices, 1901-1903 Seventh Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Offices, 827 First National Bank Building
Chicago, Illinois

ALLIED
INDUSTRIAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF
THE STATE OF DELAWARE

Authorized Capitalization

250,000 SHARES OF PREFERRED
125,000 SHARES OF COMMON
PAR VALUE $10.00

THREE MILLION, SEVEN HUNDRED
AND
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

FINANCIAL UNDERWRITERS

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SERVICE, Incorporated

OFFICES THROUGHOUT UNITED STATES

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1901-1903 SEVENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

827 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

ANNOUNCEMENT

THIS institution is founded in the interest of the Colored People of America. For the first time in history an opportunity is opened to them to enter the financial field on equal terms with all others where they will receive the *full earnings of their money.*

The ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION will be owned by the Colored People. Every stockholder will be on the same basis, whether the owner of one share or a thousand shares. This is in keeping with the NEW IDEA in economics known as Financial Democracy, and is offered to the Colored People as a privilege and a right from both of which, heretofore, they have been debarred.

Allied Industrial Finance Corporation

Capital Stock $3,750,000
Preferred Shares $2,500,000
Common Shares $1,250,000
Non-Assessable Shares Par Value $10

THE MANAGEMENT

The men chosen directors of the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION have already achieved decided success in the financial, industrial and other fields; and are in every way fitted by training and experience, also through their ability and expert knowledge, to carry on successfully the work of this great institution to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

OFFICERS

EMMETT J. SCOTT, President, Washington, D. C.

E. C. BROWN, Chairman of the Board;
Brown & Stevens, Bankers, Philadelphia, Pa.

L. E. WILLIAMS, Vice-President;
Wage Earners Savings Bank, Savannah, Ga.

HARRY H. PACE, Secretary;
Pace & Handy Music Co., Inc., 232 West 46th Street, New York City, N. Y.

JOHN E. NAIL, Treasurer;
Nail & Parker, Real Estate, 145 West 135th Street, New York City, N. Y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JOHN JACOB ARNOLD, Boston, Mass.

Former Vice-President First National Bank of Chicago.

Member National Foreign Trade Council.

Former Vice-President Chicago Association of Commerce.

Former Member Foreign Trade Committee, Illinois Bankers' Association.

Member World Cotton Conference.

Member World Trade Conference.

Appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury as a member of the Permanent Group Committee for Salvador to consider means of carrying out the recommendations of the First and Second Pan-American Financial Conferences.

Member of permanent committee of twelve appointed at conference called by the Secretary of the United States Treasury in August, 1914, to function in co-operation with the various departments of the government of the United States in solving the international problems which were numerous at that time. Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, was chairman of the Conference; the late Hon. Seth Low was chairman of the Committee.

Charter Member American Institute of Banking.

Delegate from American Bankers' Association to the first United States-Mexican Trade Conference in Mexico City, February, 1920.

President First International Service, Inc., Washington, D. C.

CHARLES BANKS, Mound Bayou, Miss.

First Vice-President National Negro Business League.

Organizer Oil Mill Corporation, Mound Bayou, Miss.

Director and Manager of various financial corporations; chief factor in development of the Negro town of Mound Bayou, Miss.

E. C. BROWN, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman

President Brown & Stevens, Bankers, Philadelphia, Pa.

President Brown Savings Bank, Norfolk, Va.

President Payton Apartments Corporation, New York.

President E. C. Brown & Co., Fiscal Agents, Philadelphia, Pa.

President Quality Amusement Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

President Dunbar Amusement Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

President Elite Amusement Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

President Douglas Amusement Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

Member Executive Committee National Negro Business League.

J. S. JONES, Norfolk, Va.

Secretary-Treasurer Tidewater Bank & Trust Co., Norfolk, Va.

Director Bankers' Fire Insurance Company, Durham, N. C.

Director Mutual Savings Bank, Portsmouth, Va.

JOHN E. NAIL, New York, N. Y., Treasurer

President Nail & Parker, Real Estate, New York, N. Y.
President New York Commercial Club, New York, N. Y.

HARRY H. PACE, New York, N. Y., Secretary

President Pace & Handy Music Co., Inc., New York City.
Formerly Secretary-Treasurer Standard Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.
Formerly Treasurer Odd Fellows Organization of Georgia.
Director Supreme Life & Casualty Co., Columbus, Ohio.

EMMETT J. SCOTT, Washington, D. C., President

For twenty-two years Secretary to the late Booker T. Washington and of the Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, Alabama.
United States Commissioner to Liberia (1909).
Secretary National Negro Business League practically since its organization in 1900.
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, 1917–1919.
Director Standard Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.

L. E. WILLIAMS, Savannah, Ga., Vice-President

President Wage Earners Savings Bank, Savannah, Ga.

COUNSEL

JOSEPH DONOVAN, A.B., LL.B. (Harv.), Washington, D. C.

Member Massachusetts bar.
Member Alberta bar, Canada.

GENERAL COUNSEL

JAMES A. COBB, Washington, D. C.

Formerly Assistant United States District Attorney, Washington, D. C.

DIVIDENDS

AFTER setting aside a substantial surplus from the earnings of the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION and a contingent fund, the Preferred Shares will draw dividends semi-annually at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. When such dividends have been earned and paid, then the Common Shares will also begin to draw dividends semi-annually at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. When these results have been attained then the Preferred and Common Shares will participate equally in the surplus earnings of the corporation.

SCOPE

IT is the belief of the management that the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION will eventually include the whole group of Colored banking establishments and serve as a clearing house for these banks, for Colored Life and Fire Insurance Companies, for Manufacturing Companies and for Colored business generally. The corporation will also serve as a financial reservoir for the development of industry among the Colored People of the United States. Representatives of metropolitan financial institutions are giving encouragement to the movement. The enterprise is to be owned by and operated wholly in the interest of and for the economic development of the race.

The nature of the business for which this corporation is established, and the objects and purposes proposed to be transacted, promoted and carried on are: To finance the business and industrial activities of the Colored Race of the United States in particular, and in general to conduct a general financial and investment business and to undertake and carry on any business, transaction or operation usually undertaken or carried on by capitalists, financiers, promoters, factors, contractors, merchants, brokers and underwriters.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

IT is with genuine enthusiasm that the management of the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION undertakes the commanding work for the Colored People which will place them in a position from which they have been debarred through the centuries, preventing them from participating in all large economic movements. Henceforth, they are to be counted in and have a part in those interests of upbuilding which are so necessary in a developing and rehabilitating period, the equal of which has never before been known in the annals of men.

Vast movements of construction are under way in many lands. New undertakings are springing up on every side. Factories, steamship lines, places of amusement, business blocks, chain stores, department stores, etc., must be developed and established for the needs of ever-increasing millions of the human race. The ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION is determined to aid the Colored People to embark in these enterprises with their fellow man, and so take their place among the builders of the age. Thus they will enter the industrial-economic field with such backing that "none can say them nay."

SOURCES OF PROFIT

PROFITS will be derived from activities in the various financial and industrial fields selected by the management of the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION in which to operate. Only safe and profitable undertakings will be chosen; therefore sure and satisfactory profits will accrue to the stockholders.

The magnitude of the business engaged in is a determining factor in profitable enterprise. Inasmuch as the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION is to operate in virgin soil among millions of Colored People, the business should assume large proportions and there can be no doubt as to the substantial and ample character of the returns upon all investments made by this institution.

The most profitable and safest of all enterprises is to be found in the Commercial Finance field, when men of training, skill and integrity are chosen to direct the fortunes of such a corporation. The personnel of the management of the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION is of such unquestioned character that every confidence must be had, that the highest efficiency will be practiced by them to secure the largest possible earnings to those who have invested therein.

THE OUTLOOK

WE are in the process of reconstruction, after a World War of unparalleled destruction. The world must be rebuilt financially, as well as physically and spiritually. Institutions like the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION are absolutely necessary for this undertaking. In such work profitable returns are assured. Any competently managed financial institution must attain large success, and in that success its owners profit. The Colored People are to be the owners of the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION and, therefore, knowing the ability, integrity and skill of the management of this corporation to be of the highest order, they need have no concern but that this investment will yield them returns of a most satisfactory nature.

It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that this opportunity is set forth for the benefit of the Colored People. Never before has such a door been opened to them. As exponents of the NEW IDEA, which in economics spells FINANCIAL DEMOCRACY, we welcome to this field of prosperity those millions of our brethren who in times past have been wholly disregarded by those who have directed the financial operations of mankind.

THE NEW IDEA OF FINANCIAL DEMOCRACY

THE old idea of a select few enjoying all the privileges of financial opportunity must give way to the NEW IDEA, which demands equal privileges for all in the economic world to the extent each is able to take advantage of those opportunities. It is granted that people with small means have been afforded opportunities, heretofore, to invest their money in many enterprises, but the NEW IDEA has made it possible for all such to enjoy the *full earnings of their investments.*

Manifestly in all cases where millions are to be invested and such individuals as wish to participate must be able to command large sums, only a limited number can qualify to accept that privilege. But, on the other hand, where large amounts are required in order to carry on a great and profitable enterprise, many small amounts may be gathered together and in the aggregate become large enough to meet the needs of a particular case, and so furnish an opportunity for a multitude of the average people to place their money where it will return its *full earning power.*

The ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION opens up just such channels for the Colored People. Undertakings of magnitude will be handled by the management and all the people will be invited to participate with them in the full profits earned. Those who can afford to pay but $130 can secure ten shares of Preferred and five shares of Common, par value $10 each, on an initial payment of $20 and eleven monthly payments of $10 each, the same to be secured by a note, which the corporation will carry without interest.

From time to time, as the most acceptable propositions are presented, the management will select the best of them and furnish the Colored People the very cream of investments for them to secure. By this service the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION will become a most prosperous institution, and fortunate indeed are those who shall be the owners of its shares and thus be in the way to derive full benefit from its operations. No better medium could be devised for the Colored People and, heretofore, nothing at all equal in merit has been offered them.

USE OF FUNDS

When the sum of $250,000 of the capital has been paid in, additional members of the Board of Directors will be elected by the stockholders and the corporation may commence business. In the meantime, all the funds received by the corporation on capital account will be deposited with a bank or trust company to be chosen by the Board of Directors and from time to time invested in United States Treasury Certificates or in securities of a character suitable for the investment of trust funds.

OUR CREED

THE concentration of Securities in the hands of the FEW breeds FINANCIAL AUTOCRACY. This the NEW IDEA aims to destroy.

The distribution of Securities among the MANY promotes FINANCIAL DEMOCRACY. This, plus full earnings of investment, is the NEW IDEA.

NO EFFORT WILL BE SPARED TO MAKE THE SHARES OF OUR CORPORATION A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

(17)

DUPLICATE AGREEMENT No.

Allied Industrial Finance Corporation

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware. Capital, $3,750,000. Non-assessable
250,000 shares Preferred, par value $10 each, $2,500,000
125,000 shares Common, par value $10 each, $1,250,000

No organization, bonus, or underwriting stock has been issued and the entire purchase price accrues to Allied Industrial Finance Corporation less 15 per cent thereof which is remitted to the fiscal agent.

Agreement by and between the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION, a corporation duly organized, with head office in the city of New York, State of New York, and .....
of ..... hereinafter called the "Purchaser":

WITNESSETH: The said ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION hereby agrees to sell to the Purchaser, and the Purchaser hereby agrees to buy subject to the conditions hereinafter stated the following block of its non-assessable shares consisting of: ..... shares, Preferred, 8 per cent non-cumulative, participating, ... shares, Common:

at and for the sum of ..... Dollars ($.....)
of which purchase price the sum of ..... Dollars ($.....)
is hereby acknowledged, and the balance of said purchase price is evidenced by promissory note in the sum of ..... Dollars ($.....).

The ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION hereby agrees that upon the payment of the note aforesaid, it will deliver to the Purchaser, his executors, administrators or assigns, certificates for shares of said ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION as above specified.

In consideration of the waiving of said ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION of its right to interest upon said promissory note, it is mutually agreed that none of said shares shall be issued, and said Purchaser shall have no rights to any of the shares aforesaid until said note is fully paid.

SUBJECT, HOWEVER, TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS

The Purchaser hereby acknowledges receipt of the printed prospectus issued under authority of and by direction of the Board of Directors of the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION, and expressly covenants and agrees that any statements or representations other than those therein stated shall not be binding in any way upon said Corporation.

If the Purchaser shall fail to make any of the within payments when due, and such default shall continue for at least thirty (30) days, then, and in such case, the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION may, at its option, cancel this agreement and retain, as liquidated damages, 20 per cent of said total purchase price, provided, however, that all payments in excess of said 20 per cent shall be returned to the Purchaser upon his written demand and release.

It is expressly stipulated that no agreement is made to repurchase the shares herein sold, or to resell the same, or to refund any money paid hereunder, except as hereinbefore provided. No authority is given to any one to make alterations in this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to this agreement have caused the same to be executed in duplicate this ..... day of ....., 19 .

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION,
By EMMETT J. SCOTT, *President*

WITNESS:

SERVICE STAFF MAN

CASHIER

BRANCH OFFICE

PURCHASER

HOME ADDRESS (STREET AND NO.)

CITY AND STATE

LOCAL No. 1 LITHOGRAPHERS

No.

$ 19

City and State Date

For value received I promise to pay to the order of
ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION, New York, N. Y., at Washington, D. C.

100 *Dollars*

payable in ..... equal installments of ..... Dollars, without interest, the first payment to be made one month from the date hereof, and monthly thereafter until fully paid.

THIS IS A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL NOTE. DO NOT SIGN.

Witness ..... DUPLICATE .....

(2)

No.

Agreement

BETWEEN

Allied Industrial Finance Corporation

AND

.....

.....

.....

No. Shares ..... *Preferred*

No. Shares ..... *Common*

Amount .....

.....

SERVICE STAFF MAN

Make all checks payable to

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Service Staff Men are authorized to receive first payments only. All other payments must be paid to

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS

1901-1903 Seventh Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

(2)

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For value received, I hereby sell, assign, transfer and set over unto.....

.....of.....

all my right, title and interest in and to the within contract and to the shares therein described.

Witness..... Dated.....

Signed .....

DO NOT DETACH THIS BINDING STUB

(47)

ORIGINAL AGREEMENT No.

Allied Industrial Finance Corporation

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware. Capital, $3,750,000. Non-assessable
250,000 shares Preferred, par value $10 each, $2,500,000
125,000 shares Common, par value $10 each, $1,250,000

No organization, bonus, or underwriting stock has been issued and the entire purchase price accrues to Allied Industrial Finance Corporation less 15 per cent thereof which is remitted to the fiscal agent.

Agreement by and between the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION, a corporation duly organized, with head office in the city of New York, State of New York, and .....
of ..... hereinafter called the "Purchaser":

WITNESSETH: The said ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION hereby agrees to sell to the Purchaser, and the Purchaser hereby agrees to buy subject to the conditions hereinafter stated the following block of its non-assessable shares consisting of: ..... shares, Preferred, 8 per cent non-cumulative, participating, ... shares, Common:
at and for the sum of ..... Dollars ($.....)
of which purchase price the sum of ..... Dollars ($.....)
is hereby acknowledged, and the balance of said purchase price is evidenced by promissory note in the sum of ..... Dollars ($.....).

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SUBJECT, HOWEVER, TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS

The Purchaser hereby acknowledges receipt of the printed prospectus issued under authority of and by direction of the Board of Directors of the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION, and expressly covenants and agrees that any statements or representations other than those therein stated shall not be binding in any way upon said Corporation.

If the Purchaser shall fail to make any of the within payments when due, and such default shall continue for at least thirty (30) days, then, and in such case, the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION may, at its option, cancel this agreement and retain, as liquidated damages, 20 per cent of said total purchase price, provided, however, that all payments in excess of said 20 per cent shall be returned to the Purchaser upon his written demand and release.

It is expressly stipulated that no agreement is made to repurchase the shares herein sold, or to resell the same, or to refund any money paid hereunder, except as hereinbefore provided. No authority is given to any one to make alterations in this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to this agreement have caused the same to be executed in duplicate this ..... day of ....., 19 .

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION,
By EMMETT J. SCOTT, *President*

WITNESS:

SERVICE STAFF MAN

CASHIER

BRANCH OFFICE

PURCHASER

HOME ADDRESS (STREET AND NO.

CITY AND STATE

OCCUPATION

LITHO THE TUDOR PRESS BOSTON

AFFIX DOCUMENTARY STAMPS HERE

No.

$ _____ 19

City and State Date

For value received I promise to pay to the order of
ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION, New York, N. Y., at Washington, D. C.
_____ *Dollars*
100

payable in _____ equal installments of _____ Dollars, without interest, the first payment to be made one month from the date hereof, and monthly thereafter until fully paid.

Witness _____ ORIGINAL _____

A

1165

[5]

No.

Agreement

BETWEEN

Allied Industrial Finance Corporation

AND

.....

.....

.....

No. Shares ..... *Preferred*

No. Shares ..... *Common*

Amount .....

.....

SERVICE STAFF MAN

Make all checks payable to

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Service Staff Men are authorized to receive first payments only. All other payments must be paid to

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS

1901-1903 Seventh Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

[5]

No.

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3d-7-42

[6]

For value received, I hereby sell, assign, transfer and set over unto.....

.....of.....

all my right, title and interest in and to the within contract and to the shares therein described.

Witness..... Dated.....

Signed .....

Yosvey - 1920

November 23, 1920.

American Bureau of Shipping,
66 Beaver Street,
New York City.

3/28/35

Gentlemen:

Can you furnish me information concerning the following two boats: The Kanawah, otherwise called the Antonio Maceo, a sea-going vessel, and the Shadyside, a boat used for excursions up the Hudson. I would like to know when these boats were built, what there dimensions are, to whom they belong at present and who there former owners were.

I should be glad to pay a fee for this information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

HARRY J. WALKER, *Post Commander*
CHARLES W. ROBINSON, *1st Vice President*
WILBUR C. HALL, *2d Vice President*

WALLACE E. STOKES, *Post Adjutant*
WILLIAM R. GREEN, *Post Finance Officer*

HOWELL C. TAYLOR, JR., *Post Historian*
L. A. McGEE, *Post Chaplain*
SHELLEY LOGAN, *Master-of-Arms*

992

Lemuel T. Boydston Post, No. 89

ORGANIZED AUGUST 27TH, 1919
100 PER CENT AMERICANISM
The American Legion
2352 EAST 40TH STREET

CLEVELAND, OHIO

FEB 3 1920

Jan. 20th.1920.

(Sent by J.E. Spingarn to the Secretary, N.A.A.C.P. for his information. Feb. 2, 1920.)

Dear Sirs;

The following resolutions were passed by the Lemuel T. Boydston Post 89, American Legion,out of respect for Albert Loving,late member of the 372nd. Regiment in France, who was brutally murdered at the Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh Pa., by a former (white)overseas captain.

WHEREAS; We deeply regret the death by brutal murder of our comrade in arms,Albert Loving,formally of the 372nd. RED HAND DIVISION; and whereas his untimly death and the manner in which he was taken away has cast a gloom over all that served with him in France.

BE IT RESOLVED; That we, the members of the Lemuel T. Boydston Post 89, American Legion, bitterly denounce his murder and implore the legally constituted authorities in Pittsburgh to meet out the prescribed punishment upon his assailant and murderer,and further, BE IT RESOLVED; That our heartfelt sympathies be hereby conveyed to his bereaved relations.

THE LEMUEL T/ BOYDSTON POST 89, AMERICAN LEGION.

Harry J Walker
Post Commander
2216 E 40th St.

Post Adjutant.

March 31, 1920.

Mr. Edward Banks,
410 Bank Street,
Dayton, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Banks:

I understand that you were with Captain Smith's company in the drive of the 368th Regiment in the Argonne. I should like very much to have your statement concerning what happened and what impressed you as the truth of the Argonne Battle.

I want this for the history and will either quote you or not as you desire.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Bedale's School]

1620 1920

February 10, 1920.

Dr. J. H. Badley
To the Principal of
Bedale's School.
Peterfield
Hants. Eng.
Dear Mr. Badley:

3/24/17

My daughter Yolande, is about to graduate from the Girl's High School of Brooklyn, but needs in order to complete her record, the official testimony of your school saying that she took physics for a year. The principal, Dr. Felter, says that it does not make any difference what her rating was and that he needs only an official statement saying that she took this study for a year.

I shall be glad if you would forward me such an official statement at your earliest convenience.

I trust this will find you well and the school prosperous.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Bedale's School]

1920

February 18, 1920.

Second copy. Written for fear that the first one may go astray and on account of the urgency of the matter.

Dr. J. H. Badley,
Bedale's School,
Petersfield, Hants- Eng.

Dear Mr. Badley:

My daughter Yolande, is about to graduate from the Girl's High School of Brooklyn, but needs in order to complete her record, the official testimony of your school saying that she took physics for a year. The principal, Dr. Felter, says that it does not make any difference what her rating was and that he needs only an official statement saying that she took this study for a year.

I shall be glad if you would forward me such an official statement at your earliest convenience.

I trust this will find you well and the school prosperous.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/24/15

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

William Service Bell, President
Mrs. Mary Townsend Seymour, Vice Pres.
~~Miss Geogia A. Davis,~~ Secretary
Dr. Fitz A. Hinkson, Treasurer
Mrs. Appleton R. Hillyer
Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett
Miss Mary Bulkley
Rev. Richard Randolph Ball
Rev. Osmond Henry Brown

HARTFORD BRANCH
OF
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Hartford, Conn. Jany 8, 1920

My Dear Dr Du Bois:-

Enclosed is a brief sketch of such history as the 372 Engrs. Batallion was able to enjoy. I trust that it will meet your needs. As you see I have not attempted any more than a brief outline, trusting that you may be able to do the rest. I think I have given you the important data. As to offices and non. coms, I don't presume they make much difference. Throughout the Colored engineers there was none made anything higher than a corporal (Colonel)? Whether this was an advantage or disadvantage of course depended upon the kind of officers and white Sergeants were in charge.

If this is not sufficient, pray let me know. I am desirous of having our Batallion represented to advantage, of course.

Sincerely Yours

William Service Bell

552 Garden Street

1920

February 14, 1920.

Mr. William Service Bell,
552 Garden Street,
Hartford, Conn.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Mr. Neville Thomas is a good speaker, but I do not know whether he does any lecturing or not.

I expect my book any day and will send it to you as soonmas it comes, autographed.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/PF

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

1920

File Felter

April 20, 1920.

Mr. Bennett,
294 Putnam Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

3/29/21

You know, of course, of the unjustifiable discrimination at the Girl's High School in the matter of the Annaul Promenade. A committee of gnetlemen have taken up the matter with the principal, the secretary of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools, and they intend to see the Mayor. We propose that either the promenade shall not be held, or the colored girls invited or that charges be brought against the principal.

I trust we may have your cooperation in encouraging the girls to stand firmly for their rights. I shall write you further of developments.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pf

[April 20]

1820

Dear Mr ———

You know of course of the unjustifiable discrimination at the Girls High School in the matter of the Annual Promenade. A ~~Committee~~ Committee of gentlemen have taken up the matter invited the Principal, the Secretary of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools, & they intend to see the Mayor. We believe that either the Promenade shall not be held, or the colored girls invited or that charges be brought against the Principal. I trust we may have your co-operation in encouraging the girls to stand bravely for their rights. I shall write you further of developments.

3/29/18

A.R. Jackson 54 W 140
W.A. Domingo 54 W 140

M. Angus V. Darmer, 151 W 140

Dear Sir.

May I ask if you have any information concerning ~~the~~ Mr. Marcus Garvey and the organizations which you branch is holding & give me? I am writing an article & wish to get authentic facts. Do you know Eleizer Cadet and his present address? Perhaps you will be good enough to address me at Chelsea 3551

3/42/151

[FEB. 5, 1920]

Dear Mr. DuBois:

It is generally believed here on the word of your Yankee friends that colored men are a dead weight on American civilization. A French economist, perfectly free from prejudice, ~~was said to write~~ wrote, it is said, of the black American, "he does not like work, does not understand its nobility, but only its necessity. He does not rise, therefore through his efforts but remains as a sort of dead weight, socially inert in the nation which he helps to form."

The same economist thinks that he has discovered the cause of this inferiority in the fact that colored men are "little adapted to the kind of life which modern society imposes upon them". That is to say they do not know the value of cooperation and do not know how to organize themselves.

3/22/20

How is the answer to be made to these assertions? Statistics, newspaper articles and resolutions or merely words? I am offering you a more definite solution. Act as did the Athenian who walked in front of the Philosopher who denied that there was any such thing as movement.

The CRISIS publishes very often the names of colored men who have succeeded in agriculture, commerce or industry. There are some, even in the inhospitable South who produced cotton, others who produce foot wear and there are some who have arrived at an estate of wealth sufficient for them to be able to aproximate the luxury of the French and who have enough good taste to appreciate its elegance.. The point then, is to get together on these sellers and on these buyers and to direct them wholesale toward the French market. This group might choose me as an exclusive agent for buying or for selling. They would reap then the benefit of the advantage which might be obtained in commercial affairs made in common that is no delays, suppression of

needless middlemen, etc. And above all I should never fail to call to the attention of the French clients the origin or the destination of such merchandise or to publish from time to time the results of these efforts in (international) economics in certain Parisian papers. Your occupation and your tastes certainly do not permit you to manage this affair. I ask you, therefore, as soon as possible to put me in touch with some business man among your friends who is intelligent, active and a good organizer. It goes without saying that all these qualities would have to be ~~passed~~ based also on the most scrupulous honesty for he would have to carry the flag of an entire people and according to the words of Mr. Marshall to the King of Belgium on his arrival in New York "the banner of the people must be held high and steady in the vivifying breeze of uprightness and loyalty". It depends now on you whether the economic worth of American men of color shall dazzle the eyes of the French as completely as did their military worth.

3/22/0

M. Beton

Extracts from a second letter from M. Beton.

I am anxious to receive an answer to the last letter which I sent you and I am actually praying that it will be the sort that I want. You colored men have reached in America a decisive moment of your history and it is of the utmost importance that men, who like yourself, have the dangerous honor of conducting the destinies of the race, should be thoroughly in touch with all possibilities. You have no right to make a mistake and it would be an enormous one for you not to realize the capital importance of the establishment which I propose to you of binding commercial relations with France.

M. Beton.

ISAAC BÉTON
18, RUE ROLLIN, 18
PARIS Ve

1920

PARIS, LE 5 Février 1920

Monsieur B. DU BOIS

Directeur du "CRISIS"

70 Fifth AVENUE

NEW-YORK

3/22/1

Cher Monsieur,

on croit généralement ici, sur la foi de vos chers amis yankees, que les coloured men sont un poids mort dans la civilisation américaine. Un économiste français, parfaitement dénué de préjugés, a pu écrire du noir américain :" Il n'aime pas le travail, n'en comprend pas la noblesse mais seulement la nécessité. Il ne s'élève donc pas par l'effort et demeure comme une sorte de poids mort socialement inerte dans la nation qui se forme."

Le même économiste croit découvrir la cause de cette infériorité dans ce fait que les coloured men sont " peu adaptés au genre de vie que la société moderne leur impose", c'est-à-dire qu'ils ignorent la vertu de la coopération et ne savent pas s'organiser.

Comment répondre à ces assertions ? Par des statistiques, des articles de journaux ou de revues, par des mots ? Je viens vous soumettre une solutiom plus élégante. Faites comme l'Athénien qui marcha devant le philosophe qui niait le mouvement.

Votre " Crisis " publie assez souvent des noms de coloured men ayant réussi dans l'agriculture, le commerce ou l'industrie. Il y en a,_ même dans le SUD inhospitalier,_ qui produisent du coton. D'autres qui fabriquent des chaussures ou tels produits ouvrés. D'autre part, il y en a qui sont arrivés à une aisance suffisante pour pouvoir aborder le luxe français et qui ont assez de goût pour en apprécier l'élégance. Il importe donc de grouper tous ces vendeurs possibles, tous ces acheteurs probables, et de les diriger en faisceau vers le marché français. Ce groupe me choisirait comme agent exclusif pour l'achat comme pour la vente Il bénéficierait ainsi des avantages que l'on obtient dans les affaires commerçiales faites en commun (remises, suppression des intermédiaires inutiles, Etc, etc.) Et par surcroit je ne manquerais pas de faire remarquer au client français la provenance ou la destination des marchandises, et de publier de temps en temps les résultats de ces efforts économiques dans certaines grandes revues parisiennes.

ISAAC BÉTON

18. RUE ROLLIN, 18

PARIS Ve

PARIS, Le 19

Vos occupations et vos goûts ne vous permettent certainement pas, Cher Monsieur, de prendre en mains cette affaire. Je vous demande donc instamment de me mettre en relation avec un business man de vos amis, intelligent, actif et organisateur. Il va sans dire que toutes ces qualités devront avoir pour base la plus scrupuleuse honneteté. Car il aura à porter le drapeau de tout un peuple et selon la parole de Mr. Marshall au Roi des BELGES, à son arrivée à New-York :"La bannière d'un peuple doit être maintenue haut et ferme dans la brise vivifiante de la droiture et de la loyauté..."

Il dépend maintenant de vous que la valeur économique des coloured men américains éclatent aux yeux des Français comme leur valeur militaire.

Croyez-moi, cher Monsieur,
Bien cordialement votre

Béton

3/22/2

ISAAC BÉTON
18, RUE ROLLIN, 18
PARIS Ve

PARIS, LE 12 Février 1920

1920

Monsieur Burghardt Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New-York.

3122|3

Cher Monsieur

Je me rappelle que mon abonnement au "Crisis" fire à la fin. Je m'empresse de le renouveler. Veuillez donc trouver ci-joint un mandat d'un dollar et demi.

Il me tarde, Cher Monsieur, de recevoir une réponse à la dernière lettre que je vous ai adressée, et je fais des voeux pour qu'elle soit telle que je la souhaite.

Vous, les colourés men, vous arrivez en Amérique à une heure décisive de votre histoire et il importe que les hommes qui, comme vous, ont le périlleux honneur de conduire les destinées de la race soient à la hauteur des circonstances. Vous n'avez pas le droit de commettre une faute et ce serait une énorme que de ne pas sentir l'importance capitale

de l'établissement, que je vous propose, de relations commerciales étroites avec la France.

Enfin, Cher Monsieur, que vous dirai-je encore? Sur la couverture du n° de Décembre dernier de votre "Critic" - que je lis moi aussi from cover to cover — vous implorez:

God give us Men

et moi je vous crie tout simplement:

Mr Du Bois give me a businessman!

Très cordialement votre

Béton

1920

April 15, 1920.

M. Isaac Beton,
18 Rue Rollin, (V),
Paris, France.

3/22/4

My dear M. Beton:

You will find in every number of THE CRISIS in the department called "Horizon", notes of the progress and accomplishments of the colored people in the United States and also in "Men of the Month" you will find biographies of successful Negroes.

Undoubtedly we have got to organize so as to get matter of this sort to the attention of Europe. Since the Pan African Congress in Paris, I have had in mind the establishment of an international quarterly to be published, if possible, in English, French, Spanish and Portugese and to make this an organ of propaganda in Europe. The difficulty would be, of course, to finance a quarterly of this sort. I am wondering if you see any way of financing the French edition.

I shall be very glad to hear from you on this subject.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/22/44

[MAY 5, 1920]

Dear Mr. DuBois:

You contemplate establishing an international review to be published in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese and you ask my opinion on this suggestion. You know, of course, my dear sir, that I find it excellent. A few of my fellow countrymen and myself had a similar idea but less enormous. We had planned to publish it in French and English only, but in spite of the excellency of this idea it is nonthe less far from feasible at this time. This is the reason. Such a review could only be a compilation of other important reviews edited in English, Spanish and Portuguese. These separate reviews would contribute respectively to the organization of the aforesaid quarterly and would form the major part. Now at present there isn't in France the slightest attempt at a review edited by a black man or a man of color. All of us write haphazardly of our literary friendships or our political convictions in the French reviews. I doubt if there is in the country an English, Portuguese or Spanish review. Furthermore the finances necessary to conduct correctly such an enterprise are, for the time being, absolutely nil. The idea of a colored review edited by colonials has met latterly with such material difficulties that the project has had to be renounced.

3/22/12

As to your new enterprise my opinion is that your project, in spite of its excellence, has the one ~~defici~~ deficiency of being somewhat premature.

Best Wishes,

(Signed) Beton.

P.S. Did you receive a letter from me in which I asked you to put me into immediate touch with a business man among your friends? I

envisage the idea of realizing in a commercial way what you are hoping to accomplish in a journalistic way, that is the collaboration of our contemporaries in all countries in a commercial undertaking. I am stillwwaiting for an answer.

3122/13

4 années

ISAAC BÉTON

Paris, le 5 Mai 1920

18, Rue Rollin, 18

Monsieur W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

" The Crisis "

70, Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK

Cher Monsieur Du Bois

Vous méditez de fonder une revue internationale qui serait rédigée en Anglais, Français, Espagnol et Portugais et vous me demandez mon opinion sur ce projet! Sachez donc, Monsieur, que je le trouve excellent . Quelques compatriotes et moi en faisions un pareil mais moins colossal: nous nous proposions de le rédiger en français et en anglais seulement .

Mais pour excellent qu'il soit ce projet n'en est pas moins irréalisable quant à présent . Voici pourquoi .

Une telle revue ne saurait être que le couronnement d'autres sérieuses revues rédigées en Anglais, en Espagnol et en Portugais. Ces revues particulières contribueraient pour leur part respective à l'organisation de cette quaterly et en fourniraient l'état major .

Or, à l'heure qu'il est il n'y a pas en France la moindre revue dirigée par un noir ou un homme de couleur . Nous écrivons tous au hasard de nos amitiés littéraires ou convictions politiques dans les Revues Françaises . Je doute qu'il y en ait en pays Anglais, Portugais ou Espagnol.

D'autre part, les moyens financiers nécessaires pour mener à bien une telle entreprise sont, pour l'instant, absolument inexistants :

La création d'une Revue Coloniale, rédigée par des Coloniaux, a rencontré ces temps derniers des difficultés matérielles telles qu'on a dû y renoncer .

Jusqu'à nouvel ordre mon avis est donc que votre pro

jet, excellent en soit, n'a que le seul défaut d'être un peu prématuré .

Veuillez croire, Cher Monsieur Du Bois, à mes sentiments les meilleurs .

Béton

P.S. Avez vous reçu une lettre de moi dans laquelle je vous demandais instamment de me mettre en relation avec un business man de vos amis ?

Je visais à réaliser en matière commerciale ce que vous méditez de faire en matière journalistique ; c'est-à-dire la collaboration de nos congénères de tous les pays à une entreprise commerciale . J'attends encore une réponse sur ce sujet .

1920

July 15, 1920.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
18 Rue Rollin,
Paris (V), France.

3(22)11

My dear Mr. Beton:

I have not said much about your scheme for business enterprise throughout the Negro world. It is a matter of great difficult to successfully organize anything of this kind as it calls for command of a large amount of capital. You might however be interested to correspond with M. Luc Dorsinville & Company, manufacturer agents, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. You could addresshim in French. Also, in your own city you might get in touch with M. George Baker who is on the Boulevard Capucines number 34/ These are men of experience in commercial lines.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

ISAAC BÉTON

18, RUE ROLLIN — V^e^

TÉLÉGRAMMES
NOTBETON-PARIS

1920

Paris, le 28 Oct. 192 0

Monsieur W.E.B.DU BOIS
70 Fifth Avenue
N E W - Y O R K C I T Y

Dear sir,

I must apologise for not having answered sooner your kind letter dated 16 July last.But it has reached me in the full of the long holidays and I was often times out.

I am exceedingly obliged to you for sending me the names of Mr. Luc Dorsinville at PORT AU PRINCE and Mr. GEORGE H.JACKSON.

I wrote a month ago to Mr. DORSINVILLE and I am expecting a favourable answer from him.I have often met with Mr. JACKSON already. I am delighted to have found,thanks to you such a man. He is a good adviser and a man of great experience as you say, in commercial lines.

Iaam sending to you two French review:"Les LETTRES"and "Le CORRESPONDANT" in which you will read two very good articles on the Negro question in U.S.A.You are therein mentionned as a remarkable thinker and author.

Remember me kindly to Miss Jessie Fauset.

I remain very truly yours.

Béton

P. O. Box 475
Minneapolis, Minn.
May X. 1920.

Prof. W. E. DuBoise
Editor of The Crisis
New York City.

1920

Dear Sir:- I wish to lend you, three magazines which I will mail you, under separate cover. and when you shall have scanned them over, Kindly return the same to me as they are old, out of print, and can not be duplicated.

For the return of the same, please find sufficient stamps enclosed.

The main point in this intrusion is; I have recently learned by a reading the mild and well edited New York Age that you do not fall down and crawl on all fours; in an endeavor, to worship the anglo-Saxon myth. Because you may find something in these magazines, although written (the articles) fifteen years ago - I think that the article on "Ethnic Unity of the Negro & Anglo Saxon Race".

3/21/15

nile commend itself to you - academically, because also, I give as authorates, the leading American British and Continental authorates.

The article on "Brain weight" nile commend itself to any negro physician, + surgeon, because it largely deals in refuting errors, from a medical stand point - and this in particular, from chemical and pathological processes.

There is not one dissimilarity or physical demarcation differentiating the white from the darker or colored race that is inexplicable. I even explain the "Kink" in the negro's brain. It being only a question of morbid anatomy - or as the later writers in pathology call it "pathological process."

You can not go into minute details of scientific subjects in our race magazines, because the magazine people nile call time on you.

But our race should develope educated men to combat these old Bourbon ideas and I consigned some of them to the junk pile fifteen years ago.

If we made a historic analysis of the so-called angle-Saxon civilization, it nile look like an old hat + a coat placed up on two stick in some farmers corn-field, to scare the crows away.

Even Prof Franz Boas of your city - who is a Jew - is in accord with Ripley, Brinton Lengi Mcgee, on many points, particularly as regards the primitive races of Europe &c,

In order to overthrow the contention, that the modern anglo-saxon is of an african, therefore negro origin, the critics will have to re-construct the science of geology, pathology, chemistry, climatology and palaeontology in general. This they can not do. Hence, the pronouncement of Ethnology, that the white man is nothing but a bleached skinned negro, stands.

Of cause, there are many young college men who have come out of our various institutions of learning during the past 15 years; who could go no one better, and who could go Dr. Francis Boas likewise. Perhaps I am wrong. anyhow; the white race-fanatics are busy with their propaganda, and hide from us; the writings and teachings of the late Prof. Lester W. Ward, Brown University, Providence R.I. and the late Prof. Joseph Leidy, of the University of Penna. Philada, Pa. who was the greatest osteologist that america has ever produced.

3/24/16

as regards the article on the Japanese; you will see where the negro ~~was~~ widely distributed himself, throughout the Orient, showing where the black vikings went, and where the black race had sea kings in prehistoric times

Only a few weeks ago the white christians(?) in Honolulu refused to allow the Japanese Labor organizations, to parade in the big procession celebrating the centenary of christianity in the Sandwich Islands because the Japs struck or were out on a strike on the big sugar plantations - for higher wages.

To this, ~~as~~ we append what the "Leader" has to say about the exploitation of the Hindoo

In India, Brahman priests are now taking an interest in the "low cost" people.

It was to the interest of the slave holders, to put mulatto slaves up vs. the black slaves;

the black slaves .. .. .. mulattoes
.. field servants .. .. .. house servants and
.. house servants .. .. .. negro guards or field leaders
.. free ~~slave~~ negro .. .. .. slave negro +
.. slave negro .. .. .. free negro.
.. northern .. .. southern negro +
.. Southern negro .. .. .. northern negro

This in order to keep us divided, that he the white man might ~~rule~~ rule and exploit us.

Attending the University of Minnesota, are over

Hindoo students - Mohammedon in religion. and my information from them is; that the cast system in India, is breaking down. and the high cast priests are helping to do it,

my point in this digression is; the white races leading thought is domination over other races: whether in the midde of the pacific, or in India, or in our own country

then, the negro's fight is the fight of the negro. The Southern Society in new york city, was the source of much dirty propoganda. Wm. Woodrow Wilson has the same feeling for us, as the late Senator Newlands I knew him, while I was in Princeton

I hope you will attack the anglo Saxon myth - editorally. "only this and nothing more" - as Edgar allen Poe says.

Sincerely
J. M. Dudley

3/21/17

When Julius Caesar conquered "all Gaul" and fought the Germans, drove them across the Rhine into their black forests - there were negro troops from Africa under Caesars command

again the negro troops fought the Germans under Foch and are now billited on the Rhine. - this is a historic parallel

for centuries on this point
1) Caesars "Gallic Wars"
2) Livys "History of Rome" +
3) Tacitus "Germania" + "Agricola" + "Annals" +

APPLETONS'
POPULAR SCIENCE
MONTHLY.

MARCH, 1899.

THE EVOLUTION OF COLONIES.

By JAMES COLLIER.

VII.—SOCIAL EVOLUTION.

PERHAPS there is no civilized institution to which man has accommodated himself with so ill a grace as monogamy. Hardly a perversion of it has ever existed but may still be found. Polygamy is widely spread in the most advanced communities; temporary polyandrous *ménages à trois* are known to exist elsewhere than among the Nairs and Tibetans and *ancient* Britons; the matriarchate in one shape or another may be detected well outside the sixty peoples among whom Mr. Tylor has discovered it; and marriage by free choice is far from having superseded marriage by capture or by purchase. It is the less surprising that abnormal or ancient forms of the union should have been revived in colonies. In this relationship, as in most others, the colonist, like the sperm cell after its junction with the germ cell, sinks at once to a lower level, and the race has to begin life over again. The fall is inevitable. The earliest immigrants are all of them men. Everywhere finding indigenes in the newly settled country, they can usually count on the complaisance or the submissiveness of the tribesmen. Native women have a strange fascination for civilized men, even for those who have been intimate with the European aristocracies and have belonged to them. Adventurous Castins might find their account in a relationship that was in perfect keeping with the wild life they led. It is more strange that, enslaved by an appetite which sometimes rose to a collective if seldom to a personal passion, educated men, with a scientific or a public career flung open to them at their option, able men who have written the best books about the races they knew only too well, men

of great position whose heroic deeds and winning manners made them adored by women of their own race, should have spoiled their prime, or inextricably entangled themselves, or wrecked their own roof-tree and incurred lifelong desertion by the wife of their youth. The bluest blood of Spain was not contaminated by an alliance with the Incas, but just ten years ago the direct line of an ancient English earldom was extinguished among the Kaffirs. The truth seems to be that while a woman will not as a rule accept a man who is her inferior in rank or refinement, a man easily contents himself for the time with almost any female. The Bantu woman and the Australian *zubra* are not alluring, but they have never lacked suitors. Colonial women shrink (or profess to shrink) from the Chinaman; all colors—black, brown, red, and yellow—seem to be alike to the undiscriminating male appetite. Yet it has its preferences. The high official who stands unmoved before the cloudy attractions of the Zulu, surrenders at discretion to the soft-voiced, dark-eyed, plump-limbed daughters of Maoriland. In the last case a perverse theory (of the future amalgamation of the races) may have been "the light that led astray"; it certainly was used to justify their acts to the consciences of the doers. Romance had its share: Browning's Waring (who was premier as well as poet) threw a poetic glamour over the miscegenation, as another minister found in the race the Ossianesque attributes of his own Highlanders. It sometimes, even now, rises into passion: the colonial schoolmaster who marries a native girl will declare that his is a love match. But the chief reason at all times was "the custom of the country." "It was the regular thing," remarked an old legislator, looking ruefully back on his past. Nor is it to be harshly censured. Corresponding to the Roman slave-concubinage which Cato Major did not disdain to practice, it repeated a stage in the history of the mother country when the invading Angles allied themselves (as anthropology abundantly proves) with the native Britons. While making a kind of atonement to the indig[illegible], it was a solatium to the pioneer colonists for a life of hardship and privation.

A higher grade was the concubinage of convictism, which was with women of the same race and was capable of rising into normal marriage. In the early days of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land it seems to have been almost universal, and it lasted for many years. Not one in ten of the officials lived with his legally married wife. In the latter colony it was suppressed by the governor, who ordered them to marry the women by whom they had families. In the former, if Dr. Lang's account of his exertions is accepted, it was put down by the exposure of guilty parties. It was accompanied by other features of a low social state. The public and private sale of wives was not infrequent. The colonial equivalent for a wife, in the

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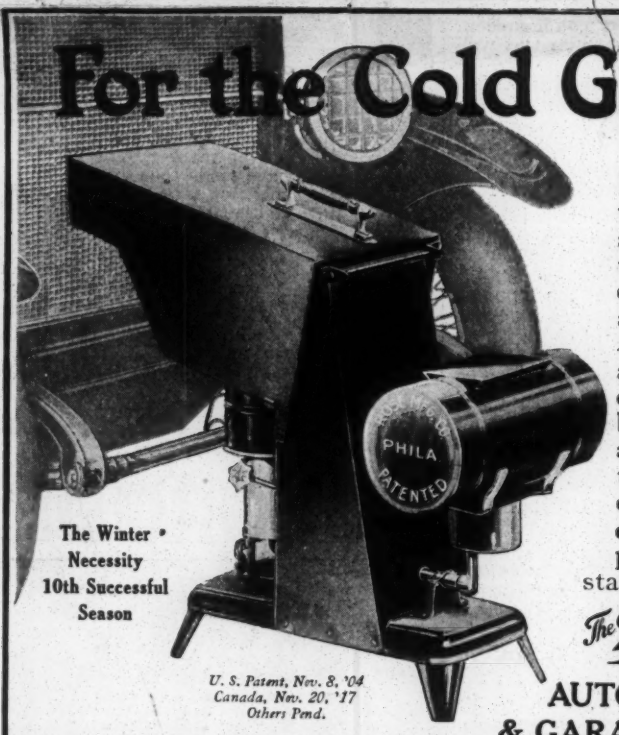

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Makers of the well known Neverout Lamps

DAUGHTERS OF RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 25)

weighted down or overdressed. Physically she was the ideal sovereign, moving with majestic dignity or standing in statuesque pose among us. The beauty of her features and coloring was unmarred by the tragic expression which always lurked both in the large blue eyes and in the severe but well-drawn mouth. She rarely spoke, and always looked bored and intensely sad; but merely for its decorative quality her presence was beyond all praise; and one thinks of her as part of the historic tableaux now forever past and gone.

In their homes the Russian women seemed to me at their best. On country estates they led an active life, for the owner's wife always took charge of certain parts of the administration, besides attending to the vast household with its numerous departments—smoking the meats, conserving the vegetables and fruits and making the native wines being the least of these duties. The woman managed the hothouses, the vegetable, fruit and flower gardens, she attended to the barnyard, the dairy and the splendid poultry, and had the lace and carpet factories, the carpenter shops, and so on, under her complete control. Often when the husband did not care for farming or was engaged in some outside military or civil career his aristocratic lady even handled all the business of estates, and showed herself an expert in agriculture, the breeding of stock, and everything connected with running from fifty to a hundred thousand acres, upon the income of which whole families must live. All this was taken as a matter of course, and there was no fuss made over it, nor any looking for praise from outside.

The charities handled by our women, the industrial schools, and all the thousand and one occupations which came from the rescue of their people's needs kept these female landowners immensely busy, yet I scarcely know of any one of them who struck me as being rushed or too preoccupied to sit down for a friendly chat.

Those who did not read all the good publications coming out in three or four languages could be counted on one's fingers; and everyone had as a matter of course read and digested the classics of standard literature from many countries. I found the older American writers were well known; and the most varied moderns—from Mark Twain and Jack London to Henry James—were digested and appreciated, remembered and quoted. It is not surprising such women were attractive companions or that home life was delightful.

The mother was always the center of the home and spent much time in apparent freedom, sitting behind her tea table, knitting; while with an air of its being casual, at certain hours of each day husband, children and the intimate friends who had grown into the household found opportunities to bring to her their problems, their troubles or their joys, certain of sympathy and understanding. One had invariably a feeling of warmth and hospitality, however modest was the lodging, however simple the fare; and one wise old lady told me once gently: "I don't like it abroad, because there no one has what we have—that is, time for friendship."

I fancied that my Slav compatriots could love more and better and longer than do other races of women, because they had more time and had better learned the science of life and the enjoyment of quite simple things. No other people whom I had ever seen gave their lives such a full

(Continued on Page 92)

PHOTO. BY PAUL THOMPSON, NEW YORK CITY

Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch and His Wife

1920

M. Rene Boisneuf,
Chambre des Deputes,
Paris, France.

Cher Monsieur:

3/30/48

I'ecris messieurs Diagne et Candace par ce meme courrier concernant la session prochaine du Congres Pan-Africain. Le Comite Americain s'est deja reuni et l'on est tous d'accord qu'une date vers la fin d'aout nous serait convenable.

Je desire vivement que cette session soit un vrai succes. Je veux que l'on represente chaque partie de l'Afrique des indigenes, et tous les interets et factions des Indes Occidentales et de l'Amerique. Je veux inviter le cooperation de tous gouvernements ayant colonies africaines et de toutes societes philanthropiques qui s'interessent a l'Afrique. Enfin je veux etablir un Secretariat permanent et une Revue Noire.

D'abord il faut decider une date pour les meetings. Ensuite il faut lancer une invitation formelle indiquant le temps, l'endroit et la base de representation.

Puis-je avoir votre avis aussitot que vo

vous le pourrez et ne pouvons-nous pas decider a l'instant une date, par exemple la semaine qui commence le 28 aout ou le 4 septembre 1920.

Je vous demande votre sympathie et cooperation actifs.

Veuillez agreer, cher monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute consideration.

3/30/49

My experience in applying for work during 1285
the period of war, between the United States and
Germany.

FEB 14 1970

Having learned through the press that mechanics were much needed in ~~the factories of Springfield~~ manufacturing munitions, I was inspired to apply for a position in a branch where I was qualified.

In the middle of July 1917 I mailed a request to the Greenfield Tap and Die Co. Greenfield Mass. for an application for employment, as a turret lathe operator.

An application was sent to me, filled out and mailed back to the Die works, and on July 31, 1917. I received a letter telling me to report as soon as possible for work. I packed up clothes and tools and reported for work monday morning Aug. 6, 1917. Although they were in need of men badly I was turned down, and the same day I went to Springfield.

Tues Aug. 7, 1917. I went to the Y. M. C. A. in Springfield and talked with the employment manager of skilled mech. laborers, his talk was that I should try to seek employment through some of my own people.

Thurs. Aug. 9, 1917. I located a position in the Springfield Armory (which is a U. S. arsenal) the

3/27/13

objections I met there were only a few out of about 300 mechanics. I was asked by the delegate to join the union, of course I consented. In a few weeks I asked for an application to join the union and then I was told who I was, although politely.

Mr Knight, the president of the union told me that no colored man could join the union, as that was stipulated in the by-laws when the union was started.

Sept. 4 1917 a change in foremen came about, the new foreman's name was Moreland. To begin with the new boss cut down the duties of two white porters and shifted those duties over to a colored porter, that happened the 2nd day he was there.

Moreland found out in short order that I was the only negro mechanic in the arsenal and he started right to work on me, and made it very uncomfortable and eventually worked me out, with under hand methods. Oct 4, 1917.

Nov 21, 1917 I interviewed the general foreman of the Liberty Motor Co in Springfield for the shop in New Haven. To shorten the story I went to the New Haven shop and when they found out I was a negro I was soon fired. I started to work Dec, 3, 1917 and fired Dec 6th

3127/16

1285
FEB 14 1920

Dec. 7, 1917 I filed an application at Winchester-
repeating-arms-Co, in a few days I received a favorable
reply and reported, to be assigned to duties. The employ-
ment clerk was doubtful about whether I was colored
or not but as soon as I told him he said I couldn't
work there as a mechanic but could go to work as
an oiler of machinery, practically a ~~laborer's~~ laborer's job.

In March 1918 the railroads was being operated
by the U.S. Government. I replied to an ad and conse-
quently went to see the foreman of the Taunton Round
House, Taunton Mass. His name was Bennet
well Bennet and I talked over a bit and I got the
required documents from the New Haven Round
House, and telephoned to Taunton to Bennet he
said all right come up in the morning ready for
work, I did, but I was a negro and couldn't
get a job. Mar. 15, 1918.

The United Ship Building Corp made me
spend money and then refused me work

Sept. 3, 1918 a mill in my home town turned
the same trick.

In reference to the Taunton job, I had to
quit the job I had, to go there, so you can
appreciate my position at that time.

These are things that make me look
a white man

W. H. Brown.

(1)

1920

April 10, 1920.

Dr. William Felter, Principal
Girl's High School,
Nostrand Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Felter:

3/21/6

I have naturally been following with deep feeling, the question of the Senior Promenade of the Girl's High. I have been loath to seem to interfere in any way because I know the difficulties of school management and especially because of your kindness and courtesy toward me, personally, when I have had occasion to approach you.

I had hoped that you were going to find a way quietly, but personally to see that Justice was done without seriously offending anyone. Perhaps this is your ultimate plan, but if I am correctly informed the following are the facts:

The senior class of the Brooklyn public Girl's High School, in the name of the class and of the school, is giving a reception at the Hotel Margaret, Friday, April 23. The reception is to be paid for partly from the class funds to which all

the class has been contributing and partly by a special assessment of $2.75. There are five colored girls in the Senior class, all of good families and personally well-behaved. A few of their classmates suggested that these girls voluntarily declare to attend the promenade. This suggestion the colored girls refused to like. They were strongly urged to yield by their division adviser, but they again refused. They were told that the Hotel Margaret would not serve them, but they pointed out that this would be illegal and moreover direct inquiry at the Hotel revealed the fact that the Hotel was perfectly willing to serve all members of the class. Finally, I am told,- although I confess I cannot quite believe this- that the class committee is withholding the tickets from the colored girls on your order.

3/21/7

I am writing to ask if these facts are substantially true. I am sure, Dr. Felter, that you will believe me when I say that nothing would be more repugnant to me and my family than forcing ourselves with private company where we were not wanted. But this is a very different case: a great principle is here involved and the rights of generations of school girls. If in a public school, a class committee can take class fundsaand pay for an entertainment and then arbitrarily exclude from that entertainment members of the class in good standing, what is it that they cannot do? Such action, it seems to me, lays the class committee liable to legal action.

If, of course, this entertainment was not given by the class nor in the name of the school and was paid for by private funds no one would have the slightest right to protest.

I write in all friendliness and with the sincere hope that this matter may be satisfactorily adjusted. I should be very glad to consult you personally on this matter and hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/PF

3|21|8

April 10, 1920.

Dr. William Felter, Principal
Girl's High School,
Nostrand Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Felter:

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3/29/5

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Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W.E.B. DuBois.

WEBD/PF

3/29/6

THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
WILLIAM L. FELTER, PRINCIPAL

(2)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 13, 1920.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editorial Rooms,
"The Crisis".

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

Your letter of April 10th is before me.

Let me first of all clear up certain matters that are not correctly stated in your note.

The class funds cannot and will not be used for the Prom., or any other extra school activity. Assuming that your statements upon this point were correct, your reasoning would be sound. There was some talk among some of the girls to this effect, but the teacher was directed to prohibit any such use of class funds to which all had contributed. The information concerning the hotel where the dance is to be held is somewhat contradictory. When the Chairman of the Committee visited me some ten days ago, and reported that there was a division of opinion in the class, I suggested to her that for the time being, no tickets be issued to the colored girls until the matter had been adjusted. At the conference which the colored girls had with me on Friday afternoon, the statement was made that the majority of the girls in the class, or of those attending the dance, were desirous of having the colored girls in attendance. I have, therefore, suggested that the sentiment of the members of the class participating in the Prom. be ascertained. Officially I have no connection whatsoever with this dance or any other extra school affair. I have been invited as any outsider might be invited to participate. Such affairs are always in the hands of the members of the class itself. If the majority of the girls who expect to participate in the affair, express their desire or willingness to have the colored girls attend, you may rest assured that there will be no barrier erected in the way of such attendance.

3/29/12

I regret exceedingly that any such difficulty has arisen, but it seems to me the democratic method of decision by the majority, is the only possible way of handling the situation.

I am sure that you will be glad to learn that the words of the class song were written by Miss Gwendolyn Bennett, one of the very able colored girls of the senior class.

Very truly yours,

Wm. L. Felter

Principal.

(3) 1920

April 14, 1920.

Dear Dr. Felter:

I hasten to answer your letter of April 13.

I beg of you not to put upon me and my family the humiliation of asking anyone to invite us to a reception. You surely have not thought of the implications of such a course. I said in my letter and said plainly: if this is a school affair all members of the class in good standing have a right to go. If it is a private party no one has a right to go save those invited by the hosts.

3/29/10

You say that this is an "extra" school affair with which you officially have no connection whatsoever. Then may I ask on what grounds are you supervising it? Why is it conducted by a class committee appointed by the school authorities? Why does the official adviser of the girls take a prominent part in it?

It seems to me, Dr. Felter, that you have not been exactly frank with me, and that we both know that this is an official class function of the Girls' High School given in its name and by its authority during a series of years; that never before has it been necessary to vote to ascertain what members of the class shall be excluded from a class function.

Is this not true? Are you voting

to see if the Jewish girls shall be invited to their own class promenade or the Irish girls or the red-headed girls? This is not democracy; it is sheer tyranny. Democracy does not mean that you shall at any time we feel like it may vote to exclude a third person from using the streets or attending the theatres. Democracy is not the right to insult a senior who was able enough to write the class song by holding an election to determine as to whether she can attend a class function.

It seems to me, Dr. Felter, that the responsibility is on you. You have the right to determine whether or not you will allow a class to exclude its own members in an entertainment supervised by the school. I, therefore, again ask you to be just and generous enough to do what we both know is the right thing.

Very respectfully yours,

3/29/11

THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
WILLIAM L. FELTER, PRINCIPAL

(4)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 15, 1920.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, "The Crisis",
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

Replying to your letter of April 14th, I would again emphasize the statement that a class dance is a voluntary function undertaken by those who are interested, and is not an affair that comes under my jurisdiction. In all the years that I have been principal of the school, no one has ever consulted me as to the time or place of such affairs, or whether they should be held or not. In many instances such affairs have not taken place, especially in the junior division. Since this dance is voluntary - purely social rather than educational, social rather than political conventions control. Democracy, of which you speak, is a political system of government, and has no jurisdiction whatsoever in social matters.

3/29/9

I understand that by a vote of 43 to 11 of the girls of the senior class interested in the dance, a decision was reached to restrict the attendance to white girls only.

Whatever I have done in the matter has been by way of suggestion only, and in an attempt to reach an amicable solution for a distressing problem.

The awarding of the honor of writing the best verse for the class song is the function of the principal, since this is a school affair, and the honor was awarded on that basis.

I reiterate that I have no jurisdiction whatever in dictating to the girls, who may or may not attend their dances outside of the school building and outside of school hours.

Very truly yours,

Wm L. Felter

Principal.

[BRUCE]

13 December 1920.

PERSONAL

Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr.
1417 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Van Schaick:

The somewhat urgent and very disconcerting advice that you gave me at the interview for which you summoned me to your home on Wednesday last (December8), I have considered, as I promised to do, with utmost care. This I have done largely because I appreciate the confidence you showed in me during most of your administration as President of the Board of Education, and the support which on the whole you gave me in my work.

You now advise that I submit to the Board of Education without delay my resignation as Assistant Superintendent in charge of Colored Schools. The reason you give me is that, unless I do so, the members of that Board, impatient of the gross and constant and systematic interruption of their meetings by members of the so-called Parents' League and other deliberate annoyances and insults such as the picketing of the Franklin School for white children, will demand my resignation very shortly.

3/30/3

You do not question my character as a man, my equipment as an educator, or my actual service since 1906 as an officer of supervision and administration. You do not intimate that any member of the Board is in doubt as to these vital matters.

You say that, if I resign now, you and the members of the Board will use your various influences to "place" me elsewhere in some appropriate position within the field of my profession. If I do not carry out your policy in this regard, you intimate that I shall incur the hostility of yourself and the Board.

I will not ignore the possibility necessarily involved in your statement to me, that, if I do not retire now when my record is admittedly clear, that record may be deliberately given some fabricated blot as a technical basis for adverse action. I know perfectly well that trivialities may by the unscrupulous or even the impulsive be magnified out of all proportion to reality and that artifacts may be made, when facts are lacking, to perform their office. But, I must tell you frankly that I do not believe that any such chicanery is conceivable under the superintendency of Dr. Ballou or within the jurisdiction of the Board of Education.

In the Cardozo Case the Court held that a school officer is a teacher within the meaning of the statute. The present school law, then, gives the Assistant Superintendent in charge of Colored Schools a merit tenure, with all the safegards that idea implies. This is no political office. To the exact degree that civil service safegards my be broken down in the

case of this officer, they may be broken down in the case of every other officer and every teacher whether in the white or in the colored schools. This, no one in his senses may deny. The Board of Education, I am thoroughly convinced, is extremely solicitous to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

I am told that Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, in curious agreement with you at last, has himself within the past few days expressed to Rabbi Abram Simon, President of the Board, his desire, too, that I be "eased out of the system". The reason given by the Senator, I am told, is that in some fashion I am responsible for an article given to the colored press by a teacher of the Dunbar High School. It happens, may I say parenthetically, that I am not responsible for the article in question or for any other newspaper article written by the daring, if not tactful, pen in question.

The phrase <u>ease out of the system</u> is not, of course, the Senator's. Fountain Payton ascribed it to you when in friendly conversation with him about accepting membership upon the special committee of the Board of Education to investigate the educational and administrative efficiency of the colored assistant superintendent. It would have distressed me too much to believe Peyton. Your attitude toward me day by day belied his words.

I recall that you testified before the Select Committee of the United States Senate that investigated the local school system, that I had volunteered my resignation to you. I was not questioned about this by any member of the Committee. Out of courtesy to you, I did not go out of my way to deny it. But, as a matter of fact, you will recall, I never have volunteered my resignation to you at any time soever. While assuring me prior to the appointment of the Learned Committee, of your unwavering confidence in my character as man and citizen, your admiration for my ability, etc., you did suggest to me in your kindly way that I must sometimes get discourged at the lack of appreciation for my service to the school system on the part of certain individuals among my own people and feel like throwing up the sponge! I confessed to this occasional distress, for I am merely human. But, I did not then or at any other time offer to resign, acquiesce in a proposed reduction in rank, or anything of the sort.

The impatience of members of the Board of Education at the insulting conduct of members of the Parents' League at public meetings of the Board, at the threats to which they resort and to the intimidations which they employ, is no matter of wonder. Is it my fault that these things be? It is not mine to control these disturbers of the public peace. If it were my job, I should do it without flinching.

I should long ago have entered suit, for example, against Daniel Murray. But, my official superiors advised me not to go into Court. Thus, I cannot exercise my constitutional right of appeal to the Courts without incurring the displeasure of my employers, and probably summary discipline. Am I not thus deprived of my only instrument of effective defense?

The Board members may be entirely right, of course, in their judgment of the proprieties, but I am in fact left defenseless. To take a leave of absence in order to engage in Court proceedings that may take two years, is not possible for a poor man like me. I must rely upon my official superiors to s safeguard my good name. And they have promised to so so. Over your signature as President of the Board of Education, that body said October 22, 1919 that "(we) do hereby announce our determination to do all that is possible to give scope to his (Assistant Superintendent Bruce's) plans as Director of the Colored Schools and to protect his good name."

The so-called Parents' League has now in fact almost petered out. Ignorance, love of sensation, class animosity have been its chief allies. Human nature is very imperfect. We must educate not individuals, I sometimes think, but generations.

Two things about these people you know,--first, that their leaders all have easily discoverable grudges against me and my administration; and, second, that in no single instance has it ever been shown that the grudge took its rise in anything but the circumstance that I have been faithful to my trust. On this account, must I now retire?

I say, the Parents' League has almost petered out. Its sensational appeals to the ignorance of the many have lost their power. Unless galvanized into life by some unjustifiable effort to placate them, this lawless combination will soon become the shadow of a name.

Mr. George A. Hamilton, when President of the Board of Education, did not play politics with this motley array. Eminent in the law, he is a business man of the highest type. He stood like some Gibraltar, firm for law and order and justice and progress. His staunch friendship for the colored people in their striving upward is beyond cavil.

Your kindly suggestion that you and the Board members would be pleased to place me in some position outside of Washington, overlooks, may I make bold to say, the circumstance that, born in this beautiful city more than forty years ago and nurtured here and educated in the public schools here, my hope and plan have been to live in Washington with my family for the rest of my days.

In a word, my dear Dr. Van Schaick, I am of opinion that in my situation no one but a coward of a confessed knave would consent to carry out your policy and be eased out of the school system. I am in no sense a coward. And I am no knave.

My retirement from office will not restore peace and harmony to the colored public schools. The suppression of the Parents' Leagur irresponsibles who have sought to break up that happy condition of affairs is the indispensable, the sole restorative. The way to do right is--to do it! The good citizen must put down mob law. Precisely the same reasons that justify America in suppressing the mob spirit that has taken possession of thousands of white

people North and South, now and again, to lynch some poor Negro here or there, in Atlanta or in East St. Louis,--precisely these reasons justify the Nation's Capital in putting a quietus upon the Parents' League. That combination of animosities is intent upon the bloodless lynching of a man of their own race and color. His offense is that he has sought to serve their community and his intelligently and stead fastly.

The Parents' League, so its orators have announced, intends to destroy Principal Wilkinson of Dunbar, Supervising Principals Shadd and Bruce, Director of Primary Instruction, Merritt, and various other of the most cultured, most effective, and best beloved officers and teachers of the colored schools. When I have been lynched, however bloodlessly, by this howling mob, will they be less zealous in getting the next victim? Or more so? Mob psychology is assuredly not unknown to you.

Shall the requirement to continue in the service of the colored schools become not, Are you upright and efficient? but, Are you acceptable to Daniel Murray and the Parents' League? It is unimagineable that any nine or six bona fide residents of the District of Columbia whom our Supreme Court Judges or the President of the United States may appoint to membership on the Board of Education will ever accept a responsibility so grave.

3/30/6

Your mind, I take it, was pretty fully expressed in your testimony before the Senate Select Committee. So was mine. And at this hour my opinions are essentially unchanged. They were reached deliberately, not on impulse.

In my testimony I gave what was really my vital reason for resolving not to submit my resignation to you as President of the Board. My reason is the same at this late hour when you have presumably returned to private life. My letter to you under date of August 1, 1919 contains this statement:

> 'My own personal foutunes are, perhaps, of no moment. But as an old friend has written me, I must be thought of not as the individual but as a symbol, and I do hope that America's Capital will never see any public authority help to usher in "the dictatorship of the proletariat."'

If I go down, the things I stand for in the city and the Nation will suffer. So, I shall not fall down.

I stand for a progressive administration of the colored public schools of the Nation's Capital without regard to any special interest and without respect for the threat and intimidation of the patronage hunter.

I stand for law and order, for justice.

I stand for school government by intelligence and culture.

I stand for responsible teachers and officers of color in American public schools wherever the pupils are segregated on the basis of race and color.

In such schools I stand for equity in the allotment of school funds.

I stand for teachers of superior endowment, culture, character, and training.

I stand for the children who need superior teachers as against the inferior teachers who need jobs.

I am become a symbol. I may be overthrown, but I shall not lower my standards. I shall not be untrue to my trust. And I shall not retire.

There may be some touch of irony in the circumstance that you who authorized Moens to inspect the colored schools should be giving me who protested against that action advice to retire from office because of annoyances brought about by that Parents' League which the Moens' Case made possible.

3/30/7

May I express the humble but earnest hope that you will not seek to impress upon the members of the Board of Education your idea of my retirement from office. I beg you to recall that when the Bill of the Senator from Mississippi to abolish the Board of Education as now constituted, had passed the Senate in the closing hours of the last Congress and was about to pass the House, its progress was stayed and the project defeated in part by the assurances which you gave both directly and indirectly that you would retire from the presidency of the Board of Education and membership thereon. These assurances were accepted as given in good faith. And accordingly you did withdraw from all official connection with the Board. As a private citizen, you will not, I trust, seek to impress or to impose upon the members of the Board this, the most novel of your policies.

Sincerely,

B/T/

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL

Bulletin d'Information

22 décembre, 1920. No 15-16

4018412

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PUBLICATIONS
DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL

PUBLICATIONS PÉRIODIQUES RÉGULIÈRES

(1) Revue internationale du Travail : publication mensuelle (en préparation).
(2) Bulletin d'Information : hebdomadaire paraissant en français et en anglais.
(3) Revue quotidienne de Presse.

PUBLICATIONS PÉRIODIQUES IRRÉGULIÈRES

(1) Etudes et Documents : paraissant régulièrement en français et en anglais
Les Etudes et Documents dont les titres suivent ont paru jusqu'à ce jour :
En anglais et en français :

La production du charbon dans la Ruhr. Enquête du Bureau international du Travail, fin mai 1920. (Série B. N° 1, paru le 1er septembre 1920).

Le statut du personnel des chemins de fer français. (Série D. N° 1, paru le 4 septembre 1920).

Les coopératives de consommation en 1919. Suède. (Série H, N° 1, paru le 8 septembre 1920).

Le VIIe Congrès de l'Office coopératif belge (Série H. N° 2, paru le 25 septembre 1920).

Le pacte des Organisations ouvrières espagnoles (Série A. N° 1, paru le 24 septembre 1920).

Le conflit des Métallurgistes en Italie. — Le contrôle syndical dans l'Industrie, 1re étude. (Série A. N° 2, paru le 25 septembre 1920).

Le Congrès annuel des Trade Unions de 1920 (Série A. N° 3, paru le le 4 octobre 1920).

Documents relatifs aux projets d'organisation internationale pour la répartition des matières premières ou des denrées alimentaires. (Série B. No 2, paru le 5 octobre 1920).

Le Congrès international des ouvriers et ouvrières de l'alimentation. (Série A, N° 4, paru le 11 octobre 1920).

Le gouvernement britannique et la Fédération des Mineurs de Grande-Bretagne. Conférence entre Sir Robert Horne et la Fédération des Mineurs. (Série A. N° 5, paru le 13 octobre 1920).

Le Congrès de l'Internationale ouvrière et socialiste. (Série A. No 6, paru le 14 octobre 1920).

Le Congrès international des Mineurs. (Série A. No 7, paru le 19 octobre 1920).

L'Organisation internationale du Travail. — Un Parallèle (Série A. N° 8, paru le 21 octobre 1920).

Le Congrès international des ouvriers sur métaux (Série A. N° 9, paru le 22 octobre 1920).

La législation britannique sur l'assurance-chômage (Série C, N° 1, paru le 26 octobre 1920).

Le gouvernement britannique et la Fédération des Mineurs de Grande-Bretagne. — Conférence entre le gouvernement et la Triple Alliance syndicale (Série A. N° 10, paru le 27 octobre 1920).

La loi bulgare sur le Travail obligatoire. (Série C. N° 3, paru le 2 novembre 1920).

Le conflit des métallurgistes en Italie. - Le contrôle syndical dans l'industrie, 2me étude. (Série A. N° 11, pour le 4 novembre 1920).

Premier Congrès international des syndicats des travailleurs de la terre adhérant à la Fédération syndicale internationale. (Série K. N° 1, paru le 9 novembre 1920).

Les conditions agraires en Espagne. (Série K. No 2, paru le 10 nov. 1920).

Les petites tenures en Ecosse, (Série K. N° 2, paru le 12 novembre 1920).

L'action de l'administration fédérale dans la lutte contre le chômage en Suisse, (Série C. N° 4. paru le 13 novembre 1920).

Le Congrès national des coopératives de consommation françaises. (Série H. N° 3, paru le 24 novembre 1920).

Le 4me Congrès international aes Relieurs. (Série A. N° 12, paru le 26 novembre).

En français seulement :

L'action gouvernementale dans la lutte contre le chômage en Italie (Série C. N° 2, paru le 27 octobre 1920).

(2) Les lois du Travail.

(3) Etudes spéciales :

Les conditions du Travail dans la Russie des Soviets. Questionnaire méthodique et bibliographique préparé pour la mission d'enquête en Russie. Berger-Levrault, Paris.

L'admission de l'Allemagne et de l'Autriche dans l'Organisation permanente du Travail.

Ordre du jour de la 6me session du Conseil d'administration.

La sixième session du Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail s'ouvrira le mardi, 11 janvier 1921[1].

L'ordre du jour de cette session est le suivant:

1° Approbation des procès-verbaux de la cinquième session.

2° Rapport du Directeur.

3° Budget de 1921.

4° Préparation de la Conférence de 1921.

5° Suite à donner aux décisions de la Commission paritaire maritime.

6° Rapport de la Commission du règlement sur la réforme du Conseil d'administration.

7° Examen des désignations faites en vertu de l'article 412 (Commissions d'enquête).

8° Rapport de la Commission du chômage.

9° Propositions de M. Oudegeest.

a) Rapports de l'Organisation internationale du Travail et de la Société des Nations.

b) Règlement de la Conférence (Commission de proposition).

10° Date de la prochaine session.

La Commission des finances, la Commission du chômage et celle du règlement se réuniront le 10 janvier prochain. Cette dernière commission achèvera son étude de la question relative à la réforme de la composition du Conseil d'administration. Le *Bulletin d'information* a donné dans son N° 8 un aperçu de cette étude préliminaire.

[1] Pour renseignements relatifs à la cinquième session, voir *Bulletins d'information* Nos 2 et 6-7.

Réclamation formulée par l'Inde au sujet de sa représentation au Conseil d'administration.

On a pu lire dans le *Bulletin* nº 2 du 15 septembre dernier, une note sur la réclamation formulée par l'Inde au sujet de sa représentation au Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail, parmi les huit Etats ayant l'importance industrielle la plus considérable. Cette note a passé en revue les évènements qui se sont déroulés depuis la demande initiale présentée par l'Inde en octobre 1919, quelque temps avant la Conférence de Washington, jusqu'à la décision [1] prise le 5 août 1920, par le Conseil de la Société des Nations au cours de sa session de Saint-Sébastien. Cette décision était, en substance, la suivante : le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations devait étudier avec le Bureau international du Travail le sens qui doit être attaché aux mots « importance industrielle » et il devait soumettre un rapport au Conseil de la Société, afin que la question puisse être idiscutée avant que n'ait lieu la prochaine élection du Conseil d'administration.

Comme suite à la communication de cette décision au Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Inde, la correspondance ci-après fut échangée entre ce Secrétaire et le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations :

(1) *Lettre du Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Inde au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.*

10 Septembre 1920.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

Me référant à votre lettre du 28 août qui contenait copie d'un rapport adopté par le Conseil de la Société sur la demande de l'Inde aux fins d'être représentée dans le Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail, je suis chargé par le Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Inde de vous prier de bien vouloir mettre cette question à l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations qui doit se réunir en novembre.

M. Montagu serait heureux de savoir si c'est à lui ou au Secrétariat de la Société de prendre des dispositions pour le choix et l'impression des rapports qui doivent être distribués aux délégués à l'Assemblée.

Je vous prie d'agréer, etc.

(Signé) F. W. DUKE.

[1] Voir résumé de cette décision dans *Bulletin d'information* nº 2, du 15 septembre dernier, page 4.

(2) *Lettre du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations au Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Inde.*

Septembre 1920.

Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat,

Me référant à votre lettre du 10 octobre, N° R. et S. 6925, je prends note du désir qui y est exprimé de voir mettre à l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée de la Société qui se réunit en novembre, la demande de l'Inde aux fins d'être représentée au Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail. Aux termes du Pacte, cette question est de la compétence du Conseil de la Société des Nations bien plus que de celle de l'Assemblée. Il sera donc nécessaire d'apporter d'abord à l'Assemblée une proposition ou une résolution bien définie, au nom des Indes britanniques, et je vous prierais donc de bien vouloir me soumettre le plus tôt possible cette proposition ou résolution, ainsi qu'un exposé des motifs pour lesquels la question est évoquée devant l'Assemblée. Le Secrétariat se chargera de tous documents qui lui seront soumis au nom des Indes britanniques, ainsi que de toutes déclarations à cet effet que le Conseil de la Société des Nations pourrait désirer présenter à l'Assemblée.

J'ai l'honneur, etc.

(Signé) Jean MONNET.

(3) *Lettre du Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Inde au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.*

5 Octobre 1920.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

J'ai l'honneur de répondre par la présente lettre à la lettre de M. Monnet, N° 15/6685/245, en date de septembre, au sujet de la demande faite par les Indes pour être représentées au Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail. Je n'ignore pas qu'aux termes de l'article 393 du Traité de Versailles, la question est de la compétence du Conseil de la Société, et il ne s'agit donc pas de soumettre à l'Assemblée une résolution définie. Si nous demandons l'adjonction de cet article à l'ordre du jour, c'est pour que l'Inde puisse porter à la connaissance des autres Membres de la Société des Nations l'accueil fait à sa demande. La réunion de l'Assemblée semble être l'occasion la plus favorable pour soulever cette question.

Je me permets, à ce sujet, d'attirer votre attention sur l'article 4 du règlement provisoire de l'Assemblée, lequel prévoit qu'à la demande d'un Membre, tout article nouveau peut être inscrit sur une liste supplémentaire, l'Assemblée ayant faculté de décider si cet article devra figurer à l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée.

40/8/3/4

J'ai l'honneur de demander au Secrétariat de la Société des Nations de bien vouloir joindre les documents indiqués dans la liste ci-incluse à ceux qui sont distribués aux Membres de la Société des Nations.

(Signé) E. S. MONTAGU.

Comme suite à la correspondance ci-dessus, la réclamation formulée par l'Inde fut inscrite à l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée et forma la question 20 de cet ordre du jour.

Il fut décidé, au cours de la seconde séance de l'Assemblée plénière, tenue le 15 novembre dernier, de répartir les questions de l'ordre du jour entre six commissions auxquelles chaque Etat avait le droit de se faire représenter. L'examen de la question 20 de l'ordre du jour fut attribué à la deuxième commission chargée des organisations techniques du fait que certaines autres questions concernant l'Organisation internationale du Travail sont aussi comprises sous cette rubrique. La question 20 de l'ordre du jour fut examinée au cours de la seconde séance de la Commission, tenue le 20 novembre. M. Lafontaine (Belgique), que la Commission avait chargé, au cours de sa première séance, de rapporter sur cette question, fit un exposé au sujet de la réclamation formulée par l'Inde et exprima l'opinion que, vu les termes de l'article 393 du Traité de Versailles, l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations n'était pas compétente pour examiner cette question. Sir William Meyer (Inde) indiqua les raisons qui légitimaient aux yeux de l'Inde la réclamation qu'elle avait faite et il expliqua pourquoi ce pays n'avait pas été satisfait de l'accueil fait à sa réclamation.

Après discussion, la résolution ci-après fut adoptée par la Commission :

« La Commission, considérant les termes formels de l'article 393 du Traité de Versailles, qui reconnaît au Conseil de la Société des Nations le droit exclusif de trancher les contestations éventuelles sur la question de savoir quels sont les Membres de l'Organisation internationale du Travail ayant l'importance industrielle la plus considérable qui doivent faire partie du Conseil d'administration, la Commission déclare que l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations est incompétente pour examiner la demande de l'Inde. »

Commission permanente des mandats.

Le *Bulletin d'information* N° 12, du 24 novembre dernier, a publié le texte d'une lettre adressée au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations par le Directeur du Bureau international du Travail au sujet de l'importance qu'il y aurait à ce que le Bureau fût représenté à la Commission permanente des mandats dont l'institution a été prévue à l'article 22 du Traité de Versailles.

La réponse suivante a été adressée au Bureau international du Travail :

2 décembre 1920.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Me référant à votre lettre N° D. 265 du 17 novembre dernier, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-inclus un exemplaire de la décision prise par le Conseil au cours de sa séance du 29 novembre en ce qui concerne la constitution de la Commission permanente des mandats.

Du fait qu'un représentant du Bureau international du Travail assistait à la discussion relative à ce sujet, il me semble inutile de vous indiquer les raisons qui ont conduit le Conseil à adopter les différentes conclusions qui sont incorporées dans le texte de la décision dont il s'agit.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

Eric DRUMMOND,
Secrétaire général.

On trouvera ci-après, dans le texte des décisions prises par le Conseil de la Société des Nations au sujet de la constitution de la Commission dont il s'agit, un passage qui concerne l'Organisation internationale du Travail :

CONSTITUTION DE LA COMMISSION PERMANENTE DES MANDATS

approuvée par le Conseil, le 29 novembre 1920.

Le Conseil de la Société des Nations, conformément aux paragraphes 7 et 9 de l'article 22 du Pacte ainsi conçu :

« *Dans tous les cas le Mandataire doit envoyer au Conseil un rapport annuel concernant les territoires dont il a la charge.* »

« *Une Commission permanente sera chargée de recevoir et d'examiner les rapports annuels des Mandataires et de donner au Conseil son avis sur toutes les questions relatives à l'exécution des mandats.* »

a décidé ce qui suit :

a) La Commission permanente des mandats, prévue au paragraphe 9 de l'article 22 du Pacte, comprendra 9 membres. La majorité de la Commission se composera de nationaux de pays non-mandataires.

Tous les membres de la Commission seront nommés par le Conseil et choisis en raison de leur valeur personnelle et de leur compétence. Ils ne pourront exercer dans leurs pays, aucune fonction qui les placerait dans la dépendance directe de leur gouvernement, tant qu'ils feront partie de la Commission.

L'Organisation internationale du Travail pourra adjoindre à la Commission permanente un expert de son choix. Cet expert aura le droit d'assister avec voix consultative à toutes les séances de la Commission permanente où seront discutées des questions relatives au régime du travail.

b) Les Puissances mandataires adresseront leur rapport annuel prévu au paragraphe 7 de l'article 22 du Pacte à la Commission par les soins de représentants dûment accrédités, capables de fournir les éclaircissements et les renseignements complémentaires que la Commission pourrait être amenée à leur demander.

c) La Commission étudiera chaque rapport en présence du représentant accrédité de la Puissance mandataire dont il émane. Ce représentant participera en toute liberté à la discussion de ce rapport.

d) Après la clôture de la discussion, la Commission arrêtera les termes des observations destinées à être transmises au Conseil de la Société.

e) Les observations rédigées par la Commission sur chaque rapport seront communiquées au représentant accrédité de la Puissance mandataire dont émane le rapport. Ce représentant pourra y joindre ses propres commentaires.

f) La Commission transmettra au Conseil les rapports des Puissances mandataires. Elle joindra à chaque rapport ses propres observations, ainsi que les commentaires du représentant accrédité de la Puissance de qui le rapport émane, si ce représentant le désire.

g) Lorsque le Conseil procédera à la publication des rapports des Puissances mandataires et des observations de la Commission permanente, il devra faire publier aussi les commentaires des représentants accrédités des Puissances mandataires qui le demanderaient.

h) La Commission, de concert avec tous les représentants accrédités des Puissances mandataires tiendra une réunion

plénière, afin de procéder à une étude d'ensemble de tous les rapports et de toutes les conclusions générales à en tirer. La Commission pourra également profiter de cette réunion des représentants des Puissances mandataires pour leur soumettre toutes autres questions relatives aux mandats qui mériteraient — à son avis — d'être soumises par le Conseil aux Puissances mandataires et aux autres états Membres de la Société. Cette réunion plénière aura lieu avant ou après la transmission des rapports annuels au gré de la Commission.

i) La Commission établira son propre règlement sous réserve de l'approbation du Conseil.

j) La Commission siègera à Genève. Elle aura la faculté de convoquer des conseillers techniques, à titre consultatif, pour toute question relative à l'application du système des mandats.

k) Les membres de la Commission se verront allouer une indemnité de 100 francs or par jour, pendant la durée de leur session. Leurs frais de déplacement leur seront remboursés. Les dépenses de la Commission seront à la charge de la Société des Nations.

Note sur la Conférence de Genève de 1921.

FINLANDE.

Le Ministre des Affaires sociales de Finlande a informé le Bureau, à la date du 26 novembre 1920, que son Gouvernement a désigné une Commission spéciale chargée d'étudier les questions agricoles qui sont inscrites à l'ordre du jour de la Conférence de 1921.

Visite au Bureau international du Travail des délégués de l'Empire britannique à l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations.

MM. A. J. Balfour et G. N. Barnes, membres du Parlement, représentants de la délégation britannique à l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, et MM. C. J. Doherty et N. W. Rowell, représentants de la délégation canadienne, visitèrent le Bureau international du Travail, le 11 décembre dernier. Ils y furent reçus par le Directeur, M. Albert Thomas, et le Directeur adjoint, M. H. B. Butler.

Les visiteurs furent conduits dans les différentes parties du Bureau et virent le fonctionnement de l'organisme chargé de centraliser et de distribuer les informations relatives au travail provenant de toutes les parties du monde, ainsi que de remplir les différentes tâches qui lui sont imposées par le Traité de paix et les Conférences de Washington et de Gênes.

M. Albert Thomas, en souhaitant la bienvenue aux visiteurs, leur dit combien il était heureux de recevoir des représentants éminents du monde anglo-saxon venus pour se rendre compte par eux-mêmes de la manière dont le Bureau international du Travail remplit la mission qui lui a été confiée par le Traité de paix. Malgré de nombreuses difficultés, le Bureau a pu réunir un personnel homogène et dévoué qui collabore en parfaite harmonie à l'œuvre commune. Le Directeur a exprimé sa confiance absolue en l'avenir. Le Bureau n'a pas seulement, en effet, l'appui des gouvernements, mais aussi celui des forces organisées de la société, c'est-à-dire des associations patronales et ouvrières.

Pour réaliser la coopération internationale, ajoute M. Albert Thomas, il faut que chaque Etat contribue à l'expérience commune avec les meilleures de ses qualités. Les jeunes Etats peuvent beaucoup apprendre aux vieilles nations: la Tchéco-Slovaquie, par exemple, s'est placée au premier rang des pays qui soutiennent sans réserve l'Organisation internationale du Travail. Les expériences que l'on fait actuellement en matière de politique sociale et dans le domaine industriel doivent profiter à tous les pays. Mais ce sont surtout les vieux Etats industriels comme la France et la Grande-Bretagne qui doivent être les pionniers de l'Organisation internationale du Travail. Ces deux pays ont, en effet, une longue tradition libérale et leur passé est fait de progrès incessants dans le domaine de la législation sociale.

M. Butler, Directeur adjoint, dit combien le personnel de langue anglaise du Bureau était heureux de saluer les représentants britanniques. Il suppose que tous, Français aussi bien qu'Anglais, ressentent quelquefois l'éloignement de leur patrie.

C'est dans des occasions comme celle-ci, lorsque des compatriotes viennent les voir et s'intéressent à leur travail qu'ils se sentent encouragés; leur confiance en la mission du Bureau international du Travail s'en trouve aussi raffermie. Si nous n'avions pas, tous, ces sentiments, nous ne resterions pas ici, dit M. Butler; nous préférerions tous, en effet, vivre dans notre pays, bien que Genève soit une ville très agréable. Nous sommes heureux, en conséquence, de souhaiter la bienvenue aux personnalités dirigeantes de notre vie nationale et à celles des différentes nations de l'Empire britannique. Nous sommes heureux de pouvoir compter sur leur appui.

M. Balfour prononça alors un discours conçu dans les termes suivants:

« Je désire vous exprimer en mon nom personnel et, si mes collègues me le permettent, en celui des représentants ici réunis des Dominions britanniques, mes remerciements les plus chaleureux pour l'invitation que vous nous avez faite de venir nous voir au travail et aussi pour l'occasion que vous nous avez donnée de nous rendre compte par nous-mêmes de l'admirable étendue de vos travaux. M. Butler, en terminant son discours, a décrit les sentiments de ceux qui, tout en étant en un sens des exilés, sont soutenus par l'idée que leur travail est apprécié et aussi par la pensée que des hommes venant de leur propre pays s'intéressent à leurs efforts et suivent avec satisfaction — avec plus que de la satisfaction — l'œuvre qu'ils accomplissent dans un domaine qui intéresse l'humanité tout entière. Vous avez fait allusion, M. le Directeur, aux difficultés inévitables de cette grande tâche. Ces difficultés sont en vérité immenses. Nous luttons à la Société des Nations contre des obstacles du même genre ou tout au moins parallèles, et tout ce que vous ressentez à ce point de vue, nous aussi nous le ressentons au nôtre. Je suis quelquefois confus du ton quelque peu méprisant avec lequel certaines personnes qui se considèrent comme les critiques intellectuels du monde parlent des travaux de la Conférence de la paix tenue à Versailles. A mon avis, le travail accompli en 1919 ressemble à tout travail humain; il est évidemment imparfait, il doit être revisé, amélioré et adapté soit aux conditions anciennes, qui ont été imparfaitement comprises, soit aux nouvelles, qui n'ont pas été suffisamment prévues. Tout ceci est inévitable, mais si nous nous rappelons que l'humanité tout entière est invitée par le Traité de Versailles à s'unir pour accomplir des tâches aussi immenses que celles d'assurer la paix mondiale, pour élever les conditions de vie des travailleurs dans le monde entier, si nous réfléchissons que quelques mois seulement se sont passés depuis la signature de ce traité, depuis que des organisations aussi grandes, aussi étendues, aussi compliquées que la Société des Nations et le Bureau international du Travail ont été constituées, si nous considérons que ces organisations ont déjà effectué et effectuent un travail considérable, travail qu'elles veulent encore intensifier à l'avenir, je pense alors que le critique modéré, en contem-

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plant cette œuvre, doit se rendre compte qu'elle constitue un des plus merveilleux résultats que l'intelligence humaine et que l'effort humain aient jamais obtenus jusqu'ici. Je ne suis pas de ceux qui ont dit que le Bureau international du Travail doit nécessairement obtenir le succès immense qu'espèrent tous les représentants réunis autour de cette table; un échec est possible, mais ce qui importe davantage, c'est la possibilité du succès, et après avoir insisté sur les obstacles qui s'opposent à votre tâche, sur la difficulté de réunir en un ensemble harmonieux les 48 nations qui font partie de l'Organisation et dont le nombre augmentera sans doute, vous nous avez donné, M. le Directeur, une raison d'espérer en nous montrant que la collaboration internationale a été déjà réalisée dans la manière admirable avec laquelle votre personnel accomplit ses travaux. Vous nous avez rappelé que ce personnel est composé d'un grand nombre de nationalités différentes et que, bien qu'il vienne des différentes parties du monde, où les traditions et les langues sont différentes, il a été cependant fondu en un organisme conscient de sa propre vie, fermement convaincu de son avenir, et qui, malgré les difficultés qui surgissent inévitablement d'un jour à l'autre, n'en a pas moins confiance dans l'avenir qui lui est réservé. L'œuvre de collaboration internationale que vous avez accomplie ici est déjà un indice très encourageant de la collaboration plus étendue que peuvent réaliser dans l'avenir les démocraties du monde.

Je crois avoir dit tout ce que j'avais à dire, mais peut-être me permettrez-vous de parler, en terminant, d'une remarque que vous avez faite et que j'approuve entièrement. Vous avez déclaré à la fin de votre discours que les traités et les conventions ont une grande portée; ils ne sont pas, en effet, seulement nécessaires, ils ont encore une importance capitale. Mais vous avez ajouté que ces instruments diplomatiques, que ces documents écrits, que ces signatures de diplomates et de ministres sont moins que rien, s'il ne s'appuient pas sur l'aide morale que chaque nation devrait donner selon son pouvoir à ces grandes entreprises internationales. Nous insistons, et nous avons raison d'insister, sur les difficultés qui résultent pour la collaboration internationale de la diversité même des nations; mais il y a lieu d'envisager un autre côté de la question. Si les nations sont différentes, si leurs qualités héréditaires et surtout leur évolution historique les ont rendues différentes, il n'en est pas moins vrai que ces différences peuvent, si elles sont judicieusement étudiées, apporter à l'œuvre commune des idées, des méthodes et des aspirations qu'une nation, travaillant seule et pour elle seule, serait incapable de trouver. Si donc chaque nation suit votre avis et apporte à l'œuvre internationale tout ce qu'elle a de meilleur, nous pourrons voir alors, et peut-être alors seulement combien est grande l'œuvre que le Traité de Versailles vous a confiée et quel bienfait considérable elle peut apporter à l'humanité. Nous vous remercions, Messieurs.

Le Canada et les décisions de Washington.

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L'article 405 du Traité de Versailles prévoit que « dans le cas où il s'agit d'un Etat fédératif dont le pouvoir d'adhérer à une convention sur des objets concernant le travail est soumis à certaines limitations, le Gouvernement aura le droit de considérer un projet de convention auquel s'appliquent ces limitations comme une simple recommandation et les dispositions du présent article en ce qui concerne les recommandations s'appliqueront dans ce cas. »

La procédure adoptée par le Canada à l'égard des décisions de Washington présente donc un très grand intérêt. On trouvera ci-après le texte de la correspondance que le Bureau international du Travail a reçu du Canada à ce sujet.

LETTRE DU MINISTRE ADJOINT DU TRAVAIL AU DIRECTEUR DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL.

24 novembre 1920.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je suis chargé de vous accuser réception de la communication que vous avez bien voulu adresser au Ministre du Travail, à la date du 23 octobre dernier, ainsi que de l'exemplaire y inclus des procès-verbaux de la 2me séance de la 5me session du Conseil d'administration tenue à Genève du 5 au 7 octobre 1920. Le Ministre du Travail a pris note des diverses questions traitées dans ces procès-verbaux et les a examinées avec un très grand intérêt. Les obligations prévues à l'article 405 du Traité de Versailles en ce qui concerne la présentation des projets de convention et des recommandations aux autorités compétentes n'ont point cessé de retenir son attention, et, bien que ces obligations n'aillent point sans créer de grandes difficultés aux Etats fédératifs, il y a tout lieu de croire que l'engagement pris par les délégués du Canada à la Conférence internationale sera tenu.

Je saisis l'occasion de vous adresser ci-joint, à titre d'information, deux exemplaires du rapport N° 2722 du Conseil privé, en date du 6 novembre 1920, faisant connaître d'une façon assez détaillée les vues du Gouvernement canadien sur la compétence respective des autorités fédérales et provinciales en ce qui concerne les conventions et les recommandations de Washington.

Veuillez agréer etc.

F. A. ACLAND
Ministre adjoint du Travail.

Texte authentique d'un rapport du Comité du Conseil privé, approuvé par son Excellence le Gouverneur général, le 6 novembre 1920.

Le Comité du Conseil privé a été saisi, le 2 novembre 1920, d'un rapport du Ministre de la Justice relatif aux divers projets de convention et recommandations adoptés par la Conférence internationale du Travail, au cours de sa première session annuelle tenue à Washington, D. C., du 29 octobre au 29 novembre 1919. Un certain nombre d'exemplaires des textes authentiques de ces projets de convention et recommandations ont été adressés dernièrement par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations au Gouvernement de Votre Excellence accompagnés d'une lettre, en date du 28 janvier 1919, indiquant que la dite session de la Conférence fut déclarée officiellement close le 27 janvier 1920 et attirant l'attention sur le fait que cette date doit être considérée, conformément au paragraphe 5 de l'article 405 de la Partie «Travail» du Traité de Versailles comme le point de départ du délai dans lequel les Membres de l'Organisation internationale du Travail doivent présenter les dits projets de convention et recommandations à l'autorité ou aux autorités dans la compétence desquelles rentre la matière, en vue de les transformer en loi ou de prendre des mesures d'un autre ordre.

Le Ministre déclare qu'il examine la question de savoir quelle est l'autorité ou quelles sont les autorités qui peuvent avoir au Canada la compétence dont il s'agit, ainsi que les mesures que le Gouvernement de Votre Excellence devrait prendre en vue de tenir, conformément aux dispositions du Traité de Versailles, les engagements qu'il a pris vis-à-vis des dits projets de convention et recommandations.

Le Ministre déclare, en outre, que, selon lui, les dispositions de la Partie « Travail » du Traité de Versailles n'imposent aucune obligation au Canada en ce qui concerne l'adoption de mesures législatives en exécution des divers projets de convention et recommandations qui peuvent être adoptés de temps à autre par la Conférence internationale. L'obligation susindiquée consiste seulement pour chaque Membre à s'efforcer, dans un délai d'un an au plus à partir de la clôture officielle de la session de la Conférence, ou, si cela est impossible en raison de circonstances exceptionnelles, dans un délai maximum de 18 mois, «de présenter la recommandation ou le projet de convention à l'autorité ou aux autorités dans la compétence desquelles rentre la matière, en vue de la transformer en loi ou de prendre des mesures d'un autre ordre. » Une obligation de cette nature ne justifie point, aux termes de la Section 132 de la loi de 1867 (British North America Act), l'adoption par le Parlement de mesures législatives tendant à faire porter effet à celles des dispositions des dits projets de convention et des dites recommandations qui sont de la compétence des législatures provinciales. L'obligation qui incombe au Gouvernement sera pleine-

ment remplie, de l'avis du Ministre, si les projets de convention et recommandations sont présentés aux autorités compétentes fédérales ou provinciales, selon que ces projets et ces recommandations semblent être de la compétence des unes ou des autres, eu égard à la portée, à l'objet et au vrai caractère de la législation nécessaire pour faire porter effet respectivement aux conventions et aux recommandations.

1. Le Ministre considère, après les avoir examinées, que les dispositions des projets de convention:

(1) limitant les heures de travail dans les établissements industriels à huit par jour et à quarante-huit par semaine ;

(2) concernant le travail des femmes avant et après l'accouchement ;

(3) concernant le travail de nuit des femmes ;

(4) fixant l'âge minimum d'admission des enfants aux travaux industriels ;

(5) concernant le travail de nuit des enfants ;

et de la recommandation *concernant la protection des femmes et des enfants contre le saturnisme*, nécessitent des mesures législatives qui sont de la compétence du Parlement pour autant qu'elles affectent des usines et des entreprises fédérales, mais qui sont votées et appliquées par les législatures provinciales dans tous les autre cas.

2. Projet de convention concernant le chômage.

Le Ministre considère en outre, que l'objet principal de cette convention étant d'établir un système national de bureaux publics de placement fonctionnant sous le contrôle d'une autorité centrale, le Gouvernement fédéral est l'autorité compétente chargée de rendre effectives les dispositions de la convention. Celle-ci ne semble pas soulever la question de compétence, puisque l'adoption de mesures législatives ne paraît pas nécessaire pour atteindre les buts visés par la convention. Il y a, en effet, des buts que le Gouvernement peut atteindre par l'adoption de mesures exécutives à la condition que les crédits nécessaires aient été accordés par le Parlement. Il y a lieu de signaler, dans cet ordre d'idées, que les dispositions de la loi coordonnant les bureaux publics de placement (Employment Offices Co-ordination Act) qui figurent au chapitre 21 du Bulletin des lois (Statutes of Canada) de 1918 peuvent être largement utilisées pour l'exécution de la convention sauf la disposition qui se rapporte à l'assurance contre le chômage laquelle ne vise point le Canada à l'heure actuelle.

3. Recommandation concernant le chômage.

Quatre paragraphes figurent dans la recommandation :

En ce qui concerne le paragraphe 1, le Ministre incline à penser que la suppression des bureaux de placement payants et leur

maintien provisoire jusqu'à l'adoption de mesures en vue de leur abolition ressortissent seulement aux législatures provinciales.

Au sujet du paragraphe 2, le Ministre estime que ces dispositions peuvent être effectivement appliquées si des mesures réciproques en ce qui concerne l'immigration sont adoptées par le Canada d'une part et par d'autres Membres de l'Organisation du Travail d'autre part. Le Parlement fédéral, étant l'autorité souveraine qui légifère en cette matière, est aussi l'autorité compétente visée par le Traité de Versailles. Les pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur siégeant en Conseil, aux termes de la section 38, (c) de la loi sur l'immigration (Immigration Act) chapitre 27, 1918, amendée par la section 13, chapitre 25, 1919 (1re session) et selon les dispositions de la loi sur les travailleurs étrangers (Alien Labour Act, R. S. C.) chapitre 97 semblent permettre au Gouvernement fédéral d'appliquer toute entente internationale qui pourrait être conclue sur cette question.

En ce qui concerne le paragraphe 3, le Ministre signale que l'expérience des autres pays a démontré qu'un système d'assurances contre le chômage ne fonctionne d'une manière effective et satisfaisante que s'il vient s'adjoindre à un système de bureaux de placement publics. Ces deux systèmes combinés doivent se préoccuper surtout de procurer du travail aux ouvriers chômeurs assurés. Considérée ainsi, l'assurance contre le chômage a un caractère fédératif bien marqué, et le Ministre pense que l'établissement d'un système d'assurance contre le chômage est de la compétence du Gouvernement fédéral conformément aux pouvoirs qui lui sont accordés en ce qui concerne les mesures législatives ayant pour but d'assurer la paix, l'ordre et la bonne gestion des affaires publiques.

Au sujet des dispositions du paragraphe 4, le Ministre pense qu'elles ressortissent séparément au Gouvernement fédéral et aux Gouvernements provinciaux à moins que ces autorités n'arrivent à établir un plan général de coordination.

4. *Recommandation concernant la réciprocité de traitement des travailleurs étrangers.*

Le Ministre estime que le Gouvernement fédéral est ici l'autorité désignée pour conclure avec les autres Membres de l'Organisation internationale du Travail des accords en vue de faire porter effet aux dispositions de cette recommandation.

5. *Recommandation concernant la prévention du charbon.*

Cette recommandation est de la compétence du Parlement. Aux termes de la section 3 *(c)*, *(f)* et *(g)* de la loi de quarantaine, chapitre 74 (Quarantine Act R. S. C.), le Gouverneur siégeant en Conseil peut adopter des règlements en vue de faire porter effet aux dispositions de cette recommandation.

6. *Recommandation concernant l'établissement d'un service public d'hygiène.*

Le Ministre estime que pourvu que l'établissement d'un tel service et l'organisation d'une inspection des usines soient traités du point de vue fédéral par opposition au point de vue provincial, l'adoption de mesures faisant porter effet à cette recommandation est de la compétence du Parlement, conformément aux pouvoirs qui lui sont reconnus en ce qui concerne les mesures législatives ayant pour but d'assurer la paix, l'ordre et la bonne gestion des affaires publiques.

Les dispositions du chapitre 24 du Bulletin des lois (Statutes of Canada) de 1919 (1re session) intitulé « loi relative au service de l'hygiène » semblent autoriser le Gouvernement à appliquer cette recommandation sans adopter de nouvelles mesures législatives.

7. *Recommandation concernant l'application de la Convention de Berne de 1906 sur l'interdiction de l'emploi du phosphore blanc dans l'industrie des allumettes.*

Le Ministre fait observer que le Parlement a déjà adopté des mesures législatives très étendues en la matière. Ces mesures figurent au chapitre 12 du Bulletin des lois (Statutes of Canada) de 1914 sous le titre « loi interdisant la manufacture, l'importation et la vente des allumettes à base de phosphore blanc ».

Le Comité approuve l'exposé qui précède et il propose que, conformément à la recommandation du Ministre de la Justice, un exemplaire de ces procès-verbaux approuvés soit transmis ainsi que les textes authentiques des projets de convention et des recommandations aux différents Lieutenants-Gouverneurs pour être examinés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs en vue de l'adoption de telles mesures législatives qui correspondraient aux projets de convention et aux recommandations entrant dans leur compétence et semblant nécessiter une action de leur part.

Le présent rapport est soumis respectueusement à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

Rodolphe BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil Privé.

Réception des délégués de l'Amérique latine à l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations par le Directeur du Bureau international du Travail.

M. Albert Thomas a reçu, le 1er décembre dernier, au Bureau international du Travail, les délégués des pays de l'Amérique latine à l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations.

Dans le discours de bienvenue qu'il a prononcé à cette occasion, M. Albert Thomas a défini le rôle qui incombe au Bureau d'après la partie XIII du Traité de paix. Il a expliqué aux délégués le fonctionnement des deux principales divisions du Bureau : la division diplomatique et la division scientifique.

Le Directeur a montré avec quelle méthode précise et bien définie fonctionnent les Conférences internationales du Travail et comment sont examinées par elles les diverses questions inscrites à l'ordre du jour.

Il a prié les délégués de bien vouloir user de leur influence auprès de leurs Gouvernements pour que les projets de convention et les recommendations adoptés à Washington soient tout au moins déposés devant les parlements de leurs pays respectifs avant le 26 janvier 1921, date à laquelle expirera le délai d'un an prévu par l'article 405 du Traité de Versailles.

Le Directeur a montré ensuite comment la centralisation et la distribution des renseignements relatifs aux conditions et au régime du travail ont été heureusement complétées par la création au Bureau international d'un service des relations extérieures.

Ce service a permis d'établir des relations personnelles avec les gouvernements, avec les fonctionnaires qui dans les administrations, s'occupent des questions du travail et enfin avec les associations patronales et les organisations ouvrières des différents pays.

Le Directeur a ajouté que des réunions comme celle-ci permettraient de fonder ces relations personnelles dans lesquelles réside essentiellement dans ses origines la vie internationale.

Après avoir rappelé que les comptes rendus des Conférences de Washington et de Gênes ont été publiés en espagnol et que la difficulté inhérente à la question de la langue a été déjà résolue, M. Albert Thomas a montré que les pays de l'Amérique latine qui ont déjà pris part aux Conférences mentionnées plus haut, auront un intérêt direct à prendre une part encore plus active aux travaux de la Conférence de 1921. Le questionnaire relatif aux questions agricoles qui sont inscrites à l'ordre du jour de cette Conférence sera traduit en espagnol et adressé au pays de langue espagnole.

En terminant son discours, M. Albert Thomas a dit qu'il était assuré que les relations qui ont été déjà établies avec l'Amérique latine se développeront en pleine communion d'idées et de sentiments. Il a enfin exprimé l'espoir que le Bureau international du Travail soit soutenu dans sa tâche par la sympathie et les encouragements des jeunes démocraties sud-américaines.

Discours de M. Blanco, délégué de l'Uruguay.

M. Blanco, Délégué de l'Uruguay, a répondu en ces termes au discours prononcé par M. Albert Thomas :

« Monsieur le Ministre,

« Messieurs,

« L'Uruguay a vu dans la Société des Nations l'accomplissement d'un idéal qu'il a longtemps poursuivi.

« Nul membre du 2me Congrès de la Haye n'ignore qu'un projet dans ce sens fut déposé à cette époque-là par le premier Délégué de l'Uruguay.

« Un publiciste argentin, fils de M. Drago, le grand maître de droit international, vient d'écrire : « Ce qui fut considéré une utopie à La Haye a été réalisé à Versailles par la force des événements, qui ont donné raison au délégué de l'Uruguay, M. Battle, a qui revient une partie de l'honneur de cette conquête du genre humain. »

« Inutile de vous dire donc combien mon pays est heureux de se trouver parmi les Membres originaires de la Ligue et avec quel esprit désintéressé il est décidé à poursuivre, dans sa modeste sphère, les travaux pour la paix.

« Messieurs, il faut constater un fait nouveau : que la démocratie règne partout dans le monde et que les nouvelles organisations sociales ont pour base le travail.

« Mon pays a été l'un des premiers à adopter la journée de 8 heures, la nouvelle loi sur les accidents, le salaire minimum pour les ouvriers et les paysans, la retraite ouvrière, les consortiums dans les administrations, la suppression du travail à la pièce et il a accordé des pensions obligatoires aux vieillards. Je trouve que l'une des institutions les plus utiles de notre Société est le Bureau international du Travail que préside dans cette noble ville, avec tant d'éclat, M. Albert Thomas. J'ai reçu des instructions pour me mettre en rapport avec lui, et pour consacrer nos efforts d'abord aux plus humbles.

« La force de notre Société est que nous représentons ici non seulement les Gouvernements ou les Etats, mais aussi des peuples, et nous devons commencer par nous préoccuper de la situation des travailleurs. Si la Société des Nations n'est qu'une Association de Gouvernements elle perdra bientôt son influence et son prestige.

« Il ne faut pas oublier que la situation sociale est le problème le plus important de l'actualité, et non pas la situation poli-

tique. A quoi serviront tous les arrangements internationaux si nous ne nous préoccupons pas de la pacification des peuples ?

« A quoi servirait la paix entre les nations si nous n'avions pas la paix sociale dans nos foyers ?

« J'attache une importance particulière aux rapports entre le Bureau international et nos pays. Je ne vous cache pas le désir de voir collaborer avec vous quelques-uns de nos hommes de l'Amérique latine, spécialement qualifiés pour cette besogne.

« Au nom de mon Gouvernement et de mon peuple, je fais les vœux les plus sincères pour le triomphe des lois de réparation sociale et la collaboration étroite du Bureau international avec les peuples de l'Amérique latine.

« Monsieur Albert Thomas, vous pouvez être sûr de trouver notre appui fort et sincère pour l'idéal de justice que vous poursuivez. »

Commission technique du chômage.

La Commission technique du chômage s'est réunie à Paris le 30 novembre et le 1er décembre 1920, conformément à la décision prise dans sa séance du 7 octobre dernier[1], pour entendre les observations d'un certain nombre d'experts sur le rapport préparé au sujet de la statistique du chômage par le Service technique du chômage et de l'émigration. Ce rapport exposait et critiquait les diverses formes de statistiques du chômage, aussi bien celles qui ont trait à la prévision du phénomène que celles qui en exposent les formes et les conséquences. Il attirait spécialement l'attention sur l'insuffisance actuelle des publications statistiques.

En l'absence du Président de la Commission (M. Oudegeest), les séances du 30 novembre et 1er décembre furent tenues sous la présidence de M. Pinot.

[1] Voir *Bulletin d'information*, nº 6-7, pages 10 et 11.

Les experts invités étaient : Sir William Beveridge (Londres), MM. Max Lazard (Paris), Lucien March (Paris), H. W. Methorst (La Haye), Ricci (Rome), N. Rygg (Christiania) et Weigert (Berlin).

MM. Methorst, Ricci et Rygg s'étaient excusés, tout en promettant leur concours à la Commission : M. Methorst avait adressé ses observations par écrit. Les autres experts étaient présents. M. Lucien March était accompagné de M. Michel Huber.

Après un échange de vues général, l'attention des experts fut particulièrement attirée sur les problèmes suivants :

1. Elaboration d'une classification internationale des industries et professions sans laquelle aucune comparaison des statistiques nationales n'est possible.
2. Définition du chômage.
3. Périodicité à adopter pour les statistiques nationales et pour les statistiques que dressera le Bureau international du Travail.
4. Prévision des crises économiques.
5. Place à faire dans les recensements généraux au dénombrement des chômeurs.
6. Statistiques concernant les sociétés et associations d'assurance contre le chômage et statistiques concernant les bureaux de placement.
7. Collaboration des organisations patronales et ouvrières à la préparation des statistiques du chômage.

Les experts ont reconnu la nécessité, pour pouvoir comparer internationalement les diverses statistiques nationales et en tirer des enseignements utiles en vue de la lutte contre le chômage, de les établir d'une façon aussi détaillée que possible pour chaque industrie et pour chaque profession. A cet effet, il conviendrait d'établir une classification des industries et professions sur laquelle se réaliserait l'accord des divers pays.

Le problème de la définition du chômage a été examiné, et il a été reconnu nécessaire d'arriver dans les divers pays à une même définition, éventuellement différentiée selon les industries.

Les experts se sont aussi trouvés d'accord pour reconnaître à la fois le grand intérêt et la difficulté de la recherche de statistiques permettant de prévoir dans une certaine mesure l'approche des crises industrielles : on a signalé, comme particulièrement intéressante à cet égard, la communication des statistiques patronales et l'établissement de baromètres des crises au moyen de matériaux adéquats empruntés à tous les domaines où l'approche de la crise peut se déceler. Ces questions, assez nouvelles, nécessiteront de sérieuses études préparatoires.

Successivement ont été mis en lumière les avantages et les défectuosités des diverses statistiques actuellement réunies pour mesurer le chômage : il y a lieu de citer tout spécialement les statistiques qui peuvent être obtenues au moyen des recensements

généraux et spéciaux, des données de l'assurance-chômage et des services de placement, celles qui sont fournies par les organisations ouvrières, d'après le nombre de leurs chômeurs, et enfin celles qu'établissent les associations patronales, d'après l'intensité du travail effectué dans leurs établissements. On s'est spécialement occupé des moyens de standardiser ces chiffres et d'arriver à des conclusions internationales qui aient quelque valeur.

La Commission s'est aussi occupée des délais qui se produisent dans la publication et la transmission des documents ; elle a insisté à ce sujet sur la nécessité d'adopter des périodes concordantes et sur la difficulté que présenteraient des publications trop rapprochées. Une collaboration étroite avec les statisticiens nationaux a été reconnue comme particulièrement nécessaire avant d'adopter aucune résolution à ce sujet.

Les experts ont bien voulu promettre de développer leurs observations dans des notes écrites qu'examinera la Commission technique du chômage avant de présenter des propositions au Conseil d'administration.

Erratum : Le Budget du Bureau international du Travail devant l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations.

Le *Bulletin d'information* N° 14, du 8 décembre 1920, contenait à la page 13, la phrase suivante :

« Le Bureau poursuit l'œuvre des publications législatives entreprise à Bâle et temporairement interrompue faute du payement des subventions promises par divers Etats; cette publication est faite en trois langues ; le coût de ces publications est évalué pour 1921 à 892,376 francs or.»

Il faut lire:

« ... ; cette publication est faite en trois langues.

L'ensemble des crédits prévus pour 1921, en ce qui concerne cette division, s'élève à 892,376 francs or. »

Ratification des conventions de Washington.

TCHÉCO-SLOVAQUIE.

En réponse à une demande de renseignements supplémentaires qui lui avait été adressée, le 19 octobre 1920, le Ministère de la Prévoyance sociale a bien voulu communiquer au Bureau international du Travail les précisions suivantes au sujet du projet de convention de Washington concernant *le travail des femmes avant et après l'accouchement* [1].

La ratification de ce projet de convention nécessite l'adaptation préalable de deux lois existantes : 1° loi sur l'assurance contre la maladie, 2° loi du 19 décembre 1918 sur la journée de huit heures.

En ce qui concerne la première loi, le Ministre de la Prévoyance sociale a déposé à l'Assemblée nationale une série de prescriptions nouvelles qui modifient le régime actuel de l'assurance contre la maladie :

a) Les femmes en couches reçoivent le secours accordé aux malades pendant une période de 6 semaines avant et après l'accouchement sauf dans le cas où elles se livrent, pendant cette période, à un travail régulier et salarié.

b) Les femmes en couches qui allaitent leur enfant reçoivent avec le secours visé au paragraphe précédent une prime d'allaitement égale à la moitié de celui-ci et versée jusqu'à la fin de la douzième semaine qui suit l'accouchement.

En ce qui concerne la deuxième loi visée ci-dessus, celle du 19 décembre 1918 relative à la journée de huit heures, le Gouvernement tchéco-slovaque a l'intention d'en modifier les dispositions en déposant prochainement au Parlement une loi spéciale dont on rédige actuellement le texte.

On trouvera ci-après le résumé de la version de ce texte qui a été communiquée au Bureau international :

[1] Pour tous renseignements relatifs aux mesures déjà prises en vue de la ratification de ce projet, voir *Bulletins d'information* n° 12, page 18, paragraphe (3) et n° 14, page 31, paragraphe (3).

a) Les femmes en couches travaillant dans les établissements auxquels s'applique la loi du 19 décembre 1918 ne peuvent être employées à un travail régulier pendant les six semaines qui suivent l'accouchement.

b) Toute femme enceinte qui prouvera par un certificat médical que ses couches auront lieu vraisemblablement dans six semaines, pourra s'absenter de son travail à moins que celui-ci ait un caractère saisonnier.

c) Il est interdit à un employeur de congédier les femmes enceintes ou en couches pendant la période mentionnée au paragraphe précédent. L'employeur ne peut également licencier une femme qui peut prouver par un certificat médical qu'elle a contracté une maladie causée par sa grossesse ou ses couches et qu'elle se trouve par suite dans l'impossibilité de reprendre son travail.

d) Toute femme employée dans un établissement auquel s'applique la loi du 19 décembre 1918 a droit à deux repos d'une demi-heure pour l'allaitement de son enfant.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

(1) *Recommandation concernant le saturnisme.*

Le projet de loi relatif à la protection des femmes et des adolescents contre le *saturnisme* [1] [Women and Young Persons (Employment in Lead Processes) Bill], après avoir été examiné par la Commission compétente de la Chambre des Lords, a été soumis à cette Chambre avec une clause additionnelle (clause 3) autorisant les inspecteurs des fabriques à effectuer et à analyser des prélèvements de toute substance paraissant contenir des sels de plomb. Il y a lieu de supposer que les amendements apportés au projet de loi par la Chambre des Lords seront adoptés sans difficulté par la Chambre des Communes.

(2) *Projet de convention relatif aux heures de travail.*

En réponse à une question qui lui fut posée, le Ministre du Travail fit la déclaration suivante à la Chambre des Communes, le 1er décembre dernier :

« En ce qui concerne l'adoption de dispositions relatives à la semaine de 48 heures, la rédaction du projet de loi préparé à cet effet a fait l'objet d'une discussion qui s'est poursuivie continuellement avec la Commission paritaire provisoire (Provisional Joint Committee) de la Conférence industrielle nationale (National Industrial Conference) en vue d'arriver à un accord sur la forme exacte que prendrait cette mesure légis-

[1] Voir texte de ce projet dans *Bulletin d'information* n° 2, du 15 septembre 1920, page 24 et autres renseignements dans *Bulletin* n° 10, page 28.

lative. Il a été nécessaire d'examiner, en outre, le projet de convention de Washington relatif aux heures de travail ainsi que les dispositions discutées par la Conférence internationale de Gênes au sujet de la limitation des heures de travail à bord des navires. Le Gouvernement a la ferme intention d'adopter la législation nécessaire. »

JAPON.

Le *Bulletin* du «Board of Trade» britannique *(British Board of Trade Journal)* a publiée dans son N° 1253, en date du 2 décembre 1920, un rapport de l'attaché commercial près l'ambassade de Grande-Bretagne à Tokio, au sujet de la situation commerciale du Japon. Nous en extrayons les passages suivants :

« L'on se souviendra, à propos de la question ouvrière, qu'à la Conférence du Travail de Washington, le Japon s'est engagé à interdire, à partir de l'année 1922, le travail de nuit des femmes et, d'une façon générale, à adopter des conditions de travail plus conformes à celles qui sont en usage en Europe. La loi introduisant ces réformes aurait dû être votée pendant la dernière session générale du Parlement. Par suite de la dissolution de la Diète et de la courte durée de la session, la discussion de la loi fut toutefois remise à l'année prochaine. Le bon marché de la main-d'œuvre constituant l'un des principaux facteurs de la prospérité des filatures de coton japonaises, on aurait pu craindre que dans les circonstances particulièrement difficiles que traverse actuellement l'industrie cotonnière, les industriels japonais ne considèrent la suppression du travail de nuit des femmes comme prématurée. Mais le représentant des employeurs japonais à la Conférence de Washington m'assure qu'il n'en est rien et que la loi ne sera pas seulement votée sans aucune difficulté, mais que son application immédiate serait même saluée avec plaisir par la plupart des industriels... »

Ratification des conventions de Gênes.

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

Par une lettre en date du 4 novembre, le Gouvernement du Vénézuéla vient d'informer le Bureau international du Travail que les projets de convention adoptés par la Conférence de Gênes seront soumis au Congrès du Vénézuéla lors de sa prochaine session qui s'ouvrira en 1921.

SERIE LÉGISLATIVE

1919. (Edition anglaise seulement).

Brochures déjà parues (le port n'est pas compris dans les prix indiqués) :

Allemagne.		
N° 1.	Regulations : Hours of Work.	1 d.
» 2.	Order : Control of Mining Industry.	1 d.
» 3.	Act : Agricultural Labour.	1½ d.
» 4.	Act : Socialisation.	1 d.
» 5.	Order : Continuation Schools.	1 d.
» 6.	Act : General Holiday.	1 d.
» 7.	Act : Maternity Benefit.	2 d.
Argentine.		
N° 1.	Act and Decree : Home-work.	2½ d.
Autriche.		
N° 1.	Instructions : Conciliation Boards.	1 d.
» 2.	Instructions : Sunday Rest.	1 d.
» 3.	Instructions : Eight-hour day.	1 d.
» 4.	Act : Work-books and Contracts of Work.	1 d.
» 5.	Act : Socialisation.	1 d.
» 6.	Act : Hours of Work, Bakeries.	1½ d.
» 7.	Act : Night-work of Women and Young Persons.	1 d.
» 8.	Act : Minimum Rest Period, Closing Time for Shops and Sunday Rest.	2 d.
Nos 9–10.	Act and Order : Works Councils.	4½ d.
N° 11.	Act : Employment in Mines.	1½ d.
« 12.	Act : Workers' Holidays.	1½ d.
Belgique.		
N° 1.	Act : Sunday Rest.	1 d.
» 2.	Act : Employment of Women and Children.	2 d.
» 3.	Act : White Phosphorus Matches.	1 d.
» 4.	Decree : Employment of Women and Children.	1 d.
Canada .		
N° 1.	*(Quebec)* Act : Minimum Wage.	1 d.
Danemark.		
N° 1.	Act : Eight-hour Day (Continuous Industries).	1 d.
Espagne.		
N° 1.	Decree : Eight-hour Day.	1 d.
» 2.	Decree : Night-work in Bakeries.	1 d.
» 3.	Decree : Old Age Insurance.	2 d.
France.		
N° 1.	Act : Collective Agreements.	2 d.
» 2.	Act : Night-work in Bakeries.	1 d.
» 3.	Act : Eight-hour Day.	1 d.
Grande-Bretagne.		
N° 1.	Act : Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis).	1½ d.
» 2.	Act : Education (extracts relating to juvenile labour),	2 d.
» 3.	Regulations : Crushing Refractory Materials.	1 d.
Italie.		
N° 1.	Decree : Mutual Share Funds.	1 d.
» 2.	Act : Invalidity and Old Age Insurance.	4 d.
» 3.	Act : Contracts of Service of Employees.	2 d.
Luxembourg.		
Nos 1-2.	Decree : Eight-hour Day.	1 d.
Norvège.		
N° 1.	Act : Hours of Work.	2 d.
Pays-Bas.		
N° 1.	Act : Hours of Work and Dangerous Trades.	6 d.

Pérou.

N° 1.	Act : Employment of Women and Children.	2 d.

Pologne.

N° 1.	Decree : Eight-hour Day.	1 d.

Portugal.

N° 1.	Decree : Eight-hour Day.	1½ d.

Suède.

N° 1.	Order : Accident Insurance of Fishermen,	1½ d.
» 2.	Act : Eight-hour Day.	2 d.

Suisse.

N° 1.	Resolution : Unemployment of Employees.	2 d.
» 2.	Act : Hours in Factories.	2 d.
» 3.	Resolutions : Unemployment in Industry.	2 d.
» 4.	Order : under Factory Act of 1914.	9 d.
N° 1–3.	Act, Order and Circular : Eight-hour Day.	3 d.

1920.

Il a semblé désirable de faire correspondre exactement la Série législative 1919 (édition anglaise) avec la collection publiée dans le Bulletin de l'Office international du Travail de Bâle de la même année. Un certain nombre de lois et arrêtés non compris dans cette collection seront contenus en conséquence dans la Série législative 1920. Dorénavant, la Série législative de chaque année ne comprendra que les lois et arrêtés ayant paru dans le cours de cette année.

En anglais :

Allemagne.

N° 3.	Regulations : Compressed Air Work.	3 d.
» 8.	Notification : Accident Insurance.	1 d.

Autriche.

Nos 1-7.	Act and Instructions : Unemployment Insurance	3 d.
N° 8.	Administrative Instruction : Night work of Women and Young Persons.	d.
» 9.	Administrative Instruction : Sundays and Public Holidays.	
» 11.	Administrative Instruction : Renewal of Conventions	1

Belgique.

Nos 1-3.	Orders : Industrial Medical Service.	2 d.
» 4-6.	Orders : Mines (First Aid and Safety).	3 d.
» 7.	Order : Controllers of Labour.	1 d.
» 8-10.	Order : Dangerous Trades.	1 d.
N° 11.	Order : Medical Service of Friendly Societies.	1 d.

Brésil.

Nos 1-2.	Decrees : Compensation for Industrial Accidents.	2 d.

Espagne.

N° 1.	Order : Hours in Coal Mines.	1 d.
» 2.	Regulations : Seamen's Labour.	2 d.

France.

Nos 1-2.	Decrees : Saturday afternoon Rest.	1½ d.
» 3.	Act : Hours in Mines.	1 d.
» 4.	Act : Collective Agreements (Amendment).	1 d.
» 6.	Decree : Commission of Industrial Diseases.	1 d.

Grande-Bretagne.

N° 1.	Act : Industrial Courts.	2 d.
» 2.	Act : National Health Insurance.	3 d.
» 3.	Act : Unemployment Insurance.	7½ d.
» 4.	Act : Mining Industry.	2½ d.

Italie.

N° 1.	Act : Emigration.	5 d.
» 2.	Decree : Unemployment Insurance	4 d.
» 3.	Decree : Maternity Benefit.	1 d.

Norvège.

N° 1.	Act : Works Councils.	1 ½ d.

Pologne.

N° 1.	Act : Eight-hour Day.	2 d.

Tchéco-Slovaquie.

N° 1.	Act : Home Work.	2½ d.
» 2.	Act : Child Labour.	2 ½ d.

En allemand :

Autriche.

N°s 1-7.	Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz.	Fr. 0,25

Brésil.

N°s 1-2.	Arbeitsunfallgesetz.	» 0,20

Bulgarie.

N° 1.	Arbeitspflichtgesetz.	« 0,20

Espagne.

N° 1.	Erlass : Arbeitszeit in Kohlengruben	fr. 0.10

Grande-Bretagne.

N° 1.	Gewerbehofgesetz.	fr. 0.20
» 2.	Krankenversicherungsgesetz.	fr. 0.30

Grèce.

N° 1.	Berufsvereingesetz.	fr. 0.20

Italie.

N° 3.	Erlass : Erhöhung des Wochengeldes.	fr. 0.10

Norvège.

N° 1.	Arbeiterausschussgesetz.	» 0,15

Suisse.

N°s 2-3.	(Basle-Town). Arbeitszeitgesetz.	» 0,20
» 4-5.	Beschluss und Ausführungsvorschriften : Arbeitslosenunterstützung.	» 0,30

Tchéco-Slovaquie.

N° 2.	Kinderarbeitsgesetz.	fr. 0.20

PUBLIÉ PAR LE BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL A GENÈVE (SUISSE).
IMPRIMÉ PAR SONOR S. A. A GENÈVE (SUISSE).

1920

November 23, 1920.

Bureau Veritas,
17 Battery Place,
New York City.

3/28/36

Gentlemen:

Can you furnish me information concerning the following boats: The Kanawha, otherwise called the Antonio Maceo, a seagoing vessel, and the Shadyside, a boat used for excursions up the Hudson. I would like to know when these boats were built, what there dimensions are, to whom they belong at present and who their former owners were.

I should be glad to pay a fee for this information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

BUREAU VERITAS

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SHIPPING

UNITED STATES AGENCY

17 STATE STREET

CABLE ADDRESS VERITAS, NEW YORK.
A.B.C. CODE USED.

TELEPHONE: BOWLING GREEN { 7742 / 7743

ENCLOSURES

REF. NO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave., City.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst. in reference to the S.S."SHADYSIDE" and S.S."KANAWHA", and in reply please find the following information concerning these two vessels:

3/28/6

S.S."SHADY SIDE"

Owners - North & East River Steamboat Co.
Built - 1873 at Bulls Ferry, N. J.
Type - Side Wheel Steamer
Material-Wood
Dimentions- 168.1 x 27.5 x 9.5'
Tonnage - Gross 444 tons - Net 329 tons
Engines - Beam Cyl. 42" -9' stroke 850 I.H.P.
Boiler - Locomotive 12' diameter x 22' length
40 lbs. W.P.

S.S."KANAWHA"

Owner - C. L. Dimon - 32 Broadway
Built - 1902 Port Huron, Mich.
Type - Single screw Steamer
Material- Steel
Dimensions - 243.5' x 43.4' x 23.5'
Tonnage - 2182 Gross - 1906 net
Engines - Triple Expansion 17¼" x28"x47" - 40" stroke
Boilers - Two Single Ended Scotch 12' x 11.6'x
160 lbs. W.P.

We also enclose herewith our bill in the amount of $10.

covering our fees in this case.

Yours very truly,

Bureau Veritas
by E. F. Walker.

EFW/F

3/28/7

CABLE ADDRESS "VERITAS"
TEL. 7742 7743 BOWLING GREEN

NEW YORK Nov. 29, 1920. 191

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 Fifth Ave., City.

To BUREAU VERITAS, Dr.

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER OF SHIPPING

UNITED STATES AGENCY 17 STATE STREET

3/28/.8

S.S."SHADY SIDE" & S.S."KANAWHA"

To furnishing data on the above named vessels, ...	$10	00

[BERLIN]

1921

106 West 57

New York City

December 9th 1920

My dear Dr Du Bois;

I have asked Schirmer to send you a copy of my "Songs & Tales from the dark Continent." & I want to take this opportunity to thank you again for your kind

3/30/1

assistance in my obtaining the necessary historical data for my introduction. I have quoted [illegible] extensively as [illegible] will see.

My aim in the book has been essentially human rather than musical or scientific, merely. I mean, I have tried, through an effort to reveal something of the life of native African as expressed in art, to show the possibi-

[3]

ties of the black race, a race which is capable of a fine individual art-expression, the world. It has been my hope that this book might help forward a truer recognition of dark-skinned peoples, & I have used my studies of African folk-lore & music as means toward this end. At least, that has been my motive. I need not say how

glad I should be if you
could help me to make
this African work known to
the Negro people. I should
like to have it on sale in
France. The royalties all go
to Haiti for the benefit
of Negro education.
Kamba Simango, my
chief informant, who first learned
the alphabet when he was about
fifteen or sixteen years of
age, is now making a brilliant

[43]

record at Columbia.
Both be a landmark
Celebration (commencing
proof of the fact that
there is no intellectual
achievement of which
the pure-blood Negro
is incapable; & I know
of no finer character
than Sivango that should by
these boys who have
won their way from
the jungle to the
University, commanding
the respect of all
with whom he worked.

3/30/2

If you have time to glance over the story of his life, I think you will find it additional valuable evidence as to the steadfastness, the determination & the aspiration of which the black man is abundantly capable.

I hope you will pardon this hand-written letter which has suffered many interruptions.

Very sincerely yours,
Natalie Curtis Burlin.

& our apartment is in the midst
of volcanic upheaval.

Parish House

MINISTERS:
REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.
REV. WM. S. WINANS

Central Congregational Church

64 JEFFERSON AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
BEDFORD 846

April 15, 1920

3/21/5

My dear Sir:-

Dr. Cadman is out of town this week and next execept for a few hours on Sunday. If I can bring your letter to his attention on Sunday I will do so, but if not I will place it in his hands on his return to town next Friday.

Very truly yours,

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City

Parish House
MINISTERS:
REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.
REV. WM. S. WINANS
Central Congregational Church
64 JEFFERSON AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TELEPHONE
BEDFORD 846

3/29/7

My dear Doctor Du Bois.

I hope these
pamphl narrations will be
released by the sequel. No
girl. or for that matter, person.
should be discriminated
against in the gowning color
or such affairs as these.

Yours very
Parkes Cadman

Apl 18/20.

[Canada]

1920

Garvey

November 16, 1920.

Department of Corporations,
Government of the Dominion of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

3/28/31

Gentlemen:

I wish to find out the status of "The Black Star Line" of Canada, 112 St. James Place, Montreal. I should like to know its officials, capitalization, capital paid in and such other information as is open to the public. I will be glad to pay any charges.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Department of Corporations
Government of the Dominion of
Canada.
Ottawa
Ontario, Canada

Gentlemen:

I wish to find out the status of "The Black Eth Line of Canada, 112 St James Place, Montreal. I should like to know its officials capitalization, capital hand in & such other information as is open to the public. I will be glad to pay any charge

3/28/32

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH, AVENUE NEW YORK

1920

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Le 28 Octobre, 1920.

M. Candace;

Cher Monsieur:

5/22/13

J'ecris à M. Diagne par ce même courrier concernant la session prochaine du Congrès Pan-Africain. Le Comité Américain s'est déjà réuni et l'on est tous d'accord qu'une date vers la fin d'août nous serait convenable.

Je désire vivement que cette session soit un vrai succès. Je veux que l'on représente chaque partie de l'Afrique des indigènes, et tous les intérêts et factions des Indes Occidentales et de l'Amérique. Je veux inviter le coopération de tous gouvernements ayant colonies africaines et de toutes sociétés philanthropiques qui s'intéressent à l'Afrique. Enfin je veux établir un Secrétariat permanent et une Revue Noire.

D'abord il faut décider une date pour les meetings. Ensuite il faut lancer une invitation formelle indiquant le temps, l'endroit et la base de représentation.

Puis-je avoir votre avis aussitôt que vous pourrez et ne pouvons-nous pas décider à l'instant une date, par exemple la semaine qui commence le 28 août ou le 4 septembre 1920.

Je tiens à tout mon coeur, cher M. Candace, à engager votre sympathie cordiale et votre coopération actif dans cette cause.

Veuillez agréer l'assurance de ma haute considération.

[CANDACE]

CHAMBRE
DES DÉPUTÉS

Paris le 9 Novembre 1920

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF THE CRISIS
M. W.E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

3122/29

Cher Monsieur,

J'accepte tout à fait votre idée de la réunion d'un prochain congrès Pan-Africain à Paris, mais il me semble que le mois d'Août n'est pas du tout propice à une réunion. Je vous engage à choisir fin Juin ou commencement d'Octobre. En Juillet, Août et Septembre il serait difficile de réunir à Paris un Congrès susceptible d'avoir un plein succès. Pendant les grandes chaleurs chacun prend ses vacances, il devient difficile de grouper tous les concours pour une manifestation à laquelle nous comptons réserver une faveur tout exceptionnelle.

M. Diagne, sans doute, me parlera de votre lettre.

Je pars dans quelques jours à la Guadeloupe, je serai de retour à Paris dans la deuxième quinzaine de Janvier.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Candace

Mayenne le 29-4-20
58 route de Paris

Mon cher Doctor
Je suis bien en retard
avec vous que j'écris
toujours si exactement
d'ainsi les lettres
J'espère que vous
me pardonnerez car
je vais vous donner
des nouvelles très
intéressantes de
nos amies: Jeanne
Lacroix et Andrée
sont arrivées ici
jeudi de Pâques
toutes les deux

3/27/6

Dolly sur un cheval de Philadelphie via New York et Atlantic City

jolies que jamais
après cette longue
absence de tout
l'hiver leur vie a
été un peu terne
par moments mais
elles ont eu des
choses bien intéressan
tes et ont pu faire
un joli voyage en
Alsace et deux agréables
séjours à Paris Elles
repartent la semaine
prochaine et vont
emmener Jacqueline
qui est ravie de
partir aussi Elles
sont venues déjeuner
et il y a eu jours

elles plusieurs semaines
J'ai reçu une bonne
lettre de Mlle Tournu
qui est très occupée
à préparer son doctorat
Elle n'ira pas en
Angleterre cette année
à cause du change
Le coût de la vie
continue à monter
et nous ne pouvons
rien acheter à l'étranger
à cause du peu
de valeur de notre
argent Nos alliés
ne font pas chier
J'ai reçu de jolies
cartes d'Atlantic
City et de Harrisburg

d'un soldat Americain
qui s'appelle Edward O
Turner. Il en a envoyé
un magazine "The Crisis"
c'est très interessant et
j'y ai vu que les Americains
leurs avaient appreciés
la façon dont les français
les accueillaient. Nous
trouvons tous que les
noirs peuvent aussi bien
être gentlemen que les
blancs.
J'ai reçu aussi la photo
des enfants du Capitaine
Allen et une longue
lettre de sa femme, elle
n'est plus catholique
et elle veut une conversion
à sa nouvelle religion
Evangelique où elle est
le heureuse.
Au revoir cher Ami
et croyez m'est le pas
à mon fidele Souvenir
A. Cherrinais

WEEKLY CIRCULATION 200,000 COPIES · ROBERT S. ABBOTT. LL. B., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER · PHONE DOUGLAS 3339

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

FOUNDED MAY 6, 1905
3159 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL..

Oct/29/20

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

3/28/21

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

Replying to your recent communication, permit me to state that owing to the shortage of paper, I find that I cannot publish the articles of Marcus Garvey just now. However, when our new Goss Press is installed, which will be very soon, I intend running a series of such articles.

I would suggest that you get in touch with our New York business manager, Mr. William White, 226 W. 135th St., and he will be able to give you data concerning Mr. Garvey.

Wishing you much success in your work, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

R S Abbott

RSA/EG

Crawford

October 19, 1920

To Whom it May Concern:

The bearer of this, Mrs. Alice Crawford, is canvassing for the Socialist Party.

I strongly believe that the political future of the Negro depends on his refusal to vote blindly for either Republican or Democratic candidates. I believe the Socialist Party, in this campaign, comes nearer supporting the fundamental policies which we Negroes desire than any other party and I hope the Negroes of Brooklyn will help send a Socialist to Congress.

Editor of THE CRISIS

49-13-17

609 Ashford St. E. N.Y.
4/21-20

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
70 Fifth ave.

1920

Kind Sir. Surely to your favor of the 20th inst. referring to the annual Promenade beg to advise that you have my cooperation in killing this discrimination. any thing that I can do, I am at your command.

I am very Truly
Yours
J. S. W. Patrick

3/29/15

TELEPHONES
JOHN 3240
3879. 2314
MORN. 6208

EUGENE L. C. DAVIDSON

INVESTMENTS
FOURTEEN CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

UPTOWN OFFICES
2296-7TH AVE.
AT W. 135TH STREET

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1911-13TH ST., N. W.

November 12, 1920.

Dr. W.E. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the financial statement of the Black Star Line, Inc. as per your request through our Mr. Davidson. When you have completed your article, kindly return for our files.

Yours very truly,

EUGENE L.C. DAVIDSON.
INVESTMENTS.
Per Eugene L. C. Davidson

ELCD/j
Enc.

Port Limon Box 64
Costa Rica
2nd June 1920

Mr.
W E Burghardt Du Bois
70, 5th Avenue New York City
N.Y.

Sir

I have an only son 16 yrs - colored, (fair) I am desirous of doing the best I can for him He is fairly educated, but not enough as I should like. I am a mechanic, and works for me a little while -
I shall be glad to have your best instruction as to Where I can send him through you for his advancements - Literary & Mechanically.
Awaiting your immediate favor
Yrs very Truly

Thadeus De Cordova

1920

June 17, 1920.

3/25/24

Mr. Thadeus DeCordova,
Port Limon, Box 64,
Costa Rico.

My dear Sir:

The choice of a school for your son depends considerably on what life work he intends to pick out. Any of the following schools could be recommended: Hampton Institute, Hampton Virginia, for high school work and trade teaching; Howard University, Washington, D. C., for college work and professions; Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, for college work and professions; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, for trade teaching and common school work. If I can help in any other way, let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

To the Crises 9 July 20

Sirs

The pleasure is always mine to send you papers but never have the honour to no if you recieve them

Yours

C. T. Defour
12 Gloster Lodge Road
Post-A-Spin
Tunbridge Wells

3/25/27

1920

August 5, 1920.

Mr. C. T. Defour,
12 Gloster Lodge Road,
Port of Spain,
Trinidad, B. W. I.

3/25-/26

My dear Sir:

I have received your clippings from time to time and have written you several times to thank you. I am sorry that you have not received the letters.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

10

3

State of Delaware

EVERETT C. JOHNSON
SECRETARY OF STATE

Office of Secretary of State
DOVER, DEL.

November 4, 1920

Mr. W. E. B. DeBois,
New York City, N. Y.

3/28/25

Dear Sir:

In reply to your favor of the 3rd inst., I am sending you under separate cover, pamphlet copy of the General Corporation Laws of this State. Corporations incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware are not required to file financial statements. The annual report gives the names of the officers and directors of the Black Star Line, Inc. as follows:

President,	Marcus Garvey,	56 W. 135th St., New York, N. Y.
Vice-Pres.,	Jeremiah Certain,	" " " " " " "
Treasurer,	George Tobias,	" " " " " " "
Secretary,	E. D. Smith Green,	" " " " " " "
Directors,	Marcus Garvey	
	Jeremiah Certain	
	Henrietta V. Davis	
	Edward D. Smith-Green	
	Fred D. Powell	
	George Tobias	
	Cyril Henry	
	D. D. Shirley	
	John G. Bayne	
	Amy Ashwood	

Their office outside of the State is at 56 West 135th Street, New York City, N. Y., and within the State with the Charter Service Company, 206 W. Ninth Street, Wilmington, Delaware,- authorized $10,000,000. That is practically all that is set forth in said report. However, if you desire certified copy, I can furnish the same for the sum of $1.50.

Awaiting your advice if you desire the same, and the remittance therefor, I beg to remain

Very truly yours

Everett C. Johnson

Secretary of State

FSH G

Adelphi Hotel,
John's Street,
Strand, W 2, London.
January 3, 1920.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please accept my sincere thanks for the letters of introduction you very kindly sent me.

I am sure they will prove beneficial to me in Liberia, especially.

As soon as I get to Africa I shall send you a report of the conditions of the different places , which I visit, with snapshots whenever possible.

Again thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,

E. J. Dench

3/22/22

1920

December 18, 1920.

Mr. A. J. B. Desmore,
113 Loop Street,
Cape Town, S. Africa.

Dear Sir:

I have a copy of your book "With the 2nd Cape Corps" etc. You say that there is a history of First Battalion. I want it very much. Where can I get it? Could you possibly send it to me with bill?

3/25-/28

Have you any further unpublished data on the treatment of the colored soldiers? I am writing a general history of the Black man in the war.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

A. J. D. Desmore
113 Loop St
Cape Town
S. Afr.

3/25/29

Dear Sir

I have a copy of your book "With the 2nd Cape Corps" &c. You say that there is a history of Jones Battalion. I want to very much. Where can I get it. Could you kindly send it & send me a bill?

Have you any further unpublished data on the treatment of the coloured soldiers. I am writing a general

Inscription of the Black Stone in the Kaaba.

Best compliments and happy new year to Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Port. au. Prince
December. 1920.

Jules Dévieux

Avocat

4/9/62

CHAMBRE
DES DÉPUTÉS

Paris, le 15 Novembre 1920

D

Mon cher Ami,

J'ai la faveur de vous accuser réception de votre aimable lettre du 28 Octobre dernier par laquelle vous me signalez la nécessité pour nous tous d'envisager une prochaine session du Congrès PAN AFRICAIN.

Entièrement d'accord avec vous pour que cette nouvelle session du Congrès puisse être un vrai succès, je ne vois aucun inconvénient, pour ma part, à choisir l'une des deux dates que vous proposez, soit le 28 Août ou le 4 Septembre de l'année prochaine.

Je pense, comme vous, qu'il nous faut dès ici choisir cette date, le lieu de la réunion et un ordre du jour parfaitement étudié.

Au sujet de cet ordre du jour, j'estime que la question des Noirs, en Amérique surtout, doit pouvoir être cette fois posée nettement, de façon à ce que le monde entier connaisse enfin la vérité sur la situation qui est faite aux ETATS UNIS aux éléments de couleur. C'est à mon avis ce qui doit servir de base principale à notre prochaine session.

Mais.....

Mais pour cela, il faut que la représentation américaine au Congrès ne nous arrive pas composée d'éléments divisés et manquant de solidarité aux yeux mêmes de leurs congénères des autres pays. Vous nous permettrez ainsi à tous de faire un travail utile qui impressionnera assez les Gouvernements pour que notre race en tire un réel profit.

Messieurs CANDACE ET BOISNEUF sont entièrement de mon avis, quoique absents actuellement de Paris.

Avec les souvenirs de ma famille, croyez, mon cher Ami, à mes sentiments cordiaux et à l'expression de ma haute considération.

Diadié

Député du Sénégal

M. W.E.B. Du BOIS, Directeur de THE CRISIS à NEW-YORK

Garvey

(7)

1920

33 Oliver Place,
Kingston,
19th Aug '20.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York.

My Dear Doctor DuBois,

I regret that owing to sickness in my family I was retarded in gleaning the information solicited in respect to Mr. Marcus Garvey in yours of the 21st ult.

I must say that Mr. Garvey is no leader of men so far as Jamaica is concerned; nor do we think for a moment that his scheme of colonization in Africa attracts any number of people here.

Miss Winston Davis

3/28/14

5

with whom I am on speaking terms could not sustain me in the mind of the general public of Jamaica. Despite her eloquence and grandiloquent speeches the veneration & adoration for Mr. Garvey which she herself evinced.

I have enclosed all that I can gather relative to the party in question and trust that it may be of service.

Kindest regards

Yours truly

M.S. Todd.

NEWv_YORK le 1 Mai 1920.

1920

Monsieur le Docteur Du Bois
70_5Th. Ave.
New York

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Je m'empresse de vous informer que je ne pourrai aller chez vous le 5 du present mois de Mai, comme il a été convenu, en raison que je ne parts que ce soir pour Grand Rapids(Mich.)

Mais je peux vous assurer que je serai de retour à New York le 9 Mai afin d'etre chez vous le 10 Mai au Matin.

Je partirai pour Haiti le 13 Mai. Je serais heureux si grace à votre precieux concours je pouvais arriver à conclure quelque chose de définitif avant mon depart.

Tout en vous presentant mes salutations distinguées, je demeure votre devoué,

Luc Dorsinville

3/25/30

1920

November 10, 1920.

Miss Mena Downing,
94 Johnson Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mena

Enclosed is a check for thirty-eight ($38) dollars to pay the rent on the apartment from November 15 to December 15. We shall move in Friday and Saturday.

Yours,

WEBD/EH

[Evans, R.]

My dear Dr du Bois

Your letter of Oct 14 has been buried under a mass of papers and it is only to-day that I have come across it. When you state that the Socialist Party before the war had begun to Jim Crow the coloured members in the south

49-13-16

I give other signs of the American
masses I feel that I as a
regular member of the Socialist
Party am justified in asking
you to give specific statements
as to when such occurrences
have happened. I know that
the Socialist Party has
always stood for equality
of all races regardless of
their color. I feel such

I know allegations as yours should be substantiated & then helped

Sincerely yours
Rebecca Vinson Evans
Mrs Edmund C Evans
Ardmore Pa

N 00 23-1420

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

1920

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

49-13-15

December 6, 1920.

Mrs. Edmund C. Evans,
Ardmore, Pa.

My dear Madam:

I have not, unfortunately, the time now to go into all the aspects of the attitude of the Socialists toward Negroes, but I am going to publish some facts in The CRISIS in the next few months. I merely remind you in passing that Socialist organizers in the south have not only held separate meetings for whites and blacks, but in many cases have not been allowed by the local Socialists to hold any meetings for Negroes at all. One organizer, a woman whose name I do not at the moment recall, came to me in Atlanta Georgia about 1910 complaining that her local comrades "would not even let her address a Negro meeting".

The "Ripsaw", edited by Kate Richards O'Hare and several other Socialists in Tennessee, Texas and Oklahoma, has often carried ~~virulent~~ anti-Negro articles. The

virulent

the papers

National Socialist Party, while it passed many years ago an excellent Negro plank, refused recently to stand on the Stutgart platform of racial equality and has "on the table" at present a plank on racial differences which is all that any Negro-hater could want as a foundation.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1920 E FISHER

FISK UNIVERSITY
FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

ISAAC FISHER
UNIVERSITY EDITOR

November 9, 1920.

PERSONAL

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

In the simple work which I try to do in journalism, I make it an iron-clad rule never to publish any statement calculated to injure any person's reputation unless grave necessities of public welfare make it imperative, and I am slow to publish such statements even then, but if I have ever felt it necessary to publish such statements, I have never done so without trying to satisfy myself, in advance, that they were true. I am paying you the high compliment of believing that you follow a code of ethics just as high and fair to your fellows as my own. Because of this, I am sending this letter.

3/28/60

Several weeks ago, a colored acquaintance requested me to join him and several other colored men in issuing a statement to the colored people urging them to support Governor Roberts, Democrat, in the November election. It was known that I was a moral supporter of the Governor because of his active opposition to mob-rule and his actual record of mob prevention in Tennessee. I stated very distinctly my reasons for believing that such a course would not be wise for the Governor nor for us. It was not fear on my part to be counted as a supporter of this particular Governor, because my attitude toward him for what he had done to make Negroes' lives safe in the State was rather well known. The acquaintance was so insistent that I said I would think it over, but I still held that, in my judgment, the course was unwise, because the Governor's protection of Negroes from mobs and the Negroes' support of him, together with his activity in having the Nineteenth Amendment adopted in the State had marked him for slaughter at the polls. The subject was not raised with me again, and I thought it had all been abandoned.

My own determination to vote for Governor Roberts was strengthened by the open declaration of his Republican opponent ~~that~~ that, if elected, he would cause or seek to cause the State Police Bill to be repealed. This bill was enacted through the direct influence of Governor Roberts, and is the law under which he has been able to prevent lynchings in the State. Nevertheless, I did no campaigning for anyone, confining myself to one incidental public statement that "I want everyone to vote for the candidates of their choice, but I shall vote for Harding and Coolidge, and for Governor Roberts."

On the morning of the election, xxx a statement appeared in the morning paper, and in the form of a handbill, distributed on th

FISK UNIVERSITY
FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

ISAAC FISHER
UNIVERSITY EDITOR

the streets of Nashville, purporting to be signed by several colored citizens of the city, including me, calling upon the colored people to vote for Governor Roberts and the Citizens' Ticket--all Democrats. The morning paper wrote into its headlines the comment that the colored people were called upon to vote the straight Democratic ticket, both National and State, as the only salvation of the colored people.

Since I had not signed any such statement, had discussed with no one the Citizens' Ticket, had intended to vote for no Democrat save the governor for him because he had made life safe for Negroes in Tennessee, did not know any such statement was to be issued, was not present when it was drafted, did not consent to its issuance nor its purport further than it concerned Governor Roberts, and since I had no intention of voting the Democratic ticket as a whole, and had never dreamed of urging colored people to vote the Democratic ticket, I sent immediately both to the evening and morning newspapers of Nashville the following statement which was published in both papers, one on the evening of the election and the other the morning after:

To the Banner:

In the morning Tennessean appears a statement signed by colored citizens of Nashville, calling on the colored people to vote for Gov. Roberts and the citizens' ticket.

"The introduction to that statement gives the impression that the colored citizens mentioned are asking their people to vote the Democratic ticket both in the state and the national contests.

"I am presuming that your great paper does not want to win a single vote for the Democratic party through any but the fairest of methods, just as I do not want the Republicans to win one vote to which they are not entitled; and so I am writing to say that so far as the statement makes me say or seem to say that I shall vote the whole Democratic ticket in the state and the national contests, respectively; and so far as it makes me say or seem to say that all colored people should vote the straight Democratic ticket in those two contests, it wholly misrepresents my position.

"I did not know that any statement was to be issued over my signature on the political situation. But here is my position: I shall vote for Gov. Roberts strictly on his record of law enforcement in Tennessee, but I am not a Democrat and do not plan to vote the Democratic ticket. I shall vote for the Republican national ticket, and in Tennessee shall vote for men as their individual records appeal to me, since government touches me in the first analysis in my home state.

"Very truly yours,

"ISAAC FISHER."

In the light of all this, I do not recognize any right anywhere for anyone to use a statement which I did not sign or the fact that I voted for a Democratic Governor who opposed lynch law to label me as a Democrat.

And, so, I send this to you, not for publication, unless that were necessary, but simply that you may have the facts in case you are sent a copy of the statement, the Tennessean's comment on it,

3/28/61

FISK UNIVERSITY
FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

ISAAC FISHER
UNIVERSITY EDITOR

or the statement that I sought to turn colored people away from the Republican Party. I supported Governor Roberts by my vote because he has tried to guarantee to colored people in this State that for which you, I and all colored people who think are working for, i. e., security of life, without which nothing else matters.

I have not sent this to you to make you any pleader for me or anything like that. I know how much injustice is done by persons who send matter to papers which is unfair ~~mx~~ and at war with the truth; and I am simply trying to protect myself from that fate in this case and to give you the facts, in advance.

Very truly yours,
Isaac Fisher,
UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

3/28/62

WILLIAM H. KENDLE, PRESIDENT
MISS BELLE DAVIS, VICE-PRESIDENT

ROBERT J. ELZY, SECRETARY
MRS. ETNA ROCHON BOUTTE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MISS BIRDYE HAYNES, TREASURER

Fisk Club of Greater New York

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FRED WORK, CHAIRMAN
MRS. ADDIE WRIGHT, SECRETARY
GEORGE LOCKETT
MRS. EDWIN F. HORNE
DR. M. V. BOUTTE

1920

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
FISK CLUB OF GREATER
NEW YORK

There will be a meeting of the Fisk Club on Thursday evening, January 13, 1921 at the Y.W.C.A., 179W. 137th Street, New York City.

Please be present as there are many things of importance to be taken up.

Sincerely yours,

RJE:F

Secretary.

[Fisk Clwo]

Nazarene Congregational Church
Herkimer Street and Troy Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MINISTER
HENRY HUGH PROCTOR, D. D.

Feb. 17, 1920.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
7- 5th Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Fellow Alumnus:-

All of the Fisk people are cordially invited to worship at the Nazarene Church next Sunday morning, February 22 at 11 o'clock. It would be a great pleasure to welcome you personally with the circle of Fisk people at that time.

With pleasant memories of Fisk, I am with sincere regard,

Yours very truly,

H. H. Proctor

3/23/10

Dr DuBois will be out of town, February 22, and therefore will not be able to worship with the brethren at that time

1920

February 20, 1920.

Mr. H. H. ~~Trotter,~~ Proctor
Nazarene Congregational Church,
Herkimer St., & Troy Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois will be out of town, February 22, and therefore, will not be able to worship with the Niskitos at that time.

Yours truly,

MGA/PF

3/23/9

Fisk Club 1920

2361 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.,
August 2, 1920.

Dear Member:

A meeting of the Fisk Club of Greater New York is hereby called on Thursday evening August 5th at 8:30 P. M. at the Y.W.C.A., 179 West 137th Street for the following purposes:

To hear the report of the scholarship committee

To choose the candidate who is to be the recipient of the fund, and to decide upon details of our entertainment.

Very sincerely yours,

M. V. Boritté

President.

3/23/8

[Fisk Club]

NEW YORK N.Y.
NOV 4
7:30 PM
1920

JOIN T
NAV
TRAINING-

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

3/29/2

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.
#70 Fifth Ave.
New York City

1920

The regular monthly business meeting of the Fish Club will be held Tuesday evening, November 9th, 1920 at 9 o'clock at the Y.W.C.A., 179 W 137th Street, New York.

The committee on the constitution will make its report Other important business will be discussed.

Please be present.

R. D. Ekey.
Secretary.

[Fisk Club]

November 13, 1920. 1000

Received from Dr. W.E.B. Dubois

FISK CLUB OF GREATER NEW YORK

ten (10.00) 100 Dollars

Subscription to Scholarship & Entertainment Fund

M. Natta

B. H. Haynes
Treas.

FISK CLUB OF GREATER NEW YORK

3123

[Fisk Club

BROOKLYN N.Y. DEC 17 7 30 PM 1929

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

3/29/-

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 - 5" Ave
New York

'20

December 17, 1920

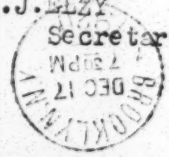
There will be a meeting of the Fisk Club Tuesday evening, 9 o'clock at the Y.W.C.A. (179 W 137th Street)

The purpose of meeting is to organize a Choral Club.

Sincerely yours,

RJE:M

R.J. ELZY
Secretary



	CASH	CHECK	P. O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,				
RET'D,				
NET,				

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 7654

1920

NASHVILLE, TENN. 7/26 191

RECEIVED OF Yolande DuBois

Two 00/100

DOLLARS, $ 2.00

ON ACCOUNT Cr. Room Deposit

THANK YOU

J. T. Fairchild

TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE

3/23/11

1920

October 22, 1920.

The Treasurer,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

3/23/6

Sir:

Will you kindly send all bills incurred by Yolande DuBois to me at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City and they will be promptly met?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/F

1920

FISK UNIVERSITY,
Nashville, Tenn.
J. T. Fairchild, Treasurer.

Office of Treasurer.

Please send back this statement with remittance. It will be receipted, and returned to you.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov 1 1920

M _____

_____

To FISK UNIVERSITY, Dr.

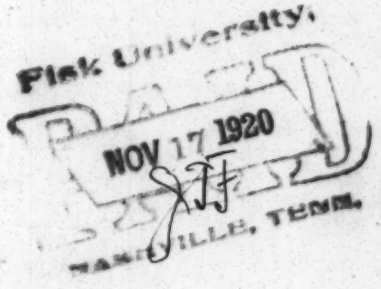
School Expenses--Yolande DuBois

N.B.-Make all checks payable to Fisk University and mail to Treasurer.

Tuition Fees,		
Sundry Fees,		
Music, - ~~Shoes hat blouses~~	9.75	
Board, Room, and ~~Laundry~~,	23.25	
Book Charges,	3.15	
Fines,		
Cash drawn by student,		
Total Charges,		36.15
Cash Paid, - Out Cr: Bal		32.00
Balance Owing,		4.15

3/28/51

Suit charge not in



Please note that Mrs. Du Bois left 32.00 here to pay for Miss Yolande's suit & hat. But as the Suit charge has been delayed, this 32.00 is used up in paying this bill, & the suit will appear later as an unpaid bill - Brs. JTF

1920

Fisk

November 15, 1920.

Dean Ortman,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

3123-F

My dear Sir:

I will be glad to have my daughter, Yolande, attend the Episcopal Church under the supervision of Mrs. Nellie Ellen White and at such times as Mrs. White can accompany her.

I trust this is in accordance with your rules.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

	CASH	CHECK	P. O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		4 15		
RET'D,				
NET,				

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 8697

NASHVILLE, TENN. 11/17 1920

RECEIVED OF Dr W E B Du Bois

Four 15/100 — 4 15 DOLLARS, $

ON ACCOUNT c/ Nina Yolanda Du Bois

THANK YOU

J. T. Fairchild
TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE

3/28/52

1920

Fisk

November 23, 1920.

Miss Belle R. Parmenter,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Madam:

5/23/2

Mrs. DuBois is just leaving for Washington and will answer your letter of the 18th later.

Meantime she asks me to say that she would like Yolande's coat fitted and made by a good tailor and the skirt by a dressmaker. She suggests that as this will entail considerable cost the cloth ought to be good material. If you wish we could select it here, but I presume the committee would prefer to make its own selection.

You will, of course, forward me the bill whenever you wish payment. Thanking you for your interest and trouble, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Fisk

December 16, 1920.

Mr. J. T. Fairchild,
Treasurer of Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

3/23/3

Dear Sir:

I have just received the enclosed memorandum from Yolande by special delivery saying that this sum is due December 17. I had written that I would be glad to have all bills sent directly to me for prompt settlement. If this is against your rules will you kindly tell me how I can get the bills so as to remit without delay?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Fairchild

Treasurer of York U

Dear Sir;

I have just rec'd the enclosed memorandum from Yolande by special delivery, saying that this account is due Dec 17. ~~I have~~ I shall therefore that I would be glad to have all bills sent directly to me for prompt settlement. If this is against your rules ~~I ask~~ will you kindly tell me how I can get the bills so as to prevent accidental delay

3/23/5-

File Elections

Wilson North Car.

August 6, 1920.

Dear Sir. — Enclosed please find a clipping of the (Wilson Daily Times) August 7, 1920.

I thought this might interest you. or be of some value to some one. as I know your sentiments by reading the Crisis.

Very truly,

Mrs O. N. Freeman
East Nash St Box 21.
Wilson N. C.

3/30/28

Compliments of
FRIENDS OF FREEDOM FOR INDIA
7 EAST 15th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

32-20-21

66TH CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

H. RES. 585.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUNE 3, 1920.

Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas the facts collected from the British Blue Book and other official documents and set forth in the work, "Opium Monopoly," by Ellen N. La Motte, 1920, shows that the cultivation of poppy and manufacture of opium, and the opium monopoly of Great Britain in India and other parts of her Empire, where the people are robbed of their birthright of liberty, is one of the most serious menaces to civilization and is one of the most dangerous international nuisances practiced by any civilization and Christian nation at any age; and

Whereas the alarming growth of the drug habit among the three hundred and fifteen million people of India is injurious to their health and their moral and spiritual well being; and

Whereas the people of India, deprived of self-government by the alien rule of Great Britain, have been pleading for the last few years through the All-India Christian Conference and other organizations for prohibition and curtailment of growing poppy, and the manufacture and sale of opium in their country; and

Whereas morphine manufactured from Indian drugs is being smuggled into China, America, and other countries by tons, is a serious menace to humanity at large: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the American Government should make a friendly request to the British Government that the latter should, for the sake of humanity and Christianity, follow the example of China in abolishing the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in India and other parts of the British Empire, except for medicinal purposes.

Resolved further, That the attention of the British Parliament be drawn to the fact that it should exert its influence as a matter of Christian duty and charity, to end the intolerable sin and crime of the drugging the world by Great Britain.

66TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION. } H. RES. 585.

RESOLUTION

Asking that the American Government make a friendly request of the British Parliament.

By Mr. MASON.

JUNE 3, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

[Friends of Freedom for India] [1920

Women and New India

[An Interview with Mrs. Lila Singh, a Suffragist of India]

"The women of India are part and parcel of Hindusthan; they retain the traditions and customs of India, and they are the greatest potential force in the struggle for freedom through which India is passing.

"We demand the right to walk side by side with the men of our country, and shape the destiny of our Motherland unhampered by any alien interference. We wish no other status. And this status must be real, not theoretical."

These are words of one of India's leading feminists, Mrs. Lila Singh, of Behar, India, who toured the United States during the past summer, in company with her husband, Mr. Deep Narayan Singh. Mrs. Singh came to America primarily to study the activities of American women. She met women in every walk of life, she spoke before a number of audiences, and by her strong personality, her perfect command of English, and her determined, uncompromising character, dispelled many of the illusions which, for years, have been fostered about women of India by interested groups and individuals.

MRS. LILA SINGH

Mrs. Singh was the first woman student in a college exclusively meant for men. She obtained the degree of Master of Arts in Philosophy and Literature with honors from Calcutta University. She then travelled extensively in European and Asian countries, where she made close and detailed studies of movements affecting women. Her final verdict was that women of India must study in America and the Scandinavian countries and there gain the methods for aiding the women of their own country.

Mrs. Singh's father, Mr. T. N. Palit, before his death, bequeathed his entire fortune for the promotion of education. He founded Bengal Technical Institute affiliated with the National Council of Education, and the College of Science affiliated with Calcutta University. Her husband, Mr. Deep Narayan Singh, is a publicist and promoter of education. He is the founder of T. N. College at Bhagalpur, Behar, India.

Speaking at greater length upon the women of India, Mrs. Singh declared that although education is available to but a few, yet everywhere amongst Indian women of all stations in life, there is a vague, if not always a clearly defined unrest because of their lack of opportunity, and because of their suffering.

"Those who are more conscious of India's position in the world," she continued, "realize that at bottom of these evils is the denial of education to the people in general, and to women in particular. The reasons for this denial are deeper and more fundamental still; they are political and economic in origin.

"I admit many of our social evils. I am not one who would build a plea upon falsehood. But the very fact that the social evils exist is the strongest possible argument for a complete political and economic change, because these conditions are but effects of a system. The same situation existed in Europe and America up to a short time ago, comparatively speaking. And the women of Europe and America would be in the same position as the women of India, if the same political and economic system prevailed in those countries as obtains in India.

"I will give but one example, without comment, to show what I mean. I will quote in cold figures, which are not of my own composition. These are budget figures of military expenditure in India:

"In 1915-16, $132,000,000.
"In 1917-18, $180,000,000.
"In 1919-20, $346,000,000.

"In 1920, the same year when $346,000,000 was spent on militarism from the revenues of the Indian people, we tried to secure an appropriation for $76,000,000 for primary education—education just for the first few grades. No money could be found! India was poor, the budget did not provide for it! Yet, in that same year, an extra $80,000,000 was needed for additional military expenditure to carry on a war with Afghanistan and in the Near East. And immediately an $80,000,000 was forthcoming!

"Of the entire Indian budget in 1919-20, 63% was spent on military expenditure, and but 6% on education.

"We would be beyond human, if under such circumstances, our women were not ignorant and superstitious not to mention poverty-stricken.

"The forces which will change such a situation will and must have the efforts and determination of women back of them. As Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the world-famed suffragist and poet, said at a mass meeting in London very recently, 'let not England think that we have only the courage of despair, but we have the courage of right on our side.'

"Aside from the many organizations for social reform in India, there is now a growing suffrage movement. In this movement, the women do not stand alone, but the men of India are with them. Wherever women have

broken away from custom, or wherever they have braved the storm of public life, the men have put no obstacle in their way, and they do not suffer the calumny which pioneer women of Europe and America have suffered. Two suffrage delegations have gone from India to Europe during the past year alone, to enlighten the women and men of the world as to our demands. These delegations, headed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata and Mrs. Mrinalini Sen placed their cause before the public in England and before the International Women's Suffrage Alliance in Geneva. Mrs. Naidu's eloquence stirred her great audiences wherever she spoke. She compared the Eastern delegation of women to the men of the East who had come to pay gifts to the Child born two thousand years ago at Bethlehem. The women of the East, she said, and the women of the West, had gathered together to pay their offerings to the rising star. . . the star of Liberty.

"Many of the women of our country who are not active in the suffrage movement, are, however, feminist in the real sense of the word. They have entered professions heretofore closed to them. In medicine they are recognized as among our leading physicians. They entered this profession long before they entered any other, even teaching. They are now physicians, teachers, nurses, editors, authors, and lawyers.

"These pioneer women have met with the deepest courtesy from men. There have been isolated exceptions to this rule, but not many. It is for this reason that I have great hope for the future of women in India. This tolerance of mind, inbred for centuries, will find expression in the future in social life, just as it has ruled supreme in the religious field in the past. With such tolerance as a foundation, the rapid rise of women in all lines of endeavor is assured.

"Some of the most prominent women who have thus come into public life are, of course, Mrs. Naidu, the poetess, publicist and lecturer, and Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, who has been active in the nationalist movement for fifteen years. It was Sarala Devi who revived the national festival and physical training among the boys in Bengal, and who helped revive the national industries in Punjab and the home industries among the women. The revival of home industries not only aided India nationally, but it made countless thousands of women self-supporting.

"Mrs. Hazrat Mohani, the wife of an editor who was recently transported to an isolated prison because of his political activities, is known for her extensive educational work. Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata, Miss Mithibai A. Tata, and Mrs. Mrinalini Sen are nationally known for their leading part in the suffrage movement. Mrs. Svarnamayee Ghosal is well known as a journalist and novelist. She was the first editor of the powerful Bengali monthly, the Bharati.

"Besides these, there could be mentioned the names of many women throughout India such as Mrs. Justice Ranade and Mrs. Parvatibai Arthavale, noted for their educational work . They are among the pioneer workers for education for women. Mrs. Arthavale is now in America, studying the activities of women.

"The part women have played in famine relief, in education, in medicine, in the labor movement, in social reform, in the rival of industries, in literature, art and music, not to mention politics of the recent past, has been great.

"Today, those of us who are principally interested in the advancement of women demand first of all that women be given equal and free educational opportunities. We are not going to accept an inferior status, either educationally, politically or economically.

"The rate at which India is advancing politically and economically, is automatically affecting women. But that rate would be accelerated a hundred-fold if women could take a more active part in it. I desire and demand that we shall have actual participation in public life, side by side with the men. Because, when the women of India undertake a thing, they go through with it. Furthermore, they are more Indian than many of the educated men; the de-nationalizing influences which have affected the men have not touched the women. India is closer to them and they to India. The preservation of our national culture is, therefore an essential part of our work, and of our movement for the advancement of women."—AGNES SMEDLEY.

Reprinted from The Independent Hindusthan, (monthly magazine, September, 1920, 5 Wood Street, San Francisco), by the Friends of Freedom for India, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

Publications of

The Friends of Freedom for India

7 East 15th Street, New York City

—to maintain the right of asylum for political refugees from India.
—to present the case for the independence of India.

The Labor Revolt in India, *by B. K. Roy*	10c.
India and Ireland, *by President Eamon De Valera*, of the Irish Republic	25c
British Rule in India, *by William Jennings Bryan*	10c
British Rule in India Condemned by the British Themselves	25c
India's Loyalty to England	Free
America on British Rule in India	Free
India News Service, weekly (with annual sustaining membership)	$5.00 a year

The Independent Hindusthan (monthly), published by Hindusthan Gadar Party, 5 Wood St., San Francisco. $2.00 a year.

Gregory 1920

November 16, 1920.

Messrs. Furness Withy & Co.,
34 Whitehall Street,
New York City.

3/28/33

Gentlemen:

A firm which I am investigating, the "Black Star Line", has advertised that it owns or is buying the steamer "Kanawha" (otherwise called the "Antonia Maceo"). I find, however, that the steamer is registered as belongin to you. Would you be willing to tell me the facts in the case?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Messrs. Furness Withey & Co.
34 Whitehall St. N.Y.

Gentlemen:

A firm I have had
investigating, the "Black Star Line"
are interested, has advertised
or is buying
that it owns, the steamer
Kanawha (otherwise called
the "Antonio Macco") I find
however that the steamer is
registered as belonging to
you. ~~May I ask~~ Would
you be willing to tell me the
facts in the case

3/28/34

Ulaska Juneau Aug 14 1900

Mr A. G. Dill

70 Fifth ave New York

N.Y.

Dear Sir

I wish you would look at the Editorals of this paper

Yours Truly

Ben F. Fuller

330 McGrew

N.B. I think this is another Mr Anderson of the Chicago Defender kind that you mention in this months Crisis

B.F.F.

Redacteur de ABC, etc. 3/30/33

Madrid, 13 Nov. 1920

GASTON-ROUTIER

Monsieur et cher confrère,

J'ai lu avec grand intérêt les analyses de votre livre "The Darkwater", mais les idées qu'il expose me sont très sympathiques. Je suis partisan de l'égalité de race et je crois que l'avenir vous donnera raison. Il me serait agréable d'entrer en relations avec vous et l'union de nos efforts serait certainement utile à la grande cause de l'Humanité que nous défendons. Ici, en Espagne, on a à amener haine ni aucun

Adresse à Madrid : Velazquez 58

préjugé contre les Noirs et l'opinion publique sera facilement gagnée à l'idée d'égalité. Il n'y a que sur le terrain de l'intelligence et du savoir que les hommes doivent lutter pacifiquement; la société moderne est actuellement moribonde; il faut qu'une régénération lui rende une nouvelle vie. La place de la race nègre est toute indiquée à côté des autres pour l'œuvre commune du Progrès.

Vous pouvez m'écrire en anglais, français ou espagnol. Je vous serre la main,

Sasty-Roustel

Stockholms Tidningen

Skrifver den 5:10 20

6) Tisdagen den 4 Oktob

Tillspetsas negerfrågan?

Republiken Afrikas nyvalde presidentkandidat.

Marcus Garvey.

Han är från Jamaica och har nyligen i Newyork blivit uppsatt som blivande president för de svartas världsdel. Det skedde i Liberty Hall av en förening, "Universal Negro Improvement Association", som räknar 4,000,000 medlemmar.

Garvey är till yrket journalist och utgivare av tidskriften Negro World. Det är han som börjat den livliga rörelsen för att befria Afrika från europeisk kontroll och skydda negrernas rättigheter över hela jorden.

Vi leva ej längre i den avlägsna tid — något tiotal år före kriget — då en sådan obetydlighet som att Roosevelt bjöd negern Booker Washington på frukost i Vita huset genom sin symboliska innebörd väckte det ofantligaste uppseende både i Europa och Amerika.

Jag minns att en fransk tidning jämförde denna händelse med en episod ur Buddhas liv, när denne som prins Gautama gick raka vägen från sin fars palats till en av förstädernas brunnar och bad en liten svart kvinna att få dricka ur hennes kruka. Prinsen ville därmed bryta sönder kastväsendets bojor. Den franska tidningen påstod, att han därigenom inledde början till Indiens undergång. Den ansåg obestridbart, att om ringare och mörkare folkslag få komma de vita för nära, blir det slut med den progressiva evolutionen. Artikeln i fråga tillönskade även ironiskt amerikanerna, att i framtiden, när de blivit mulatter — vartill frukosten var den säkra begynnelsen — ej få lida för mycket av en ny härskarras, vars vita panna och klara ögon skulle stråla av snille.

Just nu kan det vara av intresse att erinra om, att en svensk man är pioniär på negerforskningens område. Carl Bernhard Wadström utgav 1795 i London sitt stora arbete "Essay on Colonization", där han skriver en del saker, som först nu till fullo kunna uppskattas, därför att, såsom han betonar, "en iakttagare måste utestänga varje fördom, när han går att bedöma ett folk likt Afrikas, som systematiskt blivit förtalat av dem som hade det till handelsvara — i det självklara syftet att rättfärdiga negerhandeln".

Wadström vistades helt kort tid i Afrika, i sällskap med doktor Sparrman och kapten Arrhenius, och han är fullt medveten om svårigheterna att döma rätt och samvetsgrant. Detta gör att

Negroes.

HENRY
ROMEIKE, Inc.
(ORIGINAL)
106-110 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1881
From

Dec
Garvey

han inskränker sig till att framhäva detaljer, tagna ur verkligheten. De slutsatser han sedan drar ur sin erfarenhet — i många fall i vår tid fått tydlig bekräftelse. Så till exempel, när han bestrider negrernas dumhet och lättja, varom verklig legendbildning bedrevs rundt om i världen för att hindra Afrikas civilisation genom kolonisering, vilket skulle varit otjänligt för slavhandeln. Inför den kommitté i engelska parlamentet, som tillkallat Wadström såsom sakkunnig, visade han prov på negrernas alster i järn, guld, (filigransarbeten av diverse metaller), läder, bomull, matt- och korgflätning. Det konstaterades, att många av dessa artiklar voro mera än jämförliga med vad som fabricerades i Europa. Wadström var alls icke blind för skillnaden mellan negrerna och högtstående kulturfolk, men han varnade för att av afrikanernas enkla levnadsvanor och barnsliga nivå sluta till en hos dem medfödd, ofördelaktig intelligens. Han erinrade om, att talrika bondsläkter i Sverige, Norge, Skottland och flerstädes levde och vegeterade på samma sätt, utan att det av denna anledning någonsin satts i fråga, att de voro intellektuellt mindervärdiga. Han fann negrernas förstånd långt ifrån tillhöra en längre ordning, men kunde icke beräkna graden av dess skärpa, av den såregna anledning, att det *överträffade* förhandenvarande möjligheter till utveckling. Negrerna levde i stillastående och saknade impulser till framåtskridande. Impulserna äro en hemlighet för sig i rasernas historia.

Wadströms tankar om hur ett moderland bör sköta sina kolonier voro långt framom sin tid. Han visar, hur utsugningsmetoder bli till fördärv för båda parterna, och att länder böra vårda sina beroende, unga stater såsom goda, kloka föräldrar sina barn, uppfostra dem för deras skull, ej för egen vinning, och släppa dem, när de äro mogna, så som en förmyndare släpper en fullvuxen myndling. Detta är nu allmänt erkända idéer, men de ansågos gruvligt överspända på sin tid, midt i slavhandelns värsta skede.

För ej länge sedan frågade jag en amerikansk tidningsman, som intresserade sig för negerfrågan, hur slutet skulle bli i den svart-vita konflikten. "Det finns ingen lösning på det problemet", svarade han mig, "bara ett långt emanus". Och han tillade med bitter sjuttvirvni: "Vi komma aldrig att kunna förlåta negrerna allt det onda vi gjort dem."

Måtte negrernas godmodighet och försonlighet — som Wadström antecknade såsom ett av de bästa numren på deras meritlista — för den kommande världstridens skull vara så mycket större!

1917, ett hundra tjugutvå år efter utgivandet av "Essay on Colonization", vistades författaren Gunnar Cederschiöld i franska Västafrika, i samma trakter som Wadström. Där skrev Cederschiöld sin läsvärda bok "Negrer" vid ett fönster med utsikt åt ön Goree — där Wadström, Sparrman och Arrhenius haft sitt huvudkvarter hos den franske guvernören chevalier de Boufflers.

Cederschiöld utlägger, hur annorlunda man nu i Afrika fattar kolonisering mot fordom. Hans ord bli mer än en gång ett indirekt erkännande åt 1700-talets svenske pioniär. Låt mig citera några rader ur "Negrer": "Det nya systemet att göra negern till en nyttig medarbetare i mån av hans anlag, begåvning och krafter, har fått namnet associationssystemet. På senaste tiden hör man också termen "tutelle bienveillante".

Tidens förvandlingsmysterium!

När man betraktar Marcus Garveys porträtt törs man intet profetera om Afrikas ljusa eller mörka framtid. Onekligen skymtar i hans drag något av "kraft och klarhet" — fast det icke precis är i den Tegnérska klassicismens stil.

Frida Stéenhoff.

from J.R.S. to Mr. Mr. Date 3/31

Do you know anything about the Prince?
anything new about Black Star Line

1620

KEN

File general

ED (DATE)

re Garvey [Gibson?]

SUPREME LIFE AND CASUALTY COMPANY 1920

HOME OFFICE
COLUMBUS, OHIO

July 24 1920

Dr W E B DuBois
New York City.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I have made diligent inquiry into the matter of the activities of Garvey here and I find that there is nothing being done here, at least actively.

Several months ago a woman, Estelle Henderson, who claimed to be a lawyer, tho she had not been admitted, wrote letters to several persons, among them Peyton Allen and J C Ross, soliciting their interest in the Black Star Line. Both of these men have lost the letters and Allen states that so far as he knew no one in this city "bit". The woman is not here now.

I shall continue investigation and if I find anything important I shall notify you.

3/28/48

Three weeks ago while I was in Cleveland Ohio one of my agents there was speaking of the activities of Garvey in that city. I was told that he had spoken there once and was to return but one of his coworkers fell out with him over somequestion of interest and was preparing to enter legal proceedings of some kind, whereupon the second meeting was called off. It may be that I could secure some information from ~~xxx~~ Cleveland if you so desire. I had no particular interest at that time in Garvey, knowing all along that he was engaged in a questionable enterprise.

I am sorry that I can give you no more definite information at this time, but I shall be on the alert for something in the future.

Sincerely,

T. H. Gibson

[Girl's High School]

Du Bois

April 10, 1920.

Dr. William Felter, Principal
Girl's High School,
Nostrand Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Felter:

I have naturally been following with deep feeling, the question of the Senior Promenade of the Girl's High. I have been loath to seem to interfere in any way because I know the difficulties of school management and especially because of your kindness and courtesy toward me, personally, when I have had occasion to approach you.

I had hoped that you were going to find a way quietly, but personally to see that Justice was done without seriously offending anyone. Perhaps this is your ultimate plan, but I am correctly informed the following are the facts:

3/29/5 dup

The senior class of the Brooklyn public Girl's High School, in the name of the class and of the school, is giving a reception at the Hotel Margaret, Friday, April 23. The reception is to be paid for partly from the class funds to which all the class has been contributing and partly by a special assessment of $2.75. There are five colored girls in the Senior class, all of good families and personally well-behaved. A few of their classmates suggested that these girls voluntarily decline to attend the promenade. This suggestion the colored girls refused to take. They were strongly urged to yield by their division adviser, but they again refused. They were told that the Hotel Margaret would not serve them, but the pointed out that this would be illegal and moreover direct inquiry at the Hotel revealed the fact that the Hotel was perfectly willing to serve all members of the class. Finally, I am told,- although I confess I cannot quite believe this- that the class committee is withholding the tickets from the colored girls on your order.

I am writing to ask if these facts are substantially true. I am sure, Dr. Felter, that you will believe me when I say that nothing would be more repugnant to me and my family than forcing ourselves into private company where we were not wanted. But this is a very different case: a great principle is here involved and the rights of generations of school girls. If in a public school, a class committee can take class funds and pay for an entertainment and then arbitrarily exclude from that entertainment members of the class in good standing, what is it that they cannot do? Such action, it seems to me, lays the class committee liable to legal action.

If, of course, this entertainment were not given by the class nor in the name of the school and were paid for by private funds no one would have the slightest right to protest.

I write in all friendliness and with the sincere hope that this matter may be satisfactorily adjusted. I should be very glad to consult you personally on this matter and hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W.E.B. DuBois.

WEBD/PF

3/29/6 dup

[Girl's High School]

(1)

April 10, 1930.

Dr. William Felter, Principal
Girl's High School,
Nostrand Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Felter:

3/29/5 Sup

I have naturally been following with deep feeling, the question of the Senior Promenade of the Girl's High. I have been loath to seem to interfere in any way because I know the difficulties of school management and especially because of your kindness and courtesy toward me, personally, when I have had occasion to approach you.

I had hoped that you were going to find a way quietly, but personally to see that Justice was done without seriously offending anyone. Perhaps this is your ultimate plan, but if I am correctly informed the following are the facts:

The senior class of the Brooklyn public Girl's High School, in the name of the class and of the school, is giving a reception at the Hotel Margaret, Friday, April 23. The reception is to be paid for partly from the class funds to which all

the class has been contributing and partly by a special assessment of $2.75. There are five colored girls in the Senior class, all of good families and personally well-behaved. A few of their classmates suggested that these girls voluntarily decline to attend the promenade. This suggestion the colored girls refused to take. They were strongly urged to yield by their division adviser, but they again refused. They were told that the Hotel Margaret would not serve them, but they pointed out that this would be illegal and moreover direct inquiry at the Hotel revealed the fact that the Hotel was perfectly willing to serve all members of the class. Finally, I am told,- although I confess I cannot quite believe this- that the class committee is withholding the tickets from the colored girls on your order.

3/29/5 dup

I am writing to ask if these facts are substantially true. I am sure, Dr. Felter, that you will believe me when I say that nothing would be more repugnant to me and my family than forcing ourselves into with private company where we were not wanted. But this is a very different case: a great principle is here involved and the rights of generations of school girls. If in a public school, a class committee can take class fundsamnd pay for an entertainment and then arbitrarily exclude from that entertainment members of the class in good standing, what is it that they cannot do? Such action, it seems to me, lays the class committee liable to legal action.

If, of course, this entertainment were not given by the class nor in the name of the school and were paid for by private funds no one would have the slightest right to protest.

I write in all friendliness and with the sincere hope that this matter may be satisfactorily adjusted. I should be very glad to consult you personally on this matter and hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/PF

3/29/6 dup

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Nostrand Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W.E.B. DuBois.

WEBD/PF

3/29/6 dup

Mar 24

1920

January 7, 1920.

Mr. L. H. Godman,
305 Clinton Bldg.,
Chestnut and High Sts.,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Godman:

I thank you very much for the findings in the 358th cases. I hope you will let me hold them for a month or so. If not, I will have them copied and return immediately. Let me hear from you on the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

CITIZENS 4932

L. H. GODMAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

305 CLINTON BLDG., CHESTNUT AND HIGH

COLUMBUS, OHIO

War 24

1920

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January 10, 1920.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

With reference to the official findings in the 368th cases, you may hold them as long as necessary.

Very sincerely yours,

L. H. Godman

3/27/31